# SEDALIA DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL

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## AGAINST THE SALOONS

SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES WHO MEET AT COLUMBUS TODAY.

## WANT LIQUOR TRAFFIC WIPED OUT

Illinois Heads List With 178 Delegates—Platform Will Not Differ Materially from Past Campaigns.

Columbus, O., July 15.—With over 1,500 delegates present, many anti-saloon leaders occupying places of honor on the platform and the galleries filled with alternates and visitors, the prohibition party's national convention was formally opened in Memorial hall this morning.

It was called to order at 100 o'clock by Chairman Jones and Robert W. Patton of Springfield, Ill., was announced as the temporary chairman.

A decided impression was made by the speech of Temporary Chairman Patton and resulted in an almost immediate movement to make him the presidential nominee. The Indiana delegation inaugurated the boom.

The assemblage is by all odds the most enthusiastic in the history of the party. Since the last convention several states, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma, have joined the prohibition ranks, and the delegations from those states were given a great ovation.

In the number of delegates, Illinois heads the list with 178, with Pennsylvania a close second. The latter state, however, with New York and New Jersey, are admitted to be the most hopeless in the union, from a prohibition standpoint.

Representation in the convention gives each state and territory four delegates at large and an additional delegate for every 200 votes cast for Dr. Silas C. Swallow for president in 1904.

It is declared by the party leaders that the prohibitionists will cast nearly a million votes at the coming election. In 1904 Swallow received only 258,205 votes, but it is alleged that prohibition sentiment has increased by leaps and bounds since that time.

The failure of Tennessee democrats to nominate Senator Carmack, who ran on a prohibition platform for governor of that state, and the defeat of Hoke Smith in Georgia are declared to be temporary reverses.

Apparently no definite decision has yet been reached in regard to the presidential nomination. The contest for the honor is a spirited but good-natured one. Seaborn Wright, of Georgia, has a healthy boom which promises fair chances of securing for him the coveted nomination. Among others actively in the race are F. F. Wheeler, of California; Alfred Manierre, of New York; W. B. Palmore, of Missouri; S. A. Artman, of Indiana, and J. B. Cranfill, of Texas.

The platform will be little changed from recent years and will demand the complete wiping out of the liquor business.

The prohibitionists will carry on the most active campaign in years, and will have abundant funds for that purpose. Maine will be a storm center during the campaign, owing to the attempt to secure resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

## CHAMP CLARK FOR SPEAKER

Majority of Members Pledged To Support Missourian.

Wallace Bassford, private secretary to Hon. Champ Clark informs the Mexico Intelligencer that Mr. Clark has written to one hundred and thirty-five democratic members of the house of representatives and has received letters from 123 of them pledging their support to Mr. Clark for speaker of the house. There are 165 democrats in the house and from this it may be readily inferred that Champ Clark will be the next speaker.

### Frank Bell Was Acquitted.

Frank Bell, colored, charged with having trespassed on the Stanley farm north of town, was acquitted by a jury in Justice Rickman's court today. C. C. Lawson was the defendant's attorney.

### George Kroencke Locked Up.

George Kroencke, who was arrested several days ago for failure to pay a license to conduct a hotel, and who was fined $25, with a stay of $24 when he secured his license was locked in the city jail by Officer Wood today after the latter had been given a committment for Kroencke's arrest for failure to comply with the terms made by the court.

### The Victim of a Dog's Bite.

There is no change today in the condition of the three-year-old daughter of A. P. Morrison, who was bitten by a fox terrier dog Monday. It is probable that the child will be taken to St. Louis for treatment.

## MUST PAY FARE OR WALK

CAN'T EXCHANGE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FOOR RAILROAD PASSES.

## DECISION BY JUDGE C. C. KOHLSAAT

If Permitted the Railway Business iMght Lawfully Become One of Barter and Sale, Limited Only By Demand.

Chicago, July 15.—"If it is lawful to make an exchange of railroad transportation for advertising, then it would be lawful to do the same in every transaction, and the railroad business might lawfully become one of barter and sale, limited only by demand."

In a decision handed down today by Federal Judge Kohlsaat, from which the above is quoted, the jurist enjoined the issuance of transportation by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co., better known as the Monon route, to the publishers of Munsey's Magazine in exchange for advertising.

The decision was rendered in a test case submitted to Judge Kohlsaat on an admission of facts and a presentation of briefs and arguments.

The government contended that the exchange of advertising for transportation amounts to a discrimination against the general traveling public, in that, according to the contentions, the value of advertising space is not fixed as is that of money.

The railroad company took the position that the interstate commerce laws do not apply to an agreement such as the one in question, claiming that advertising has a sufficiently fixed value to make it a lawful consideratio nfor the issuance of transportation.

## POLISH PLOT AGAINST CZAR

More Than 100 Alleged Conspirators, Men and Women, Under Arrest.

Berlin, July 15.—A news bureau has received a private dispatch from Sosnowice, Russian Poland, stating that a plot against the life of Emperor Nicholas has been discovered there. The conspiracy according to the dispatch, was well planned and had many ramifications.

More than a hundred men and women were arrested at Sosnowice, charged with being implicated in the plot, and other arrests are pending. The railway station is guarded by gendarmes and cossacks, and the frontiers are beng closely watched.

## BRYAN WAS INTERESTED

Statement of Republican Treasurer Attracted the Democratic Candidate.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—Mr. Bryan this morning was especially interested in the announcement made by Republican National Treasurer Sheldon that he would not before the election make known the contributons made for the republican campaign, but would do so after the election.

Mr. Bryan on all occasions has manifested great gratification over the campaign publicity plank of the Denver platform, as well as the action of the national committee in line with it.

### Promised to Get a License.

Several Sedalians who had failed to pay a real estate dealer's license, were arraigned in police court today. Each case was dismissed on the defendant's promise to get a license.

## LOOKS BAD FOR MINISTER

HE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING CAUSED DEATH OF YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER.

## RUINED BY REVEREND CLYDE GOW

This Was the Statement of the Girl on Her Death Bed—A Physician Also Implicated in Lincoln County Case.

Troy, Mo., July 15.—Rapid progress was made yesterday in the case of Dr. W. A. Hemphill, charged jointly with Rev. Clyde Gow with the death of Miss Lizzie Gleason, a young school teacher of Elsberry, Lincoln county. As early as 10 o'clock the jury had been selected and was sworn in by Judge Barnett.

The first witness for the state was Mrs. Gleason, mother of the dead girl. Her testimony was strong and unshaken by the defense.

The dying statement of her daughter, Miss Lizzie, was admitted by Judge Barnett, after being vigorously opposed by attorneys for Dr. Hemphill. On her deathbed, Miss Gleason stated that Mr. Gow accomplished her ruin and downfall, that Dr. Hemphill performed the operation that caused her death, and that she was sent by Gow to Dr. Hemphill for the purpose of having the operation performed.

After Mrs. Gleason's examination and evidence, Dr. Bailey the family physician of the Gleason's, was put on the stand. He stated that he was called in just before Miss Lizzie died, and that she died from peritonitis, caused, in his opinion, by traumatic causes, and that he asked Dr. Hemphill what he had to say. Hemphill stated, said Dr. Bailey, he did not do it for a money consideration.

The young woman told her mother just a few hours before she died, the mother said, what Gow and Hemphill had done, and that she had promised never to reveal it, and if she got well she must never let it be known, but if she died she didn't care.

The last witness examined was Dr. R. M. C. Connell, bacteriologist to the state board of health, who was on the stand when the court session closed.

His testimony referred to his connection with the case as an expert, upon invitation of the coroner, and contradicted statements of Dr. Hemphill regarding Miss Gleason's condition.

Miss Gleason was 23 years old and died February 25, 1908. The operation was performed on a Thursday and she died the following day.

## WAS ORDERED TO PRISON

Got Twenty-five Year Sentence for Assault.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—The finding of the Missouri state supreme court yesterday in denying the petition of Roy Stewart, aged 16 years, for a writ of habeas corpus, affirms the verdict returned in the Audrain county circuit court, in which a sentence of twenty-five years in the penitentiary was imposed for the commission of an assault on a young girl.

The question of Stewart's age figured in the matter, and had his contention as to the statutes cited, that he could not, at his age, be sentenced to state prison where the maximum penalty permitted by law exceeded ten years, been sustained, he would have escaped with a term of four years in the Missouri state training school for boys—because he could not be held there after attaining his majority.

The writ being denied, however, with the order that Stewart be remanded to the custody of the sheriff to abide the judgment of the circuit court, affirms that finding, and he must enter upon his twenty-five year sentence in the penitentiary. Under the law the death penalty could have been imposed upon Stewart for the offense of which he was convicted.

### Electrical Contractors Meet.

Chicago, July 15.—Seven hundred concerns in all parts of the country are represented at the eighth annual convention of the National Electrical Contractors' association opened today at the Auditorium.

The annual banquet will be held tonight with a separate dinner for the ladies. Some of the leading authorities of the United States will read papers during the three days of the session.

### Held on a Bond of $1,500.

G. H. Corbett, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of 19-year-old Anna Bell, was given a preliminary hearing in Judge Rickman's court yesterday, and was held to the action of the criminal court on a $1,500 bond, which was furnished by his son James Corbett.

### Wrote to Mayor Babcock

Mayor Babcock today received a letter from W. C. Andrews, of Montrose, Ia., asking how long a time is required under the law of Missouri before a divorced person can marry. The question is respectfully referred, his honor says to the legal fraternity of Sedalia.

## EXPENDED A FORTUNE

FEDERATION OF MINERS PAID $189,589 TO CLEAR MEMBERS ACCUSED OF MURDER.

## ORGANIZATION GROWING SMALLER

During Year Just Passed It Lost 5,000 of ts Membership.—Loss Is Attributed To Existing Industrial Conditions.

Denver, July 15.—The annual report of Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, which was submitted to the convention today, shows that the organization lost 5,000 members during the past year. The total membership on January 1 of this year being 53,116.

Mr. Mills attributes this loss to existing industrial conditions.

The report shows that $189,589 was expended in defense of Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and Adams on the murder charges, growing out of the killing of Governor Steunenberg and others who were inimical to the organization.

During the year outside contributions were made to the defense fund to the amount of $79,451. Six new locals were organized during the year and twenty-nine either disbanded or affiliated with some other union.

## RAT POISON IN THE PIE

Aurora, Missouri, Pair Held After Analysis of Black.

Aurora, Mo., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kinney were arrested here yesterday on a charge of having attempted to poison their neighbor, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hampshire., and the latter's family by means of a blackberry cobbler. The arrest and the charges have created much excitement, as the two families are among the oldest and most respected in the community.

The blackberry cobbler was sent to the Hampshire house by a member of the Kinney family.

When the dish was received it had such a peculiar look and odor the Hampshires decided not to eat it and their suspicious were so aroused that they had it analyzed by a physician. The doctors declared that the dish had been adulterated with rat poison.

When their report was learned by Hampshire he referred the matter to the prosecuting officials, and a warrant was issued for Kinney and his wife. The Kinneys were released on bond to appear for preliminary hearing next Tuesday.

The Kinneys are well-to-do, and own considerable property in the neighborhood of Aurora. They declare that they have no idea of how the rat poison was introduced into the dish, if it was present, and say their sending of it to the Hampshires was the mere act of neighborly courtesy.

Hampshire is a miner and contractor.

## MR. KING A LITTLE BETTER

Was Able to Leave His Bed Short Time Last Evening.

Kansas iCty, July 15.—A slight change for the better in the condition of Albert King, the Journal reporter who was slugged last week by Jack Gallagher, the North End salcor-keeper, was reported last night.

He was able to leave his bed for a few minutes, and, with the help of a pair of crutches, was able to cross the room. His legs are still partly paralyzed, and it may be weeks before he recovers their use entirely.

## KILLED THE WRONG MAN

HENRY LACEY, OF WEBB CITY, MO., WHO DIED IN MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

## WAS THE SLAYER OF W. W. PARKER

Supposition Is Lacey Mistook His Victim for an Unknown Man Who Had Been Intimate With Mrs. Lacey.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—A telegram was sent from the penitentiary to Webb City Monday announcing the death in the state penitentiary of Henry Lacey, of Webb City, under life sentence for the murder of W. W. Parker in October of last year. Lacey Lacey was in the last stages of consumption at the time he committed the crime, and has been in the prison hospital every day since he was taken to the penitentiary.

The crime for which Lacey was sent to the penitentiary for life was committed in his own home in Webb City. He shot Parker without a word passing between them, and so far as known there had never been the slightest disagreement.

Lacey was incensed over an alleged intimacy between his wife and a man who had formerly been a frequent visitor at the house, and the first words uttered after the shooting by Lacey to the officers who took him in custody indicated that it was not Parker whom he had intended and thought he was killing.

The death of Parker from the shots fired at him by Lacey was instantaneous, and although Lacey's wife and two other persons were in the room when the shooting occurred, none of them could recall that any word was uttered by Parker either before or after Lacey began firing at him.

## HANDED A 26-OUNCE LEMON

Grown on Charles Easton's Ranch, near Victoria, Texas.

Geo. W. Kemp returned this morning from Victoria, Tex., where he met Charles Easton, who sent to the Democrat-Sentinel a lemon grown on his ranch that weighs twenty-six ounces, and measures fourteen inches in circumference. The lemon was grown on a tree only two years old. In a note Mr. Easton says:

"I hand yoyu a lemon, through be courtesy of G. W. Kemp, of your city, who will give it to you. This is only a sample of the many kinds of citrus fruits that we raise here. Our orange trees are loaded with fruit, but not ripe enough to send you a sample. Our fig crop is immense. Our corn is ready to harvest and will make from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

"While the boll-weavil has injured cotton some, it is still good for from one-half to three-fourths bale to the acre.

"Do not let the lemon spoil on your hands. It will keep nicely for a month or more, but when you have feasted your eyes on it for a few days, make a lemonade or a few pies out of it and you will say that you never tasted a finer flavored lemon in your life.'

### Luther League at Marshalltown.

Marshalltown, Ia., July 15.—Following a welcome meeting last night, the fifth annual convention of the Luther league, a Norweigian young wegian clergymen from other states this morning. Several leading Norwegian clergymen of other states will address the delegates.

### Mr. Stanley's Big Contract.

T. O. Stanley, who has the contract for a large drainage job in Johnson county, accompanied by H. C. Reeder, Carl McVey and other assistants, went to Warrensburg this morning to begin the work.

### Guests At the Steele Farm.

Mrs. A. D. Stanley, Mrs. George Trader and son, Master Stanley Trader, and Mrs. Hattie Paff are enjoying a day's outing on the Steele farm, north of Sedalia today.

### Connor Babe Some Better.

James Edward Connor, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Connor, who is quite ill at his parents home on West Fourth street, was pronounced slightly improved today.

### The Tuesday Whist Club.

Mrs. G. H. Scruten was hostess to the members of the Tuesday Whist club at her home on West Third street yesterday afternoon. There were five tables of players, and the club prize, a silver fork, went to Mrs. N. J. Finney, while the guest prize, a deck of art playing cards, went to Mrs. W. F. Keyser. In cutting the cards by all the players, Mrs. Miller, of Boonville, who is visiting Mrs. S. C. Carter, won the prize, a vase. Refreshments of cream and cake were served.

### Realized $25 from Supper.

About $25 was realized from the chicken pie social given at the parlors of the First Christian church last night.

## THE ENCAMPMENT DATE

HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM AUGUST 16 to AUGUST 19 AT FORT RILEY.

## ABOUT 500 MEN GO FROM MISSOURI

First, Second and Third Regiments, Two Batteries and Signal Corps Will Travel on Special Train.

St. Louis, Mo., July 15.—Colonel E. J. Spencer, commanding the First regiment, state militia, has received information from Washington that Missouri troops will report at Fort Riley, Kas., August 19, instead of August 16. The Missouri militia will be in camp ten days. The change in date of the maneuvers has disarranged the plans of Colonel Spencer concerning the leave of absence of the enlisted men, many of whom are employed in down town ofices. The employers will be asked to allow the men an absence of ten days, and Colonel Spencer said yesterday that if necessary he would intercede for the men.

It has been arranged to take the First, Second and Third Missouri regiments to Fort Riley, in addition to two batteries and the Signal corps. About 500 men will go from the state in two special trains.

Colonel Spencer has not been notified what other state militia will be at Fort Riley at the time the Missouri troops are there. About 8,000 soldiers, regulars and state troops, will take part in the maneuvers.

## WON'T CONSIDER REFUSAL

Socialist Labor Party Insists on Running Convict for President.

New York, July 15.—The national committee of the Socialist Labor party, which was turned down by Martin Preston, a convict, who declined its nomination for president of the United States, decided yesterday not to consider Preston's refusal but to run him anyway.

## PRINCESS ALICE IS BARRED

Prohibitionists Say She Smokes and Goes to Races.

Columbus, O., July 15.—The Kentusky delegation in the Prohibition national convention by a decisive vote in caucus, have refused to invite Alice Roosevelt-Longworth to attend because, it claimed, she smokes cigarettes and attends races.

## WON SECOND IN CONTEST

American Team in Three Mile Race Next to English One.

London, July 15.—The three mile race in which the American interest at the Olympic games today was centered, was won by England, with the American team second. The time was 14 minutes, 9 3-5 seconds.

### Trains Collide in St Louis.

In a head-on colisinon in St. Louis Tuesday night on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway Engineer Donohoe on the St. Louis-Memphis special was killed and nine persons were injured.

The train left the union station at 7:45 o'clock and crashed into a freight train near the intersection of Tower Grove and Oak Hill avenues. The collision is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

## "WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"

'TIS FEARED 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL FROM ST. LOUIS IS ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

## EDNA COBLENZ IS NAME SHE GAVE

Escaped From a Chicago Y. W. C. A. Woman, It Is Now Believed, By The Clever Ruse of a Celestial.

Chicago, July 15.—The disappearance of a 19-year-old girl, who came to Chicago from St. Louis a few days ago, leads the police to believe that Chinese are engaged in the "white slave" traffic.

Edna Koblenz is the name given by the girl who arrived at the Union depot here Wednesday. She was found in the waiting room by a policeman, who sent her to the Harrison street annex.

The girl told the matron she had been corresponding with a man whose address was 293 Clark street. She said she began correspondence with him through an advertisement, but never had seen him.

As the address is in the center of "Chinatown" the police scented a "white slave" case. Inquiry at the number failed to find the girl's correspondent.

The next day the girl was taken in charge by the Young Women's Christian association. At her suggestion, Mrs. Barr, who is connected with the association, took the girl to the Union depot to see if the man who had been corresponding with her would appear.

While there Mrs. Barr left the girl in the waiting room to give attention to an aged woman who appeared to be suffering from an epileptic fit. When she returned the girl had gone.

Several persons at the depot saw the girl go away with a Chinaman. The police decided that the Mongolian, aided by the girl and the "old lady" had played a clever ruse on Mrs. Barr.

The baggagemaster was then instructed to notify the police when an express man would call for the girl's trunk.

Monday night a Chinaman, driving an express wagon presented the check at the baggage room. He was held until the arrival of Detectives Havern and Fitzpatrick.

When questioned about the trunk he said he was going to take it to his home. A white man, he said, had given him the check and told him to keep the trunk until called for.

## SALOON MEN ARE INDICTED

Seven Bills For Violating the Sunday Law in the County.

Clayton, Mo., July 15.—Indictments returned against seven St. Louis county saloon keepers last week on the grounds of having violated the Sunday closing law were made public today.

The defendants each gave $200 bond. Members of the St. Louis county grand jury made a trip through various groves and saloon gardens just outside the St. Louis city limits last Sunday, and several of them said that at least a dozen indictments charging violations of the excise law would follow as a result of the trip.

## DROWNING OF TWO PRIESTS

While Fleeing From a Fire In a Mission They Fell Into a River.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 15.—The Roman Catholic mission at Chippewayn Lake, northwest of here, was destroyed by fire Monday, with all supplies and twenty dog teams.

While in flight from the burning building, two priests, Father Poitras, in charge, and his asistant, were drowned at Smith's landing on the Athabasca river.

### Officers Were Installed.

The installation of officers-elect of Apache tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., was held last night, Will DeBoid, great senior sagamore, acting as installing officer. Vic Loefler, Lester Ayers and Eugene Ayers were appointed a committee for a return baseball game with Wichita tribe on Sunday, August 2.

# DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL

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W. H. POWELL, Vice President.
GEORGE H. TRADER, Secretary.

GEORGE H. SCRUTON,
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E. B. BURROWES, Associate Editor.

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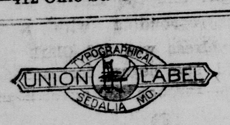

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The Weather Report.

Fair tonight and Thursday.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana.

## MIGHTY POOR ADVICE.

The advice given this morning by the Capital, to the effect that any citizen seeing an unmuzzled dog, should promptly unlimber his gun and proceed to shoot the unadorned canine is, to say the least, rather hasty and short-sighted. If followed it would undoubtedly lead to much trouble between owners and killers, and most certainly, if every Tom, Dick or Harry should be permitted to shoot promiscuously at every unmuzzled dog that happens along, some one besides the dog would be seriously injured. It is a notorious fact that nine times out of ten officers shooting at an animal, even when it is tied to a post, miss their object. What, then, would be the result if any citizen was permitted to crack down at every dog he met running free in the street?

Flying bullets that would find some other mark, a human one—some little child, perhaps, who innocently was playing near.

Such advice is in accord with the arguments used in lefense of lynching—that the law not being enforced calls for action on the part of the mob. No, we don't want any such goings-on in Sedalia, and certainly don't need them.

The whole matter can be safely left to the mayor and the city officers, and they will take care of the problem as it should be cared for.

While there isn't just now any dog scare, yet it is proper to muzzle them during July and August, and owners should co-operate with the city authorities in the premises. If they will not, let an officer take up the animal and dispatcht it humanely and mercifully, instead of making it a flying target for reckless marksmen.

## SUCCESS A MATTER OF MENTAL ATTITUDE.

Lots of people are like the old woman's clock, of which she said that if it wasn't running it was sure to be right once in twelve hours, while if she started it going it might never be right. We may be right once in a while if we stand still, but it is no credit to us, says the Saginaw (Mich.) News.

The successes in life are those who make a run for it and risk the chances of a running fight. The failures are those who allow trivialities to stop them. Success in life is almost wholly a matter of mental attitude. If we think success steadily and consistently it is bound to be ours. There is no other magnet like that of fixed thought. We must rise to it in spite of any conditions. No man ever became a millionaire by thinking in pennies. None ever became a high class mechanic by thinking only of the primitive laws of physics. No artist but thinks a great picture before he can paint it.

The unsuccessful person is one who says: "The way is dark; mountains are to be climbed, and no path is made; rivers to be crossed, and no bridges; forests to be threaded, and no road. No, I will not risk the journey; I am safe where I am."

The successful one says: "The way looks dark, but I know I can see at least one step at a time; mountains are to be climbed, but I shall make a path; rivers are to be crossed, but I can build either a raft or a bridge; forests are to be entered, but I shall blaze a trail. As I go I shall learn ways of overcoming these difficulties that are not now known to me. Anyway, I will try."

These two kinds of minds mark the dividing line between the successful and the unsuccessful. The one fails in advancing through his fears. The successful man's only fear is of the future made futile by lack of timely endeavor. There are more ways than one of standing still. We may be keeping the hands occupied without being alert for mental progress. We may continue doing things in the old out-of-date way, not noting that others are constantly adopting improved methods. We may be toiling and moiling in continuous failure, without realizing that ignorance is a fatal drawback. In these days the man who would be on the move must be so mentally as well as physically. The mind must shape achievement before the hands can accomplish it.

The time to be on the move is today, for tomorrow, they say, never comes. If you would see a picture of your future you must look for it in your present. If you would gaze on the star of your destiny you must look for it in your own thought.

## UNCLE REMUS' PROMOTION.

One of the last tales written by Joel Chandler Harris for his "Uncle Remus" in the Home Magazine bore the title of "The Teeachy-Tiny Duck," and in introducing it to the little boy, Uncle Remus appeared to have a premonition of his approaching end. The little boy had, as usual, requested of Uncle Remus a story.

"You hear dat!" the old negro exclaimed, "All you hear fum dat boy is tell me a tale, tell me a tale, an' when dat's done, it's tell me annder, tell me anuder; it don't make no difunce dat age is a creepin' on the ol' nigger, bekaze when he's a-lyin' on de coolin' board, some young un'll lean over wid, 'Uncle Remus, won't you please tell me a tale 'fo' dey takes yo' out ter der buryin' ground?' An' I speck I'll have to turn over an' do de best I kin."

The story that follows was being read by thousands of children and adults when the news came from Atlanta that Mr. Harris, the real "Uncle Remus," had passed away—that one of the best beloved of all the writers of stories had laid down his pen and gone to sleep.

A young man in New York was arrested for kissing girls on the street, but explained he kissed them because seeing so many pretty girls set him crazy. What a wave of osculation would strike Baltimore, exclaims the Baltimore American, if the number of pretty girls turned masculine heads like that.

So Mr. Hitchcock is going to manage the republican campaign? Manufacturers of road machinery, please write.

The mikado is probably glad Hobson isn't with the fleet.

Now for Mr. Hearst's one-man convention.

### Another Fallacy Exploded.

The fact that insanity is much more prone to produce in art what is commonplace than what is original, may, perhaps, be borne in mind by those critics who are so ready to brand as morbid and decadent every artistic development which conflicts with conventional models.—London Lancet.

"Little Squaw"—all dealers—5c.


# SUGAR CLUSTERS

The newest little sweet cakes, like home made cookies, also fig Newtons, Nabisco, chocolate wafers, social tea, butter thin, graham and oat meal wafers, zweiback, pretzels, baby soda crackers, all crisp and fresh; you choice, per package.....10c

TEA

For iced tea we have your favorite kind of the finest quality at 75c per lb. We recommend Emperor's blend in ¼ lb. packages.....20c

CHEESE.

Imported Edam and Swiss, domestic brick and pineapple cheeses, all of the finest quality.

COFFEE.

"Our Golden Roast" is a full value, representing a high quality at a moderate price; per lb.....25c

# HICKS
THE GROCER


## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

STATE AUDITOR

LONG—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce John O. Long, of Washington County as a candidate for state auditor, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election August 4 1908.

REPRESENTATIVE

FAST—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce W. A. Fast as a candidate for Representative in the legislature, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

McGRUDER—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Mark A. McGruder as a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

LAWSON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce C. C. Lawson as candidate for prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election August 4 1908.

DOW—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Harvey D. Dow as a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908.

SHERIFF

CONNOR—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce James C. Connor as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

HENDERSON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Mel T. Henderson as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

GREER—The Democrati-Sentinel is authorized to announce E. H. Greer, of Washington township, as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the republican primary election August 4, 1908.

AYERS—The Democrat-Sentinel is autnorized to announce Rev. G. H. Ayres as a prohibition candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the will of the people.

ASSESSOR

GORRELL—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Clay R. Gorrell as a candidate for assessor of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

HARTSHORN—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce David Hartshorn as a candidate for assessor of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

TREASURER

WARE—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Lon V. Ware as a candidate for treasurer of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

CONSTABLE

GORDON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Thomas Gordon as a candidate for constable of Sedalia township, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

COUNTY JUDGE

KNOX—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Charles W. Knox, of Smithton, as a candidate for judge of Pettis county from the Eastern district, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908.

### Saving on Drink.

That men will drink less while they have something to look at or to listen to is proved by the sobriety which attends public amusements in England. No consumption of alcoholic refreshments is allowed in the auditorium, and it is rare that the patrons leave their seats for a drink at the bars—indeed, many of these resorts are conducted on strictly temperance lines. At the theaters, too, the consumption of alcoholic refreshments during the entr'actes has latterly been reduced to a minimum. Midway in the pantomimes, the descent of the curtain is contemporaneous with the appearance of trim waitresses and the tea tray. Even in the theater bars the lords of creation prefer "the cup that cheers" to whisky and soda.

## TRY THIS FOR DESSERT

Dissolve one package of any flavored JELL-O in one pint of boiling water. When partly congealed, beat until light adding one cup whipped cream and six crushed maccaroons. Whip al together thoroughly and pour it into a mold or bowl. When cool, it will jellify and may be served with whipped cream or any good pudding sauce.

The JELL-O costs 1c per package and can be obtained at any good grocer's.

Will buy or rent for the summer good second-hand electric fan. Call Bell phone 476.

# FALLEN OFF 97 1-2 PER CT.

EXPENDITURES FOR SIX MONTHS BY THOSE ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

## HAVE ALSO BEEN GOOD RESULTS

Research of History Shows that "Friday" Has Been Day of Triumph as Well as "Hoodoo"—Baseball for Charity.

Special to the Democrat-Sentinel.

Chicago, July 15.—With the democratic and republican conventions now a part of history and interest centered on the prohibition convention at Columbus, the big liquor interests, whose headquarters are in this city, are beginning to feel in earnest the effects of the prohibition wave which swept the country this spring. Following the convention of the United States Brewers' association in Milwaukee, at which it was declared that a campaign would be waged against disreputable saloons, figures have been compiled showing the extent of the inroads made upon the liquor traffic. Carloads of fixtures and furnishings from saloons in now dry territory are being received by concerns in this city every week. It is stated that Milwaukee breweries have had to recall over 200 carloads of such fixtures and the figures for Chicago do not fall far behind this total. The most significant sign, however, is the immense falling off in the expenditure by breweries and distilleries for new buildings, machinery, improvements and repairs. The expenditure in this way last year was close to $20,000,000, but judging from the first six months liquor men estimate that it will be barely $500,000 this year—a falling off of 97½ per cent. Many skilled workmen have been thrown out of employment as a result of this reduction in the business. On the other hand the economic advantages of the readjustment undoubtedly compensates for this. Figures have just been compiled by the anti-liquor interests here claiming a probable increase in factory wages resulting from prohibition of $286,152,958. Meanwhile both sides are preparing the fall campaign, which, it is predicted, will be more bitterly contested than any conflict hitherto.

Friday, the day on which Bryan's nomination was completed by the Denver convention, despite the stopped clock, may be unlucky for those who are condemned to hang, but opinion seems divided as to its being a "hoodoo" day, and a search of history reveals many Fridays as days of triumph. The Pilgrims landed safely on Plymouth Rock on a Friday—December 20, 1620, which was lucky for their descendants; the British surrendered at Yorktown on a Friday, October 19, 1781, which was unlucky for the British. Columbus set out in the Pinta, the Nina and the Santa Maria on his voyage on a memorable Friday, August 1, 1492, and it was Friday also that he got his first glimpse of the land, October 12, 1492, an event that was more fortunate for us than for him, it proved. Columbus also landed on his second voyage on a Friday, November 22, 1493, and on Friday, January 13, 1494, he discovered the coast of North America. George Washington was born on Friday, a fact to which Bryan and Kern, nominated on that day, will be able to "point with pride." None of them could have helped it. "Friday is the luckiest day in the week," declared an astrologer who explained his theory by saying "the day is ruled by Venus." Many others, who were superstitious, shook their heads.

Baseball for charity, netting thousands of dollars—as 48,000 tickets were sold—drew an enormous crowd last Saturday in this city and will draw another crowd in Minneapolis next Saturday. These games, between brokers of the Chicago board of trade and the Minneapolis chamber of commerce, will not only make many poor children happy, but give an opportunity for the baseball-mad rooters of the two exchanges to do their glad and noisy stunts to their utmost satisfaction. Both things are noteworthy; last year $4,200 was cleared by the baseball committee and turned over to sixteen charities and enough money was made besides to build a cottage in the country for sixty children; also some new records were made in the baseball enthusiasm of the most enthusiastic fans boasted by this city, where men, women and children are Cub or Sox rooters. At every big game the Board of Trade contingent in the grandstand is conspicuous by the joyful sounds it makes and the "fans" perched elsewhere in the grounds behold its members' antics, feel their hearts warm to them and then try not to be outclassed in baseball enthusiasm. The board of trade charity games, at which all is profit and there are no expenses, have become annual events of importance at which the mayor tosses the first ball and starts things going with eclat. On those occasions the business of the grain pits is put aside, the problems of world's demand and supply which fix prices in the continual warfare of "bulls" and "bears" are forgotten in the absorbing passion for the national game of the diamond.

Interesting figures showing the enormous concentration of activity in big cities during the past few decades of the country's history have been gathered here in the course of an official investigation to determine the geographical, business and industrial center of Chicago. The geographical center of the city has shifted, it was found, to a point near the intersection of Wood and Thirty-fifth streets. The city is now 26 miles long by 14½ miles wide, and if used for agricultural purposes would make exactly 762 farms of 160 acres each. A few farms are situated within the city limits, but the bulk of the area is made to support a population of over 2,300,000. The problems of transportation, traffic, lighting and water supply that such a congestion creates were only touched on in the report, which was prepared by the city bureau of statistics and submitted to the mayor. The center of industrial activity was found at the intersection of Van Buren and Desplaines streets. In determining this location the bureau secured information regarding 47,196 places employing 540,018 persons. The business center of the city is claimed to be at the corner of State and Madison streets, which has been declared by the board of review to be the most valuable piece of land in Chicago, and probably in the United Stafes west of the Allegheny mountains. There are no less than 2,200 streets in the city. One-fifth of the entire population of Chicago is said to be dependent for its livelihood upon the stockyards and packing industry.

Ireland's cause, now gaining in England, will receive a new impulse in the United States as a result of a meeting held here this week by the Irish societies, with membership in every state in the Union to do honor to the memory of John F. Finerty. In his youth the late president of the United Irish League of America was driven out of Ireland, and his zeal in the Irish nationalist cause was unceasing through his eventful life. The invitation to send representatives to the memorial meeting met with a response from the Irish Fellowship club, Irish nationalists, Gaelic society, Gaelic league, Ancient Order of Hibernians, ladies' auxiliary of the A. O. H., Knights of Equity, Irish Choral society, Gaelic Athletic association, South Chicago Irish Historical society, Old Guard of the Fenian Brotherhood and various posts of the G. A. R.—for Col. Finerty fought well in the Civil wag. During his lifetime Col. Finerty held more posts of honor in connection with the movement for Irish liberty than any other man in America. Glowing tribute was paid to his efforts and the prediction was made that within five years the fight for political freedom would be ended and Ireland would be enjoying home rule. In support of this, attention was called to recent statements of the Hon. Timothy Harrington, member of parliament from Dublin, and others to the effect that the present lord lieutenant, the Earl of Aberdeen, favored the movement, and that King Edward himself was at heart a home ruler and would welcome the change. James Brice, British ambassador to this country, was outspoken in his sympathy at various times during his political career, and it is expected that the liberal party, now in power, will be forced shortly to fulfill its pledges and give Ireland the rights she has demanded for so many years.

A new show place on Chicago's Lake Shore drive, a $500,000 residence, is under construction by R. T. Crane, Jr., a mansion to rival the Potter Palmer "castle" and Victor F. Lawson's new half-million dollar "home." Time was when the visitor, on sight seeing bent, was taken about the city, the water works and tower were the showiest things on the north side, and the Palmer home, with battlemented tower, was next. Later, the Masonic temple eclipsed the city hall, and the Art Institute was built on the lake front. Now the strident voices of the guides on the "seeing Chicago" autos break out often in announcing the names of owners of the pretentious places on the boulevard—those of John G. Shedd, Mike McDonald, Chauncey Blair, Edson Keith, P. D. Armour and others. But the new Crane residence in respect to size and cost will in comparison have most of the places dwarfed to claim shacks. It is to be 60x104 feet, three stories, of Bedford sandstone and it and the conservatories will cost more than $360,000, regardless of the land, which is worth there about $1,000 a foot. R. T. Crane, Jr., who is now abroad, is second vice president of the Crane Co., and a graduate of Yale. Like his father, he has been largely interested in philanthropic work, and is president of the Iroquois Memorial association, the organization commemorating the Iroquois theater fire in 1903, in which 596 persons lost their lives.


# NOTICE!

If your horses are shod under the supervision of C. W. Leftwich, at 209 E. Main street, or the northwest corner of Second and Kentucky streets, they are all right. Why? Because he knows how, and only employs the very best mechanics, and guarantees you perfect satisfaction, and his guarantee is good for all the horses you get shod. Low prices, $.80, $1.00, $1.20. Come and see me and be convinced. Yours,

C. W. LEFTWICH.


Theat Her—To a box of Dolly Varden Chocolates.—Arlington Pharmacy.

### L. A. to B. of L. E. Social.

Ladies Auxiliary to B. of L. E. will give an ice cream social at Mrs. J. P. Russell's residence, 501 West Fifth, Thursday, July 16.

For Sale—Handsome oak baby carriage, leather hood and leather lined. 1221 S. Ken. ave.

TO COOL YOUR PORCH USE THE VUDOR PORCH SHADES.—McKENZIE'S, 114 EAST FIFTH.

### Beautiful Barber Shop.

Emmet Bealert, the West Third street tonsorial artist, has just completed the repapering and repainting of his shop, the work having been done by Bugan & Co., and he now has one of the cosiest places in central Missouri.


### WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS.

Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—at druggist price 50c. Williams Mfg. Co., Props., Cleveland, O. For sale by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

Miss Elia Kuhn, Piano Graduate of the Chicago Musical College. Studio 1215 South Osage. Bell 'phone 973. Will take pupils.

# E. A. Sisson

Machinist & Tool-Maker

1046 East Fifth Street
Over Sedalia Printing Co.

Repairs Office Appliances and makes special Fixtures. Does Model and Tool work. Repairs Surgical Instruments.

ADDING MACHINES
TYPE WRITERS
CASH REGISTERS
CAMERAS
GUNS AND REVOLVERS
DATING STAMPS
CORPORATION SEALS

All work done neatly, and prices are reasonable.

# Money to Loan

Have some money to loan on good city property on paved streets at reasonable rates. A large amount of money to loan on Pettis county land.

Grant Crawford 410 Ohio Street, Sedalia, Mo.

W. T. HUTCHINSON, Pres. WM. H. POWELL, Cashier.
JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice Pres. R. F. HARRIS, Ass't. Cashier.

# Citizens' National Bank
Sedalia, Mo.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $120,000.

With abundant means and unsurpassed facilities, the Citizens' National Bank extends to depositors every proper accommodation, and solicits new accounts.

DIRECTORS—J. P. Johns, J. D. Crawford, Geo. H. Shively, W. T. Hutchinson, Grant Crawford, Wm. H. Powell.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY WITH COURTEOUS TREATMENT
Is Our Motto

WE solicit new accounts, both large and small, assuring to all the most careful attention to their individual needs.

# Third National Bank,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI.
W. A. Latimer, Cashier. H. W. Harris, President.

What do you do with your money when pay day comes around? You have expenses to meet, of course. You also have a few pleasures—everyone needs 'em. BUT WHAT DO YOU DO WITH WHAT IS LEFT?

The most sensible thing a person can do is to start a savings account, however small. You should save ONE-FOURTH OF WHAT YOU EARN. We divide our profits with you by paying 3 per cent compound interest.

Sedalia Trust Co.
THE HOME OF SMALL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.
FOURTH AND OHIO STS.

E. F. YANCEY, Pres. E. R. BLAIR, Cashier.
W. H. EVANS, Vice-Pres. W. O. TERRY, Ass't. Cashier.

# The Sedalia National Bank
Does a General Banking Business.

Note Its Directors:—
E. F. YANCEY, W. H. EVANS, MARTIN RENKEN,
H. W. MEUSCHKE, W. A. LOWER, J. W. MURPHY,
HENRY LAMM, J. C. WILLIAMS, E. R. BLAIR.

Don't wait for an invitation, but go to this progressive bank and do your business.

## Messerly's

**Dress Linens**

Surely this is the place to buy your Dress Linens. Nothing nicer or more serviceable than Linen, and we have it in all popular colors. All our 35c Linens are now reduced to 25c.

**Lawn Specials**

Again this week we will sell our 10, 12½ and 15c Lawns at 7½c. Hundreds of patterns went out last week, and more than ever will be sold this week. Don't pay 5c for a cheap trashy Lawn, but come here and buy the best for 7½c.

**Best Calico 5c Yard**

**C. E. MESSERLY**

SECOND AND OSAGE.


## "TOM" PLATT IS 75 TODAY

**Things Have Not Come Smooth for Him Recently.**

New York, July 15.—Thomas Collier Platt, United States senator from New York, is today 75 years of age. Little attention was paid to the aged sclon by the present day leaders of the party of which Platt was once was one of the leaders.

Although stripped of much of his political power and harassed by domestic entanglements the senator is far from being the broken old man that he is sometimes described to be.

While the weight of years rests somewhat heavily on his physical frame, his mind is still clear and active.


**ICE CREAM**

FOR DESSERT
DINNER OR SUPPER
BELL 'PHONE 130
**Avansino's**
THE BEST FOR YEARS
THE BEST TODAY


## FRENZIED CATTLE

During fly-time we frequently see cattle and horses driven almost frantic by the swarms of flies that hover about them, biting and worrying them so that they are kept poor in flesh and so low in vitality that the profit derived from them is greatly reduced. Where

**FLYO-CURO**

is used stock is never worried. This preparation is easily applied, does not harm skin or coat—in fact, keeps both in better condition—has a pleasant odor and protects animals from flies, fleas, mosquitos, midges, etc. Quarts 35c, half gallons 60c, gallons $1.00.


**Dan Wilcox,**
Druggist,
104 W. MAIN STREET


## HE WILL SAIL TOMORROW

**THE PRINCE OF WALES HAS COMPLETED ALL OF HIS ARRANGEMENTS.**

**ON NEW CRUISER "INDOMITABLE"**

**Going to Quebec and Will Dedicate a Monument to Wife and to Montclam on the Plains of Abraham.**

London, July 15.—The Prince of Wales today completed preparations for his visit to America, and will sail tomorrow on the new cruiser Indomitable, the famous "ship of mystery," for Qubec, where he will take part in the tercentenary celebration, beginning next week. The prince will be given an elaborate reception to his majesty's great new world possession, and will dedicate a monument to Wolfe and Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham. The Indomitable is now in readiness for the transatlantic voyage and will land its royal passenger in Quebec a week from today, when the official reception of the prince will take place.

This will be the prince's second visit to Canada, he having crossed nearly ten years ago, when on his world's tour from ocean to ocean, visiting the chief towns. He also spent some time fishing and hunting in the northwest. This time he will go no further west than Quebec and will stay only a week.

His royal highness will be accompanied by a brilliant staff, so that none of the pomp and ceremony of the British court will be missing. Among the staff will be Sir Francis Hopwood, under colonial secretary, who probably knows more about the colonies than any other Englishman and upon whom the Canadians at least rely when dealing with the mother country.

French and American squadrons have been sent to Quebec, and invitations have been sent to France and all the colonies to send delegations. Australia will be represented by Lord Dudley, the new governor general.

On landing the prince will be received by Governor General Grey and will be presented with an address by the dominion parliament. The next day (July 22) the landing of Champlain will be re-enacted, the old navigator being shown arriving with a crew in a ship like the one he sailed in. The fetes will then be formally opened by the prince. The program for the following days is this:

July 24—Dedication of the battlefield. Military and naval review.

July 25—Review of the fleets.

July 26—Thanksgiving day. Services in the Roman Catholic and English cathedrals.

July 27—Naval display ashore by 10,000 sailors. Representation of the bombarding of Quebec by the British fleet and army under Saunders and Wolfe.

July 29—Prince leaves Quebec.

The Indomitable is one of three sister ships, the two others being the Invincible and the Inflexible, which were voted in 1905, but not laid down until 1906, and which are to all cruisers of the past what the Dreadnaught is to former battleships.

She is at once the fastest, largest and most heavily armed cruiser afloat; indeed, in many respects she resembles a fast battleship rather than a cruiser.

The first point to notice is the immense power of her artillery. She carries eight huge 12-inch guns, each forty-five feet long and each capable of firing an 850-pound shell twice in the minute.

These guns are mounted in pairs in four turrets, and the turrets are so arranged that all the eight big guns can fire on either broadside and six of them ahead or astern.

The guns are directed from the fire control stations, which are duplicated, one on each mast, the details of the system being absolutely confidential. But the general arrangement is that eectrical transmitters from the fire control stations from aloft send down to indicators on the guns the range in yards, the deflection to the right or left, the order to commence or suspend fire and the final signal, a loud ring on a gong, to fire the gun.

Some idea of the blast and the force of these guns can be gained from this fact—that during her trials two of the amidship turret guns were trained right ahead and fired simultaneously.

A boat was hanging on the davits, well out of the actual path of the projectiles, but in the track of the blast of gas which accompanies them.

After the shots had been fired the boat was left a mass of matchwood lying on the deck. The projectiles from these mammoth guns will pierce four feet three inches of solid iron placed close to the muzzle. At 5,000 yards they will penetrate with ease fourteen inches of the best and strongest armor now made.

The engines of the Indomitable are of the Parsons turbine type, developing 41,000 horsepower, the most powerful ever put into a British warship. They drive four screws and on her recent official trials, which were carried out under war conditions, propelled her at a rate in excess of 25 knots.

The turbine engines run smoothly almost without attention; indeed, it is said that the engine room staff in these new turbine vessels have so little to do when running at high speed that there is danger of the men going to sleep.

The boilers are fitted with appliances for burning oil, though coal is the main fuel.

The effect of the Indomitable on naval construction has already been remarkable.

In Germany two or even more gigantic and powerful cruisers are now being built of her special type, while Japan is also constructing cruisers of the same general design.


Foley's Orino Laxative, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your money back.—Arlington Pharmacy.


**Lost Hair Restored**

Superfluous hair and blemishes removed. Corns and ingrowing nails treated. Shampooing and massage. Switches and other hair goods. L. C. Snell, 122 West Third, upstairs.


**REMBAUGH'S**

Have the finest and purest ice cream in the city, says the government inspector. We have the finest serving parlor in the city. Call and see us, we will treat you well. Northeast corner Sixth and Ohio streets.



**MEN!**

Thursday, July 16, from 9 to 10 o'clock

**ONE HOUR ONLY**

Men's $2.00 Felt Hats, all sizes and colors,

**49c**

One of the reasons why you should attend the Great Money Raising Sale.

**Look for the BIG RED SIGN**

Globe
A CHASNOFF, PROP.


## OWN FREE WILL TO CELL

**A SALVATION ARMY CONVERT PAID HIS WAY BACK TO THE PENITENTIARY.**

**INDIANA MAN BROKE HIS PAROLE**

**Governor Answers Letter, Saying He Must Serve 14 Years and This The Fellow Proposes to Do.**

Chicago July 15.—William McCarty is going back to the Indiana state penitentiary at Michigan City. Uuless his sentence is commuted by legislative action or a pordon, 14 years will pass before he is again a free man. Yet no officer of the law accompanied him on his trip across the state line and the railroad ticket on which he came from North Yakima, Wash., to serve out his sentence was bought out of his own earnings.

Later in the afternoon, just before he stepped on the train that was to bring him to Michigan iCty, McCarty laughed quietly—and shook hands with Col. French of the Salvation Army, the only man on whom he called during his few hour's stay in Chicago

"I never was so happy as I am just now," he said. "I mean it. I broke my parole and it is up to me to go back. The punishment will be such as I deserve, and when I go to my cell I can hold my head erect with the knowledge that I am at least honest. Isn't that worth while?"

McCarty has never heard of Jean Valjean. He does not even know of William January, the Kansas City man who escaped from the federal prison at Leavenworth and was sent back while a petition with 37,250 signatures went to Washington asking for his pardon.

He simply knows that he was "converted" recently at a Salvation Army meeting at North Yakima became convinced that it was his duty to return to prison from which he had escaped when on parole, and set to work earning money for his passage. And thereby he goes Jean Valjean and William January one better, for his actions, according to his friends, is entirely voluntary.

In the records of the Salvation Army headquarters, at 399 State street, the case of McCarty was entered as one of the most remarkable in all the history of the organization. Several years ago the young man,—he is now 40 years old—gambled away his money one evening in Montpelier, Ind.

Then he got drunk, broke into a store with his pal and stole $500 worth of surgical instruments which he sold later for $16.50. He was caught and sentenced to from one to 15 years' hard labor in the Indiana state penitentiary.

After serving two years he was paroled and work on an ice wagon was given him. For weeks he did his work well. Then he got drunk again and hit a man over the head in a street fight. This, he was told, would end his parole and he fled the state.

After serving half a dozen jail sentences and living like a tramp, he drifted into North Yakima, and began attending Salvation Army meetings. The strange, emotional songs and impassioned preaching "took hold" and after a time he joined the army. Soon after his "conversion" McCarty's conscience began to trouble him. Early in June he wrote to Gov. Hanley of Indiana, telling him of the circumstances of his escape from the state and of his intention to return and serve out his sentence.

"Come ahead" wrote Gov. Hanley in reply. "Your broken parole will mean a sentence of 14 years, but you have made me a promise. Now fulfill it." There was no word of a possible pardon or mitigated sentence.


**DIARRHOEA**

There is no need of anyone suffering long with this disease, for to effect a quick cure it is only necessary to take a few doses of

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy**

In fact, in most cases one dose is sufficient. It never fails and can be relied upon in the most severe and dangerous cases. It is equally valuable for children and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

In the world's history no medicine has ever met with greater success.

**PRICE 25c. LARGE SIZE 50c.**

W. E. BARD DRUG CO.



**DETROIT VAPOR**

**Gasoline Stoves**

**Are Best**

Easy to clean, perfectly safe and no smoke.

**P. HOFFMAN**



The function of the kidneys is to strain out the impurities of the blood which is constantly passing through them. Foley's Kidney Remedy makes the kidneys healthy. They will strain out all waste matter from the blood. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy and it will make you well.—Arlington Pharmacy.


## GIVE VILLAGE TO CHURCH

**Montreat Transferred to the Presbyterian Synod.**

Asheville, N. C., July 15.—Montreat, the model village of Black Mountain, about 25 miles from this city, which was recently transferred to the Presbyterian Synod, will be formally dedicated today. Several distinguished clergymen and educators will take part in the ceremonies.

Montreat was established by John Wanamaker, John S. Huyler and other wealthy men some years ago for a religious assembly and retreat. The Presbyterian Synod, as the new owner, will continue the work on a more extensive scale and make Montreat the home of the Presbyterian Sunday school convention, missionary conferences and other church meetings. A large auditorium will be erected as a memorial to John Calvin.

**Rev. I. W. Williams Testifies.**

Rev. I. W. Williams, Hunitngton, W. Va., testifies as follows: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for nervous exhaustion and kidney trouble, and am free to say that Foley's Kidney Remedy will do all that you claim for it." Arlington Pharmacy.

**Dr. McClure Will Preside.**

Hon. D. A. Ball, democratic candidate for governor of iMssouri, will address the voters of this county at the court house tonight. Dr. J. W. McClure will introduce the speaker.


**BUSINESS OR DRESS SUITS; SUMMER SUITINGS. — LOEWER, TAILOR.**


**Four Ill In One Family.**

Local physicians report an unusually large number of cases of sickness throughout the city, due principally to hot weather. Typhoid fever, malarial fever and bowel trouble are the prinicpal ailments. Four cases of typhoid fever exists in one East Sedalia family.


When on the table—always eaten
Once eaten—always on the table
**Uneeda Biscuit**
The King of Wheat Foods.
5¢ *In dust tight, moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.*
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY


## DEBS TO TOUR IN RED TRAIN

**Socialist Candidate Will Speak Five Times a Day.**

Milwaukee, July 15.—The Socialistic National committee announces today that it will send a special train painted a bright red on a six-day tour of the country, beginning Aug. 30 with Eugene V. Debs, the presidential candidate aboard.

Debs is scheduled to speak from three to five times a day. The committee has already arranged ten stops and three times as many cities want to hear him.

A band, newspaper correspondents and party officials will be on the train, and excursions are planned from neighboring points to every place where it stops.

## WILL RETURN TO UTAH

**Five Hundred Utes Who Left Reservation Agree to Go Back.**

Rapid City, S. D., July 15—The five hundred Utes who terrorized the country after fleeing from their reservation in Utah will begin a nine hundred mile return trip to Utah Friday under a cavalry escort. An agreement to this effect was the outcome of a conference between the chief and President Roosevelt.

## CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

**Will Discuss "City Government By Board of Control."**

Montreal, July 15.—With an address of welcome by His Worship Mayor Peyette, who gave a cordial greeting to the delegates gathered here from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the eighth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities was opened in city hall today. The day's program includes the presidential address of L. A. Lapointe and consideration of reports from other officers and from the various privincial unions.

The feature of the session will be the debate this evening on "City Government by Board of Control," and "City Government by Commission," in which the mayors of Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Victoria and Charlottetown are scheduled to take part

Various other topics connected with municipal government will be taken up tomorrow, including police, bill board regulation, railway level crossings, and municipal accounting. The session will conclude its business Friday morning.


Don't forget the new meat market, 1103 East Fifth street. Bell phone 592. Frank Bailey, proprietor.


**Will Abolish Post Office.**

The post office at Dundee, on the Missouri Pacific, has been abolished effective July 31.


**BABY'S VOICE**

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the sight of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is such that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with dread. Every woman should know that the danger and pain of child-birth can be avoided by the use of **Mother's Friend,** a liniment for external use, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, assisting nature in its work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this crisis in safety and with little pain.

Sold at $1.00 per bottle by druggists. Valuable book to women sent free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**



**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T TRADE WITH US**

**$19.00 GIVEN AWAY!**

To the boy or girl who will give us the best reason why EVERYONE WHO PURCHASES A BICYCLE should Purchase a Laclede. We will allow a rebate of $10 on any Laclede Bicycle.

Laclede without coaster brake, $27.50; price to lucky boy or girl..... 17.50

Laclede with coaster brake, $32.50; price to lucky boy or girl..... 22.50

We want a list of every bicycle owner in Sedalia, also the kind of wheel they have. To the boy or girl bringing us the largest list we will give a $6 pair of tires. For the second largest list we will give ½ pair of $6 tires. This offer good until July 15th.

***Laclede Bicycles & Bicycle Sundries***

We also have some good reliable bicycles for less money than the Laclede.

**KNIGHT-MARSHALL HARDWARE COMP'Y**



**20 Discount WALL PAPER**

Bought in July. This discount applies to all paper—nothing reserved. 1-5 deducted from regular price.

**Geo. E. Dugan Co.,**
116 East 5th Street.

**WHEN A CARRIAGE LEAVES OUR SHOP,**

After it has been renovated and painted, not one man in a hundred can tell it from new. As to repairs, you have our guarantee that, barring accident, they will last as long as the carriage is fit for service. Can you expect a better?

FISHER CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS,
314-316 W. Second. Phone 1505.

*Special For Thursday, Friday and Saturday*

All Women's $3.00 Oxfords reduced to..... **2.05**

All Women's $2.50 Oxfords reduced to..... **1.95**

*Ponder a moment at these prices, then act quickly. Plenty of time to wear summer shoes.*

**QUINN BROS.**

*206 Ohio Street*


### Guarding Bank of France.

Like the Bank of England, the Bank of France is now guarded every night by soldiers. But within quite recent time the officials at the French bank resorted to a very novel method of protecting their bullion.

This consisted in engaging masons to wall up the doors of the vaults in the cellar with hydraulic mortar as soon as the money was deposited each day in these receptacles. The water was then turned on and kept running until the whole cellar was flooded. A burglar would be obliged to work in a diving suit and break down a cement wall before he could even begin to plunder the vaults.

When the bank officials arrived next morning the water was drawn off, the masonry torn down and the vaults opened.


### A Revelation.

It is a revelation to people, the severe cases of lung trouble that have been cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. It not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs. L. M. Ruggles, Reasnor, Iowa, writes: "The doctors said I had consumption, and I got no better until I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It stopped the hemorrhages and pain in my lungs and they are now as sound as a bullet."—Arlington Pharmacy.

**25% OFF On All SUMMER CLOTHING**

**E. E. JOHNSTON**

*Clothier—Furnisher*

**207 Ohio St.**


## THE LODGES

### Modern Woodmen, Attention.

Sedalia camp No. 5570, M. W. A., will meet in regular session Thursday at 8 o'clock in the K. of P. hall at 114 East Fifth street, for initiatory work. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited.

S. W. JAMES, Consul.
E. E. CODDING, Secy.

### EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL ART.

**Fine Stained Glass Windows Recently Received at New York.**

The two German windows of stained glass among the recent acquisitions belong in period to the early sixteenth century, at the time when medievalism passes over into renaissance. The color is lighter and paler than that of the preceding century and is secondary in importance to the design. In the examples at the museum are certain tints of yellow that began to be used in the middle of the fifteenth century, as taste changed in favor of lighter rooms. The subjects of the windows are St. John and St. Maximine against a background of tapestry and architecture treated so as to appear on the same plane as the figures. The author of the note on the windows in the Museum Bulletin says that the drawing is undoubtedly the work of a painter—and a very good one—of the Ober-Rhein school, and that as St. Maximine was bishop of Trier, the supposition that the glass is from that source is probably correct. Very fine examples of the same period are those in the nave of Cologne cathedral.—New York Times.


Men's STETSON Patent and Tan Oxfords, reduced from $5.00 to $4.15 at Quinn Bros.

"Little Squaw"—all dealers—5c.

INSURE WITH

**Ed. J. Evans FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY** Sedalia, Mo.

321 Ohio Street. Bell Phone 935.

**Hard Coal**

The genuine Penn. Chestnut nut at extra low price for orders placed now.

Don't delay.

**Bertman Coal Co.**

Both Phones 92 500 W. Main


# REVIVES ON DEATH SLAB

A RIVER VICTIM, FOUR HOURS LATER, SITS UP AND WANTS FOOD.

## THE CASE PRONOUNCED A MAR VL

**Body Was Recovered from the Gasconade River With Grappling Hooks and Life Was Pronounced Extinct.**

Vienna, July 15.—Pronounced dead after all efforts toward resuscitation had failed to produce a slightest sign of animation, laid out upon a board death slab awaiting the arrival of an undertaker, Peter Frey, a prominent young farmer, whose limp body was taken from the Ganconade river Monday afternoon, rose to a sitting position and asked for food four hours after the apparently fatal ordeal. Frey is little worse for his terrifying battle with death. Physicians pronounce his case a marvel in the history of the medical profession.

Frey, with half a dozen neighbors, was seining in the Gasconade Monday afternoon. He became entangled in the ropes, and his cries for assistance brought William Kerr to his side. Failing in his effort to untangle Frey, and himself almost exhausted by the swift current, Kerr was forced to abandon his efforts toward a rescue.

J. P. Tackett, Frey's father-in-law, ran for a boat but reached the scene fully ten minutes after Frey had sank from view for the last time. A grappling hook was brought into service and with the assistance of strong swimmers, Frey's body was recovered. The common methods of first aid to the drowning were applied, without avail. eHevng the case hopeless, Frey's body was carried to his home.

Four hours later, despite the purple discoloration of flesh common after death in the water, Frey showed some slight signs of life. The grief-stricken family immediately resumed their efforts toward revival. His subsequent recovery is looked upon as almost a miracle in this community.

### Defense of the Surgeon.

In a recent lecture at the Harvard Medical school Dr. Maurice H. Richardson set forth the absolute need of resorting to the knife in certain cases. The idea that the surgeon lacks sensibility and is more or less indifferent to human suffering and may even perform an operation when not absolutely necessary he declared to be all wrong. He said that the contrary was shown by the fact that the surgeon is constantly laboring to make his profession unnecessary by preventing the recurrence of the diseases for which he operates, as well as by endeavoring to cure without resorting to operation. "A popular delusion that the surgeon is simply looking for an opportunity to keep busy all the time," Dr. Richardson added, "results in thousands of deaths of sufferers who are persuaded by friends not to submit to operation, until it is too late to save the patient."


Just In—Fresh shipment of Dolly Varden Chocolates.—Arlington Pharmacy.

**Just Arrived**

Shipment of Arkansas Anthracite for base-burner use. The best grade. Now is the time to buy—let us have your order at once so we may deliver coal direct from car. Will allow special discount for cash.

**Stanley COAL CO.**

315 S. Ohio St. 'Phones 26


### Electricity from Human Body.

That electricity, heat and ether are one and the same fluid is the assertion of Frederick Hovendon of London, who also claims that every person exhales electricity from the finger tips and that he can take moving pictures of the process. To do this he fills a square glass box with cigarette smoke, mixed with air. The experimenter thrusts a finger through a hole in the bottom of the glass box and a powerful arc lamp is turned on. The ether or electricity is immediately seen issuing from the finger tips and photographed.—Popular Mechanics.

One hour sale at the Globe tomorrow, 9 to 10 o'clock. Men's $2.00 hat for 49c.

# SOME DEALS IN DIRT

TRANSFERS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN BOTH THE CITY AND COUNTY.

## WHAT THE COUNTY RECORDS SHOW

**Deeds That Have Been Filed in the Office of Recorder Morey During the Week Ending July 14th, 1908.**

The following transfers of realty have been filed for record:

E. Ralph Blair and wf. to E. R. Plair, W.D., 167 a. of land, more or less, in Dresden twp., $8,000.00.

John W. Payton and wf. to Fisher Quaintance and John F. Guenther, W. D., prop. E. side Ohio ave., bet. 16th and 17th sts., $1,500.00.

Sedalia Loan & Security Co. to Algetus Wheeler, W. D., prop. N. side Johnson st., near Ohio ave., $125.00.

R. L. Sanders and wf. to H. W. Knox, W. D., und. ½ interest in tract of land E. side of Engineer st., bet. Cedar and Tower ave., $3,000.00.

Ollie L. Schneider and hus. to Alonzo and Ida Graham W. D., prop. N. side 15th st., bet. Hancock and Thompson aves., $500.00.

Mary Ann Rippey and hus. to Francis B. Rippey, W. D., prop. NE. cor. ner 15th and Washington ave., $1,000.00.

Zachary T. Lewis to Louis Bahner, wd., 80 a. of land in Prairie twp., $6,000.00.

James R. Huntress and wf. to Joseph T. Smith and Ida H. Smith, W. D., 770 a., more or less, of land in Smithton twp., $4,956.70.

Mary A. Letts to H. M. Bohannon W. D., prop. NW. cor. 13th and Center streets, $390.00.

George S. Turner and wf., by Atty. in fact, to Porter Real Est. Co., W. D., prop. S. side 3rd st., bet. Brown and Summit sts. $1.00 and other consideration.

I. N. McNeil and wf. to C. S. Marshall, W. D., prop. NE. cor. Broadway and Marvin sts., $1,500.00.

C. S. Marshall to Ellen B. McNeil, S. W. D., prop. NE. cor. Broadway and Marvin sts. $1,500.00.


**Notice!**

**I am prepared with a car load of tile to do all sewer connections in District No. 40, and in other parts of the city.**

**I have Sam Bass and five other competent diggers to do the work.**

**Carl P. Werner**

**CONTRACTOR**

**Bell 'Phone 286.**

**Am Still Doing Plumbing.**



# GREAT SHOE SALE

## The Greatest Sale in the History of Sedalia!

Women's Patent Oxfords **$2.00** Formerly $3.50 and $3 00

Women's Patent and Kid Oxfords **$1.50** Formerly $2.50 and $2.00

One Lot Women's Kid Oxfords **$1.25** Formerly $2.50

1 Lot Women's Kid Oxfords **$1.00** Formerly $1 50

One Lot Men's Patent and Kid Oxfords **$2.50** Formerly $4.00 and $3 50

One Lot Men's Patent and Kid Oxfords **$2.00** Formerly $3.50

**ALL KINDS OF MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, PRICE 50c UP**

***BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY***

**GOOD GOODS NOTHING SHODDY LATEST STYLES**

**People's Shoe Store**

**204 SOUTH OHIO STREET**


All $3.50 Oxfords, Patent Tan, Gun Metal and Vici redueced to $2.85 at Quinn Bro.

## TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

**Latest Wire Quotations on Grain, Live Stock and Local Products.**

### Grain Quotations.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by **B. C. Christopher & Co., grain merchants, Board of Trade building, Kansas City, Mo.:**

Grain receipts—Wheat, 153; corn, 300; oats, 22. Wheat market, good demand; No. 2 selling at 95@$1.03 1-2; No. 3 selling at 90@99. July, 86 1-8; Sept. 84 2-4; December, 87 1-8. Corn market, slow; No. 2 white, 82 1-2; No. 2 yellow, 76 1-2; No. 2 mixed, 76 1-2; No. 3 sells for about 1 cent less. Futures—July 74, September 70 3-4; December, 55 1-8; May, 56; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 50@52; No. 2 white, 54@56. good demand

### Live Stock Quotations.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by **Campbell Bros. & Rosson Live Stock Commission Co., stock brokers.**

Live Stock Receipts—Cattle, 6,000; Hogs, 11,000.

Cattle market slow and dull. Best corn fed cattle $4.75; medium corn fed cattle, $6.27 1-2; Grass cattle weighing 1,200 and upwards, $4.50@$5.50. Feeders—Heavy $5.00; light, $3.50@4.50; stockers, $3.75@$4.00. Cows, Best $5.00 Stock calves $3 50@4.50; veal calves, $3.50@4.50.

Hog market—13c to 15c lower; Choice heavy over 250 pounds, 6.35@6.65; choice prime, over 200 pounds, 6.50@6.62 1-2; choice light, over 100 pounds, $6.30@6.50.

### SEDALIA MARKETS.

**Prices Paid by the Local Dealers for Breadstuffs, Cereals, Etc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, per lb | 9½c to 10 |
| Potatoes, per bu | 65 to 75c |
| Eggs, per doz | 13c |
| Butter, per lb | 16c to 20c |

### Cereals and Breadstuffs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hard wheat flour, per cwt | $3.00 |
| Soft wheat flour, per cwt | $2.70 |
| Graham flour, per cwt | $2.40 |
| Choops, per cwt | $1.60 |
| Bran, per cwt | $1.30 |
| Corn, per bu | .75 |
| Wheat, per bu | .85 |

### Poultry.

| | |
|---|---|
| Roosters | 3c |
| Ducks | 5c |
| Springs | 12c |
| Turkeys | 8c |
| Hens | 8c |
| Geese | 3c |

Subscribe for the Democrat-Sentinel.

### Gave Him Charity Ticket

An aged man, too feeble to help himself and without finances, was sent to Warrensburg on Missouri Pacific train No. 1 this afternoon, after being given a charity ticket by the city.


**California**

is a good place to visit this summer. A great many eastern people prefer it to some of the older resorts. Why don't you try it this season? Low rates every day. Splendid ocean beaches, surf and still-water bathing, sailing, fishing, camping out, mountain climbing, golf, rural life—all varieties of resort sport.

**Colorado**

The word calls up visions of snow-capped peaks, rugged mountains, brawling streams, quiet nooks, resorts where pleasure reigns. Just the place for the rest cure, sight-seeing, or social activity. It depends on you which you'll have. Low rates all summer.

The best way to go, what to see, how to see it, and much other information valuable to tourists, told in our folders

"Summer in California."
"A Colorado Summer."

G. W. Hagenbuch, General Agent, 905 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Santa Fe "All the Way."

# JULY CLEARING SALE AT F. TAYLOR CAIN'S

118 WEST MAIN STREET

ALL SUMMER GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF PROFIT—Organdies, Lawns, Ginghams, Summer Underwear, Ladies' Belts, Etc., Etc. New Goods, Latest Styles, marked down—away down—come look, get our prices, whether you buy or not. We have the goods and the prices, and whoever takes advantage of these offerings will be the gainer. We are going to sell them. Come whether you want to buy or not--come, look.

**F. TAYLOR CAIN, 118 West Main Street**

**On All Men's, Boys' & Children's Clothing & Straw Hats**

**20% DISCOUNT**

1-5 Off from former prices during this, our Greatest Clearing Sale.

THE BELL
ALBERT KAHN PROP

**We Are Proud of Our Offering to the Public**

It is perfect Laundry work on every article that we do. Low prices are here too, and we demand your investigation.

**DORN-CLONEY LAUNDRY CO.**

BOTH PHONES 126.



**WE MAKE**

A specialty of Ladies' Shirt Waists, Fancy Skirts and Duck Suits.

We iron all embroidered goods and lace on reverse side on HEAVILY PADDED BOARDS, thus bringing out the design in bold relief.

Delicate fabrics and thin garments are washed in net bags to protect them from injury. We solicit your patronage.

**SEDALIA-MONARCH LAUNDRY**

B. F. HUGHES,
CHAS. VAN ANTWERP,
Proprietors.



*In New Location!*

*Ormond & Klueber*

*Moved from*

*317 South Ohio St.*

*to*

*316 South Ohio St.*

*Just Across the Street.*


## PERSONALS

Sherwin-Williams Paints—Arlington Pharmacy.

E. E. Durand was up from Green Ridge today.

Prof. Wood made a short visit at Lamonte today.

L. M. Couch returned to Kansas City this morning.

Harry Hawkins called on the trade at Windsor today.

Fred Gold made a business visit at Windsor today.

Dr. C. P. Cartwright was a visitor in the city today.

E. H. Hillyard was a business visitor to Clinton today.

June Harris made a business visit to Pilot Grove today.

J. B. Corrigan came in from St. Louis this afternoon.

Walter Baumgartner went to Kansas City this afternoon.

Font Meriwether made a business visit at Lamonte today.

Mrs. Peter Anderson went to Clinton today to visit relatives.

W. P. Harp called on the meat trade in the Quarry City today.

J. L. Guerrant made a business visit to Smithton this morning.

Miss Camilla Walch went to Kansas City this afternoon to visit.

E. E. Weed returned this afternoon from a business visit in Kansas City.

Dr. Wallace Simonds was a passenger to Warrensburg this afternoon.

A. J. Perry returned this morning from a business visit at Boonville.

C. W. Turnham left this afternoon for a visit with his daughter at Denver, Col.

Mrs. C. L. Allen and two children went to Harrisonville this morning to visit.

John W. Murphy is home from a two weeks' sojourn at McAllister Springs.

Mrs. J. P. Kemp came down from Lamonte this morning to do some shopping.

Mrs. S. M. Hodges was a passenger to windsor this morning to visit with home folks.

W. M. Higginbotham came in from Little Rock, Ark., last night to visit his family.

Mrs. Oscar Kaiser and babe went to Smithton this morning to visit home folks.

David Roberts made a business visit to Green Ridge, Windsor and Ionia today.

W. M. Johns was a passenger to Kansas City on the fast mail train this morning.

M. D. Burr went to Excelsior Springs this afternon for a visit of several weeks.

Mrs. E. A. Money and daughter, Miss Mary, spent last Sunday at Green Ridge.

J. J. O'Donnell, a St. Louis traveling salesman, is here today, calling on the trade.

Horace Knight made a business visit at points on the south end of the Katy today.

L. K. Myers, the Windsor mule man, was in the city today, looking after stock to buy.

J. R. Ridgeway, of Columbia, is in the city on business, and is stopping at the Antlers hotel.

Hanley O'Connell, who has been attending school at St. Louis, arrived home this afternoon.

Mike Donnohue, of Spring Fork, came up this afternoon to hear Dave Ball's lecture tonight.

C. M. Haynes went to Kansas City this afternoon to visit, after which he will visit Topeka.

Mrs. Charles Leftwich and children went to Kansas City this afternoon to visit relatives.

J. H. Gunn came up from Otterville last afternoon, and returned to his home this morning.

Mrs. Edward Donnelly left this afternoon for an extendel visit with relatives at Denver, Col.

Miss Florence Whittier, the public librarian, went to Kansas City this morning for a brief visit.

Miss Kathryne Kurtz will leave tonight for Dalton, where she will spend her summer vacation.

Mrs. H. K. Bente and niece, Miss Helen Gold, went to El Dorado Springs this forenoon to visit.

C. L. Broughton, a traveling man, went to Kansas City this afternoon, after a business visit in this city.

Miss Nellie Brown, of Clinton, spent last night with friends in this city, on her way to Tipton to visit.

Fred Allison, a Longwood merchant, came up last afternoon on business, and returned home today.

Miss Ruby Lively returned this afternoon from attending the Epworth league convention at Pertle Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wilson and child, of Lexington, are in the city, and are stopping at the Antlers hotel.

Mrs. Dave Barnhart, of Kansas City, who has been visiting relatives here went to Warrensburg this afternoon.

Miss Ethel Thickett, state secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society, went to Warrensburg this afternoon.

Mrs. L. I. Markowitz returned to Kansas City this afternon after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Allan Chasnoff.

Miss Nettie Haire came up froom Smithton this afternoon to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Roeschel, of Boonville, returned home today, after attending the funeral of T. L. Courtney.

Dr. S. G. Kelly and Dr. E. E. Holizen, the latter of Cole Camp, made a professional visit in the Quarry City today.

Mrs. John F. Antes went to Centreview this afternoon for a week's visit.

Miss Florence Sage and Ella Mack Collins went to Warrensburg this afnoon to visit.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mellor today removed from 216 West Fifth street to their elegant new home, 915 West Sixth street.

Joe Pepper and daughters, Misses Mattie and Cora, are up from their homes in Green Ridge township today, shopping.

Hon. John A. Knott, a member of the state boadr of railroad and warehouse commissioners, is here from Hannibal today.

Mrs. Charles Messerly, accompanied by her son, Charles, who nas been attending Yale college, returned home last night.

Johnnie Hegerty, the popular caterer, is home from a two days' visit with "Uncle Pob" Mowbray at McAlister Springs.

Rev. J. F. Caskey returned this forenoon from Pertle Springs, where he has been attending the Epowrth league convention.

George Zollinger, of St. Louis, spent last night in the city, and went to Otterville this morning to visit home folks.

J. Hoye Tyler, of Radford, Va., exgovernor of that state, is here today, on his way home from attending the Denver convention.

Mrs. Lister, of Pueblo, Col., arrived on the noon train today to visit her son, F. D. Lister, and daughter, Mrs. J. P. Rodeman.

Dr. J. E. Rayl, of Aullville, Mo., was in the city last night visiting Ft. A. J. Campbell, and went to Springfield this morning.

Earl and Edwin Clark returned to their home at Tipton this morning, after a two weeks' visit with their cousin, Mrs. John Bond.

Miss Nora Martinek, of St. Louis, who is visiting friends here, was a passenger to Smithton this morning to visit Miss Maud Mann.

Hugh Courtney returned to Jefferson City this morning, after being called here to attend the funeral of his brother, T. L. Courtney.

A. A. Maloney, state agent for the Centennial Life Insurance Co., went to Jefferson City this morning, after a business visit in this city.

M. J. Kline, the hustling meat salesman for Swift & Co., who has been sojourning in the Centennial state, returned home last night.

Fred Hughes, who was brought home from Little Rock, Ark., to recuperate from an attack of malarial fever, is getting along all right.

Mrs. W. J. Lawson, accompanied by Dr. Lawson's two sons, Richard and Jamie, left this afternoon for a ten days' visit at Madison, Ind.

Judge H. B. Shain, who returned a few days ago with his family from a visit in Shelby county, left last night for a professional visit at Cassville.

S. P. Johns returned this afternoon from Preble county, Ohio, where he attended the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the county.

Mrs. O. G. Friemel, wife of a former Sedalia boy, passed through Sedalia this afternoon, en route from St Louis to Kansas City to visit her parents.

N. J. Winters, of Milan, Mo., who seeks the office of a member of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners, is here today, getting acquainted.

P. A. Fischer, wife and children, of Springfield, Mo., who were called here on account of the death of his father, Adam Fischer, Sr., returned home today.

Miss Virgie Simpson, of Tipton, spent last night in this city as the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. N. Bayne, and went to Kansas City this morning to visit.

Mrs. W. B. Myers came up from Smithton last afternon to visit her mother, Mrs. A. B. Beasmore, on East Broadway, and returned home this morning.

Luther Brent, a former Sedalian, now working at Los Angeles, Cal., arrived yesterday for a visit with friends in this section of the country. He went to Lamonte this afternoon.

W. A. Morgan was among the passengers to Kansas City this morning.

Harry Agee returned to Lamonte this morning to resume his duties as editor of the Record, after spending the night in this locality.

Mesdames C. J. Hendrix, L. Bird and Minnie Andrews, all of Kansas City, who have been visiting the family of T. L. Scott, left this afternoon for a visit at Lamonte, prior to returning to the Kaw River city.

Mesdames R. L. Jackson and O. R. Little, both of Holden; Mr. and Mrs. William Agee, of Lamonte; Mr. and Mrs. Price Agee, of Knob Noster, returned to their respective homes today, after coming to Sedalia to attend the funeral of T. L. Courtney.

W. B. Miller made a business trip to Warsaw today.


*Our Annual*

**July Sales**

*The Ebent You'be Been Waiting for. Do Not Expect Further Reductions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 15c yard Batistes, yard | 10c |
| 25c yard Batistes yard | 15c |
| 35c yard Organdies, yard | 16 2/3c |
| 30c yard Persian Lawns, yard | 22c |
| 35c yard Persian Lawns | 25c |
| 12½c Towels, each | 8 1/3c |
| 25c Turkish Towels, each | 17½c |

A big Hosiery Sale now in progress in our Hosiery Section.

Flower-Barnett
THE STORE THAT SETS THE PACE
Dry Goods Co.



**Bad Symptoms.**

The woman who has periodical headaches, backache, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weaknesses and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally.

No medicine extant has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional indorsement of each of its several ingredients—worth more than any number of ordinary non-professional testimonials. The very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath.

In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It *will* often *prevent* them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult by letter, *free*. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address as above



THE BEST THINGS THAT ARE SAID ABOUT WEISBURGH CLOTHES ARE SAID BY THE MEN WHO WEAR THEM.

And after all this is the supreme test—THERE IS A REASON.

WEISBURGH, Men's Tailor.
213 Ohio St.



TO COOL YOUR PORCH USE THE VUDOR PORCH SHADES.—McKENZIE'S, 114 EAST FIFTH.

Insist on "Little Squaw"—5c.


## LOS ANGELES WON FIGHT

CONVENTION OF ELKS GOES TO THE CALIFORNIA WINTER RESORT.

### WHAT MEMBERS HAD AT BARBECUE

R. H. Hallam, of Colorado Springs, Is The Successor of John K. Tener as the Grand Exalted Ruler.

Dallas, Tex., July 15.—The Elks' barbecue last afternoon was a record breaker. Thirty-five thousand persons were fed.

There was consumed 10 tons of beef, 2 of mutton, 30,000 loaves of bread, 16,000 pounds of beans, 12 barrels of pickles, 15,000 pounds of condensed Mexican chili and 80,000 bottles of beer. Four hundred waiters were employed and forty cords of wood were used in the roasting of the beeves and mutton.

Los Angeles won the next national convention of the Elks over Detroit by 134 majority. The election of officers of the grand lodge today resulted as follows:

R. H. Holland, Colorado Springs, succeeds John K. Tener, Charleroi, Pa., as grand exalted ruler.

John D. Shea, Hartford, Conn., re-elected grand esteemed leading knight.

Warren G. Sayer, Wabash, Ind., grand esteemed lecturing knight.

Fred C. Robinson, Dubuque, Ia., re-elected grand secretary.

Ed Leach, New York, re-elected grand treasurer.

Charles L. Decker, Bemidji, Minn., grand tiler.

Alfred T. Holley, Hackensack, N. J., re-elected grand trustee. These elections were unanimous.

For grand esteemed loyal knight, C. E. Sweet, Dowagiac, Mich., and A. W. McElwee, Fort Worth, were proposed. Sweet won. For grand inner guard, T. E. Phelan, Memphis; J. J. Groves, Worcester, N. Y., and A. M. Taylor, St. Augustine, Fla., were candidates Phelen was elected.

Oklahomans presented John K. Tener, retiring grand exalted ruler, with a handsome silk flag of forty-six stars.

### BUYING POOR WOMAN'S SMILE.

Homely Mr. Gwillkintoss Accomplishes This at Very Little Cost.

"Can a woman's smile be bought? Well, yes," said Mr. Gwillkintoss, "sometimes, and it may be for little money.

"Here is a woman who for weeks has been sitting on a downtown doorstep selling shoestrings. This is a disused door and so she interferes with nobody and nobody interferes with her, and so she sits there, with her stock spread over the greater part of the step, while she sits at the other end, holding on her arm an infant.

"And it always seemed to me that trade must be dull with her, because I never saw anybody buy of her; and finally I thought it was up to me to buy something and sort of help trade along a little. Because, you see, while the profit on shoestrings is very large, still you don't make anything at all unless you sell some.

"So I thought I'd buy a pair, which was easy to do, for the reason that she had a good stock. Not a skimpy little mess thrown down there on the doorstep to attract attention to her and the child, but a real assortment to choose from; and it wouldn't be any charity to buy of her.

"So I stopped and looked the stock over and selected strings of the exact length I wanted, and I found these there with tips of the particular kind I like best, she looking on while I was making my selection; and when I handed over the nickel she looked up a little at her customer and signified her thanks with a pleased little smile, for every nickel counted, and I am afraid that business had been dull with her."


*A Big Helpful Economy Sale of*

**UNDERMUSLINS**

This sale is an annual event, occurring each successive July—is planned far in advance and intended to provide a special chance to this store's long list of patrons to get their summer's supply of undermuslins at radical price savings—intended also as a special reason why those who may be unacquainted with our vast Undermuslin stock and the great selection to choose from may find out by personal investigation the superiority of the showing. Back of everything is the Flower Barnett unlimited guarantee of first and best quality.

*Note the Special Reduced Prices*

A great majority of the display embraces the famous Priscilla Undermuslins, the standard by which other makes are judged, for which we are exclusive representatives for Central Missouri.

| | |
|---|---|
| 75c and 89c GOWNS, Corset Covers, Chemise, Drawers, Short Skirts, etc., reduced to each | 50c |
| $1.00 GOWNS AND CORSET COVERS; our dollar assortment of Undermuslins is our pride; these are Gowns and Corset Covers taken from our regular $1.00 lines at | 59c |
| 89c Skirts, at | 69c |
| $1.00 Skirts, at | 75c |
| $1.50 Skirts, at | 1.00 |
| $1.75 and $1.98 Skirts, at | 1.25 |
| $2.25 and $2.50 Skirts, at | 1.69 |
| WOMEN'S DRAWERS — Extra special 39c values, each | 25c |

Flower-Barnett
THE STORE THAT SETS THE PACE
219-221-223 Dry Goods Co. OHIO ST.


### Caves of a Cannibal Race.

Strange evidences of cannibalism have been brought to light with the recent opening up of caves at One Tree Hill, Maungakiekie, New South Wales, and another link has been added to the chain of interest encircling this celebrated spot.

In one cave great piles of human bones have been discovered, mixed up indiscriminately and thrown down in one huge conical heap. These bones belonged to victims taken by the Maoris in battle and slaughtered for culinary purposes. Then they were dropped down the funnel-shaped mouth of the cave into darkness and oblivion.

### Signs of Preccocity.

First Magazine Editor—I believe my youngster is cut out for an editor.

Second Editor—Why so?

First Editor—Everything he gets his hands on he runs and throws into the waste-basket.—Lippincott's.

### The Gorley Case Continued.

The preliminary examination of Thomas Gorley, charged with having ravished his 16-year-old step-daughter, Kate Amos, was continued until July 25 by Judge Rickman today.


**Stop That Cold**

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' great-est efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

**Preventics**

W. E. BARD DRUG CO.



**New York Central Lines**

TO

**Boston and Return**

EVERY THURSDAY
Until Sept. 24th inclusive

**From Chicago, $29.35**

Via "LAKE SHORE"
—OR—
"MICHIGAN CENTRAL"

**From St. Louis, $33.10**

Via "BIG FOUR ROUTE"

Good For Return 30 Days

Correspondingly Low Fares to

**Canada, Adirondack Mountains and St. Lawrence River**

Southwestern Passenger Agency, Tenth & Walnut Sts., Kansas City,
Douglas Wallace, Passenger Agent.

Warren J. Lynch, Passenger Traffic Manager Chicago.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO GET A ONE MINUTE WASHER ON TRIAL.

THE BEST WASHER MADE.

**J. B. RICHTER,**
114 South Osage Street.

EVERYTHING IN HARDWARE.
'Phone 261.

# DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE

NEW BOOK GIVES PLEASING DETAILS OF HIS HOLINESS' INDEPENDENT WAYS.

## COMPANY OF FRIENDS AT DINNER

When Told It Is Contrary to Custom Holiness Says It Is Time For a Change.—A "Newsy" Dispatch from Rome.

Rome, July 15.—Quite a sensation has been created in ecclesiastical circles here by the appearance of the first edition of a work just published in Milan, entitled, "Pope Pius Tenth and His Court." While free from bias or prejudice either for or against the present pontiff, the work gives an extraordinary close account and picture of the inner life of the pope. The writer conceals his name, but there is no doubt that he is a person either of the vatican staff or very close to his holiness.

Commenting on the surprising simplicity and democratic spirit of Pope Pius, the writer says:

'Traditions and precedents mean nothing to his holiness. For instance, one of the oldest customs prevailing at the vatican, one dating back to the time of Urban VIII compelled the pope to have all his meals alone. Leo XIII was a strict follower of this tradition.

"Pius X, early in his reign, decided he would like to have Monsignor Bressan's company at dinner. The whole vatican suite was shocked. It was pointed out to his holiness that he was violating a tradition dating back several generations. His reply was that if that was the case it was time they established a new tradition."

The writer's close touch with the pope's personal habits is shown by his account of the daily program of his holiness, which reads thus:

"His holiness sleeps very little, and never more than four hours consecutively. At 5 in the morning he is up and ready to receive the private secretary, Monsignor Bressan. Mass is celebrated a few moments later and after a light breakfast the pope goes for a stroll in the great vatican gardens. The next thing is to dispose of the day's correspondence, then comes the meeting of the cardinals and the trial of the pope's life—his private audiences.

"Notwithstanling the fact that his holiness has established a world-wide reputation for kindliness, gentility and affability, these audiences are very tryng on him and tax his nerves to the limit. Perhaps one after another representative of a dozen noble Roman families will call to pay their respects and the pope must show an interest in each person present and his or her family and private affairs.

"Then probably will come a few French ladies who would very much like to express personally to the pope their indignation at the work of the French Free Mason and the abominable Clemenceau—'Ce Diable Voiri Par L'Enfer' (that devil thrown out of hell.)

"After having delivered themselves of these amiable sentiments, the ladies then profit by the occasion to solicit the pope's blessing on themselves, their families and their friends, known or unknown. Then he must also bless the hundreds of medals, beads and images which they produce out of all sorts of pockets.

Then perhaps will follow in close succession a group of American ladies, high officials of the secretary of state's office, prelates of different countries and even Jews and infidels.

"No previous pope has shown the same consideration for Jews as this pope. When bishop of Matuna he was once questioned by Pope Leo XIII as to the moral condition of his diocese and his reply was: 'The only christians in Mantua are the Jews.'

"The pope's tastes in the direction of food are just as simple as ever they were. His favorite dishes are macaroni with beans, boiled meat and soup. Unfortunately, his holiness has contracted the habit of eating very rapidly and so in order to check this tendency he often invites guests, the most frequent of whom are his sisters.

"One morning the pope woke up not feeling very well and he was recommended to try a bottle of Tokay, which the emperor of Austria had presented to his predecessor a hundred years ago. The pope took a glassful and felt better, and the servant removed the bottle. At lunch, however, the pope asked that the bottle be brought back.

"The servant hesitated and stammered, then told the pope that it was not the custom in the vatican to serve again anything which the pope had already tasted. His holiness insisted on having the bottle back and at last the servant was compelled to confess that it had been quickly emptied in the servant's hall. Since then Pius X invariably takes away with him after any meal any unfinished bottle of good wine. He locks it in a sideboard in his room and finishes it when he feels inclined.

"After lunch his holiness smokes a cigarette and goes to bed for a short nap.

"When he was archbishop of Venice, the pope was in the habit of playing a game of cards every evening with his secretary and the prefect and the chief of police. It is not certain whether Pius X still follows this innocent custom of the patriarch of Venice, but many peope say that he does."


CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhœa.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now.

PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

W. E. BARD DRUG CO.



The Superior Excellence of any Flour is best attested by its Results

**Jefferson City Flour**

has been so remarkably and universally good that knowing housekeepers always specify it.

A pure, sweet, wholesome flour, (a special run of the mill) containing all the life of the finest selected

MISSOURI SOFT WINTER WHEAT,

Equally invaluable for Hot Biscuit, Cakes, Pastry and Bread.

**P. BRANDT Grocer Company**

Sole Agents Sedalia.



MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

**Summer Vacations**

We have low rates to over 500 Summer Resorts in the west, north and northeast. Rail, Lake, River and Sea trips. Tickets go on sale June 1st. No trouble to assist in planning your trip and giving you complete information.

J. W. McCLAIN, Passenger and Ticket Agent.


### War Against Consumption.

All nations are endeavoring to check the ravages of consumption, the "white plague" that claims so many victims each year. Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs and colds perfectly and you are in no danger of consumption. Do not risk your health by taking some unknown preparation when Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain in results.—Arlington Pharmacy.

### A Fish Fry on Saturday.

A fish fry, under the management of Fred Allison, Dr. J. E. Mitchell J. W. Swope, W. R. Curry and E. B. Powell, will be held at Elk Lick Springs on Saturday, July 18

Arrangements are being made to entertain a large crowd with an abundance of fish and an enjoyable day is promised. The county candidates all have been extended an invitation and many will attend.

Money Raising Sale now in progress at the Globe 105-107 West Main.—The Big Red Sign marks the place.

### Huston Transfer Co.

Household goods packed, shipped and stored. Large wagons and careful handling. All breakage guaranteed. Both 'phones 157.

# To the Housewives of the Nation

Here are illustrated a line of dainty crackers and confections which will be enjoyed by the whole family.

Please cut out this advertisement and tack it in your pantry as a reminder of the good things which you can secure at any time in a few minutes by simply using the telephone.

You can get any of them from any grocer around you.

You who have tried these products know them. Those who have not, have a surprise in store. For never were foods of this kind made in such dainty ways. Never in such sunny bakeries under such cleanly conditions.

*They comply with all Food Laws.*

The only hands which touch the products are yours.

The packages are three times sealed, so that no moisture can get to the contents.)

Thousands of you now know how dainty they are.

Now we ask all of you to let the products themselves tell you their goodness.

The name of *Loose-Wiles* is a guarantee of perfection.

Most of these products are 5c and 10c. A few of the packages are 15c and 25c.

***Graham Crackers***—Of great food value.
***Krispy Crackers***—A small, square, salty cracker.
***Butter Crisp***—Serve with cream cheese and jelly.
***City Soda Crackers***—Crisp and appetizing.
***Oat Meal Crackers***—Something the children love.
***Animals***—Novelty cookies.
***Clover Leaf Wafers***—Our new sugar wafer dainty.
***Lemon Snaps***—Dainty—brittle.
***New England Sugar Cookies***—Old-fashioned—good.
***Sponge Lady Fingers***—Hand made—to be served with chocolate.
***Cocoa Nut Dainties***—For luncheon and tea.
***Ha-Ha Snaps***—The Snaps with the "snap."
***Zwieback***—The best of it.
***Special Cartons***—Vanilla, Lemon, Graham and Oatmeal Wafers.
***Special Cartons***—Five O'clock Tea, Society Tea, H. M. Pretzellettes, Cheese Sandwiches and Cheese Sticks.

**Also These Daintiest of Dainty Allurements**

***Champagne Wafers***—Tempters of appetites—in 15c tins.
***Perfetto Sugar Wafers***—in 10c and 25c tins.
***"Veronique" Sugar Wafers***—The same confection in a different form—in 25c tins only.

**LOOSE-WILES Kansas City**


## WAGNER DAY IN PITTSBURG

In Honor of the World's Greatest Ball Player.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Pittsburg will have the greatest, all-fireest Wagnerian festival in all its history tomorrow. There won't be any grand opera connected with it, however, and a brass band will furnish music for the occasion. It isn't the German composer that Pittsburg will honor, but the great Hans Wagner, the sensational short stop of the Pirates.

Hans has always refused to have streets or babies or five-cent cigars named for him, but tomorrow he will have to side track his modesty. A dollar subscription has been taken to buy somethin nice in the way of a present for the big fellow, and from the way the money has rolled in it will be something scrumptious.

The management is preparing to take care of the biggest crowd that ever gathered at a Smoky City diamond tomorrow and every fan in town with a half dollar and a dead or dying grandmother will be Johnny-on-the-spot to do homage to the great Hans.


**Diarrhoea**

When you want a quick cure without any loss of time, and one that is followed by no bad results, use

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy**

It never fails and is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world.

W. E. BARD DRUG CO.


## THE PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS

Colored "Brethren" are In Session at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., July 15.—With several thousand visitors and delegates in attendance, the National Convention of Colored Primitive Baptists opened here this morning. Dr. L. W. Thomas, of Texas, preached the introductory sermon. Welcome services were commenced this afternoon. Clergymen and laymen from all over the country, bue especially from the southern states, will take part in the sessions, which will continue until next Tuesday. Following the convention many of the delegates will go to Huntsville, Ala., where dedication services will be held at the Memorial Building grounds.

The Rev. Dr. James H Carey, of Charlotte, N. C., is president of the convention, and the Rev. Dr. C. F. Sams, of Key West, Fla., is national secretary. The present convention represents 250,000 members, in 200 district associations, with 5,000 ordained preachers and 1,200 Sunday schools. The denomination supports seven colleges and academies.

The woman's missionary organization and young people's society will hold sessions during the convention. Several big mass meetings which are expected to develop much enthusiasm will be held. A large tent has been provided for the general sessions.

### If You Knew

The merits of Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. $1 bottle two months' treatment. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co. Testimonials with each bottle.

"Little Squaw"—the best—5c.

### Ten Days for Theft.

William Appleby, arrested yesterday for stealing lumber from the Missouri Pacific, was given ten days in jail by Judge Clark this morning.


MEN WADE'S BLUECAPS are a positive cure for old chronic cases. Urinary troubles allayed promptly and cured never to return. At druggists or by mail $1. Gem Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by

Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.



REPAIRS Harness and Shoes

First-class Work, Prompt Service

J. C. WILCOX 307 W. Main Street GIVE ME A CALL

# To Avoid Disappointment, Answer the Ad. "Right Away"

THERE'S NO difference in the opinion of those who drink

People Drink it Because it's Good

TRY IT

## DEBUT OF MISS ETHEL

### Will Bow To Society Early In October To Be White House Bud.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, who is now at Oyster Bay with her parents, will celebrate her seventeenth birthday next month by a small house party of girl friends.

The president and Mrs. Roosevelt have decided to present her to society at an unusually youthful age in order that she may be a White House bud.

It is expected that she will make her bow to society at a ball in the East Room like her elder sister, Mrs. Longworth, who was also presented at an early age.

Miss Ethel has many interesting friends who will be debutantees of the season with her. Her most intimate friend is iMss Cecilia May the younger daughter of Col. Henry May of this city and now abroad with her parents and sister.

**Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.**

**Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.**

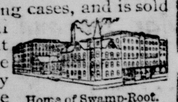
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

We Sell and Buy Cattle, Hogs & Sheep on Commission AT Kansas City Stock Yards

If you want intelligent and faithful service by experienced men in the business, who wil help you enrich your bank account, GIVE US YOUR BUSINESS. Ship to us. Let us buy your stockers and feeders. Write to us for market reports. Both 'phones.

CAMPBELL BROS. & ROSSON, L. S. Com. Co.

## CUT AND DRIED PROGRAM

### FOR THE NOMINATION OF OBADIAH GARDNER BY MAINE DEMOCRATS.

### DEMAND MADE FOR RESUBMISSION

### Republicans have Taken the Other Side of the Question and a Red-Hot Campaign Confidently Expected.

Bangor, Me., July 15.—With a cut-and-dried program, providing for the nomination of Obadiah Gardner, of Rockland, for governor, upon a platform demanding the resubmission of the prohibition clause of the constitution to a popular vote, the democrats of Maine began their state convention in the city hall here at 1:30 this afternoon.

The republicans recently nominated Bert H. Fernald, of Poland, for governor, on a platform opposing resubmission. Fernald holds that it will be unwise to imperil prohibition, which has been on the statute books for more than half a century, by resubmitting it to decision of the voters.

The campaign will be fought out on this clear-cut issue and the democratic leaders in attendance at today's convention declare that it will mean a democratic victory. They allege that public sentiment favors resubmission, and point out that the republican majorities have been cut down from 48,000 to 8,000 in the last few years by the liquor agitation.

The republican platform declares emphatically for the continuance of prohibition. The democratic platform will assert that under a republican form of government the majority should decide the question, while no positive stand will be taken either for or against prohibition.

Democratic politicians declare that the prohibition law has become a farce and a source of graft and corruption and that, if the people decide to retain it, the statute should be strictly enforced.

Some of the most noted temperance orators of the country will come to the assistance of the Maine republicans during the campaign. Maine was the first state in the union to adopt a prohibition law and the temperance leaders realize that if it should be repealed after the long trial it has been given, the effect would be disastrous to the prohibition movement throughout the United States.

Democrats declare that their state ticket will have the support of thousands of republican voters, who are discontented with the present prohibition regime and will aid in electing a democratic governor and legislature in order to get a chance to express their opinion of prohibition at the polls.

There is little doubt that the coming campaign will be one of the hottest in the history of the state and that the republicans have the strongest fight in years on their hands.

### WHY SHE "SHOOK" HER FRIEND.

#### Shopper Preferred to Be Alone When Purchasing Shoes.

A woman sat down in the shoe department of a New York store and bade the clerk hurry. "I left a friend at the lace counter," she said, "and I want to get my shoes fitted before she gets here."

The clerk apparently appreciated the circumstances. He worked fast, and in an incredibly short time the woman had selected three satisfactory pairs of shoes.

"I wonder why she was so anxious to get through before her friend came," remarked another customer.

"For the same reason that makes every woman want to shop alone when buying shoes," laughed the clerk. "She has rather a large foot, and she didn't want her friend to find out what number she wears. It is seldom that the purchasers of shoes shop in pairs. They may hang together when buying anything else in the store, but when it comes to shoes each woman strikes out for herself. The only exception is the woman who has an unusually small foot. She would take her whole list of acquaintances along when buying shoes if she could."

#### Photos of Missouri Pacific Wreck.

Thomas Printing and Photo Co., 115 East Second street, has a large assortment of photographs of the Missouri Pacific and M., K. & T. wrecks; also photo post cards of dry parade. Call on them when you need high grade printing and view photography.

Money Raising Sale now in progress at the Globe, 105-107 West Main.—The Big Red Sign marks the place.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

### WANTED

Wanted—To haul trash, ashes and cinders; vaults cleaned. Cohen, Phone 1906.

Wanted—To repair gasoline stoves, lawn mowers, furniture, etc. Bell phone 1906.

### HELP WANTED—Male

Wanted—Manager for branch office we wish to locate here in Sedalia, Mo. Address, with references. The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wanted—Men to learn barber trade, will equip shop for you or furnish positions; life scholarships given; constant practice, careful instruction, tools given, Saturday wages, diplomas granted. Write for catalogue—Moler Barber College, Kansas City, Mo.

### HELP WANTED—Female

Wanted—Experienced dining room girl at once. Kaiser hotel.

Wanted—Girls to work in bindry. Apply Goodwin Publishing Co.

Wanted.—White girl for general house work. Apply 619 W. 3rd, Bell phone, Beach 822.

### LOST

Lost—Gold locket, on one side an elk's head with letters B. P. O. E. made of diamonds. Finder will receive suitable reward by leaving at Democrat-Sentinel office.

#### End of the Sailing Day Crush.

New York, July 15.—With the sailing of the Lusitania today, the Cunard Line put into effect a new rule designed to prevent the sailing day crush.

Tickets of admission will be issued to persons desiring to see friends or relatives off, but curiosity seekers will be strictly excluded from the vessels on sailing days.

#### Brains on the Farm.

Agriculture is everywhere being recognized as "the coming industry." The old notion that the man who works with his intellect more than with his muscle is not a real farmer, but only an imitation, is fast becoming relegated to the background.—Business Man's Magazine.

#### STORAGE AND TRANSFER.

Household goods moved, stored or packed, from a baseburner to car load lots.—Shaffer Storage and Transfer Co., W. W. Bolton, manager. Phones—office, 330; residence, 330 2 rings.

P. H. Sangree Jno. D. Bohling

Sangree & Bohling, Lawyers

OFFICE 309 OHIO STREET (Second Floor)

Phone 428 Sedalia, Mo.

THE LANDMANN Abstract & Title Co.

Successors to Landmann Bros.

Abstracts of Title, Real Estate Loans, Rental Agency and Notary Public.

ROOMS 4 and 5—FIRST FLOOR

Porter - Montgomery Building, 112 West Fourth Street. Both Phones 51

Established 1878.

B. C. Christopher & Co Grain Commission

815-817 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Mo.

WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND PROVISIONS.

Members Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade. Private Wires to All Markets.

Consignments Given Special Attention.

Ask for Our Daily Market Letter.

Long Distance 'Phones, Bell and Home, 13-Main.

### FOR SALE

For Sale—Household goods. 516 West Fifth street.

For Sale—Girl's bicycle at a bargain. Bell phone 1453.

For Sale—Phaeton, top buggy and delivery wagon. 112-14 Kentucky Ave.

For Sale, Cheap—One top buggy, one runabout, one farm wagon. Apply 314 West Second street.

For Sale or Trade—Stock second-hand goods. Inquire at Moore's second-hand store, 215 West Main street.

For Sale—One upright 12 to 14 horse power boiler, practically new, and new smokestack for same. Call at 212 South Lamine.

For Sale—Household goods including roller top writing desk and buggies and other articles. Mrs. Adam Fischer. Bell phone 1324.

For Sale or Exchange—My hardware store, my residence, corner Fifteenth and Ohio. Am going to move to California at once and want quick action.—E. Ralph Blair.

For Sale—Modern ten-room house, 614 West Seventh; 300-acre farm just beyond city limits on Abell road; single lots or entire block on West Broadway, between Prospect and Quincy streets. Apply G. V. Buchanan, 614 West Seventh, Sedalia, Mo.

### FOR RENT

For Rent—Nicely furnished rooms to desirable persons; southern exposure. 214 West Third.

For Rent—M., K. & T. shopmen, see those new four-room cottages, Eleventh and Barrett; granitoid walks to shops; $10 per month.—C. C. Lawson, Ilgenfritz building. Both phones 467.

## EATS ENOUGH FOR BANQUET

### Forty Bananas, Gallon Ice Cream and Three Quarts of Water.

Maryville, Mo., July 15.—"Banana" Lyle, Parnell's human gourmand, consumed enough food here yesterday in a capacity eating test to provide dessert for a banquet.

Lyle's menu included forty bananas, one gallon ice cream and three quarts of water.

Lyle not only did not suffer from the effects of the feast but said he could "eat a few more bananas," but no more could be found in town.

### HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID AT ALL TIMES. CALL AT 116 SOUTH KENTUCKY AVENUE.—ROBERT BIGGS.

### LIKE THE ORDINARY MORTAL.

#### High Church Dignitary Had Name to Sign to Check.

A comical story is told of the archbishop of York, who is an ardent fisherman. Not long ago he betook himself for a few days to a little Yorkshire village, which boasted a good trout stream, and put up at a clean but modest hotel.

His grace on his arrival informed the landlord who he was, and on leaving wrote a check for his bill and handed it to his host.

The landlord closely scanned the signature and asked: "What name is this?"

"W. Ebor," answered his grace.

"Ah," said the landlord, as he pocketed the check, "I thought you were telling me a falsehood when you told me you were the archbishop of York."

The man evidently did not know that an archbishop has a name like an ordinary person.

#### Russian Schools.

Our secondary schools are bad, the primary schools are not better, but it is in the superior school that we must look for the heart of putrefaction. It is the superior school which sets the bad example, which depraves youth, habituating it to idleness and inculcating revolutionary principles.—Journal de St. Petersburg.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of household goods—bought and sold at 205 West Main street. Phone. 933.

WM. ARENSON, Prop.

The Best Shoppers

Are those who read the store Ads. They waste nobody's time; not even their own.

## BIG EVENT OF THE WEEK

### A DAUGHTER OF FORMER IRISH LEADER IS TO MARRY IN LONDON.

### MISS REDMOND DR. POWER'S BRIDE

#### She Accompanied Her Father, John E. Redmond, to America, and It Was Truly a Case of First Sight Love.

London, July 15.—The big event of the week in London society will be the marriage of Miss Esther Redmond, the beautiful daughter of John E. Redmond, the famous Irish leader in the English house of parliament, to Dr. William T. Power, of New York. English and Irish social leaders are tremendously interested in the event, and several American relatives and friends of the young physician are here today to witness the ceremony.

The romance of Dr. Power and the lovely, blue-eyed brown-haired daughter of the Irish leader has interested two continents.

It was love at first sight when Dr. Power met the dainty lass several years ago, when John Redmond went to America to preach the doctrines of "Ireland for the Irish." The parliamentarian was accompanied by his daughter and Dr. Power was on the reception committee.

His friends still tell of how the gallant young physician seemed to forget the greatness of the honored guest in his attentions to that guest's daughter. Dr. Power was then but a recent graduate of the college of physicians and surgeons, which may account for the fact that he failed to properly diagnose his own case at the time.

After the departure of the Redmonds, the young doctor found that he was failing alarmingly, and prescribed for himself a trip to Ireland.

He thought he was failing in health, but, strangely enough, when his steps led him to Dublin and to the home of the Redmonds, he seemed to pick up immensely. When he declared himself well he ordered himself back to New York and his professional duties.

Strangely enough the cure was seen at once to be but temporary. There was another learned consultation with his heart and Dr. Cupid stepped in at that point and showed where the old diagnosis had been wrong.

Dr. Power was convinced and prescribed for himself several letters addressed to Dublin. He began to improve—slowly at first, but surely. Then it was decided to make the prescription stronger, and instead of the mail the cable was called upon.

That effected the cure. Miss Redmond wrote the final prescription. It was composed of but one word, and no druggist on earth ever compounded it. It read "Yes."

Hence the wedding that will be a gala affair in London. Hence the reception that is planned when Dr. and Mrs. Power return to New York on September 4 from a contemplated tour of Ireland and western Europe.

BUSINESS OR DRESS SUITS; SUMMER SUITINGS. — LOEWER, TAILOR.

#### Father Headed Off His Son.

The son of a well-known East Sedalian made an unsuccessful attempt to leave home without parental consent last night, but shortly before the arrival of the Katy Flier, which train the youth desired traveling on, the irate parent appeared on the scene and took his son home.

#### Money—Money—Money.

If you wish to corner money on real estate, or if you wish to loan money on real estate, in either case be sure and see me before doing business.—G. M. Riddle, the real estate and loan man. 310 Ohio street, over Guenther's store, Sedalia, Mo.

#### Trolley Ride Postponed.

Rain last night made necessary the postponement until tonight of the trolley ride by the members of St. Patrick branch No. 159, C. K. & L. of A., and their invited guests, in celebration of the ninth anniversary of the institution of the branch.

Delay in commencing treatment for a slight irregularity that could have been cured quickly by Foley's Kidney Remedy may result in a serious kidney disease. Foley's Kidney Remedy builds up the worn out tissues and strengthens these organs. Commence taking it today.—Arlington Pharmacy.

#### Burial of An Infant.

The funeral of the 17-months' old daughter of Charles Redmond, of West Tenth street, was held from Sacred Heart Church at 9 o'clock this morning, Rev. Fr. Neiberg officiating. Burial was made in the Catholic cemetery.

#### Baffled Science.

Science solves formidable problems and is powerless before apparently simple ones. She discovers steam power and electricity and bends the forces of nature to our needs. Nevertheless, she cannot yet tell why the acorn becomes an oak, why a stone falls to the ground. She is full of "whys" that remain unanswered.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Tornado & Cyclone INSURANCE.

This being the cyclone season don't fail to insure against loss in a strong reliable company.

Frank P. Baird

Successor to Landmann Bros.

112 W. Fourth St. Bell 'Phone 970.

Room 6. Porter-Montgomery Bldg.

Live Under Canvas

Colorado is the Sunshine Land where life under canvas is perpetual joy. No dews or dampness—only the dry, clear life-giving air of the high altitudes.

Camp outfits and guides are provided at reasonable rates—nearby markets, plenty of pure water everywhere, fish and game in limitless supply—and *no mosquitoes.*

There is no restorative known to science like the free life in the open and the pure air of the mountains.

For those to whom camp life does not appeal, the best of accommodations can be had in hotels, boarding houses and picturesque lodges at economical rates.

Round trips from Sedalia to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, $21.30.

Glenwood Springs, $31 30; Grand Junction, Delta, and Montrose, $34 30.

via "The Highway to the Heights"

Missouri Pacific

Through sleepers, free reclining chair cars handsomely appointed Dining Cars (meals a la carte), excellent train service.

For full particulars, address—

J. W McCLAIN, P. & T.

THEY'RE ALWAYS THE SAME.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR 5¢

MADE IN SEDALIA—SOLD EVERYWHERE.—CLEM HONKOMP, Mgr.

ICE CREAM & WATER ICES!

GRAMMAR'S Palace of Sweets 418 Ohio St. Phones, Bell 112 Q. C. 372

ESTABLISHED 1880.

McLAUGHLIN BROS. Undertakers and Embalmers

515-517 Ohio Street

Chapel and Sanitary Morgue in Connection. Prompt, Careful Service.

Bell Phone No. 8. NIGHT CLERK. Queen City No. 8.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

For Sale by The Arlington Pharmacy.

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

# BIG SALE

**This week only, you cannot afford to miss it. It will pay you to lay in your fall supply at the prices we will make you on Dress Goods and Silks and the following articles:**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.50, this week, yard..... **95c**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.25, this week, yard..... **85c**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.00, this week, yard..... **69c**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 75c, this week, yard..... **48c**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 60 and 65c, this week, yard..... **38c**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 50c, this week, yard..... **29c**

All our woolen dress goods we sold for 25 and 35c, this week, at ..... **18c**

Amoskeag apron gingham, worth 8 1-3c, this week, at, yard..... **5c**

All the best brands of calico, Americans and Simpsons, at, yard..... **4 1/2c**

Hope bleached domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... **6 1/2c**

Good bleached domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... **5c**

Good heavy L. L. brown domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... **5c**

Large size good sheets this week at..... **45c**

Large size bleached Pepperell sheets this week at..... **55c**

25 per cent off on all jackets, skirts and shirtwaists.

$6.50 to $7.50 silk petticoats, this week at..... **4.50**

$5.00 to $6.00 silk petticoats, this week at..... **3.50**

$4.00 to $4.75 silk petticoats, this week at..... **2.75**

All summer wash goods at about half price.

Every article in the store that we have not mentioned above will go at reduced prices. Now is your golden opportunity, take advantage of this sale. We willl not accept 'phone orders.

## G.B. Stotts & Son

214 OHIO STREET


One hour sale at the Globe tomorrow, 9 to 10 o'clock. Men's $2.00 hat for 49c.

**Gray and Brown Camels.**

The length of a stage varies throughout Persia, depending on the character of the country, and is reckoned in farsaks, the old Greek parasang. The farsak is a most elastic and uncertain measure, and as animals are paid for per farsak, as many as the credulity of the traveler will allow are crowded into each stage.

"How far," I once asked an old Kurdish muleteer, "is a farsak?"

"As far as one can distinguish a gray from a brown camel," was the discreet answer.—Atlantic.


## The Dr. Camp Medical Co.

**Sedalia's Leading Specialists**

We as specialists recognize no superior in the treatment of chronic, nervous and special diseases of men and women. We have searched the world over in acquiring special knowledge for the cause and cure of deep-seated and complicated conditions that resist the ordinary method of treatment.

## Stomach and Bowels

Untold numbers of God's best creation constantly suffer year in and year out with some chronic condition of the **Stomach and Bowels** that is slowly but surely sapping their very life springs and totally unfitting them either for business or pleasure. **Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation** with **Burning** or **Bloating** in the bowels, with lumpy or **mucous** passages. Any or all of these symptoms indicate a condition that our advanced methods are especially applicable for. We are having universal success in curing these chronic and most stubborn diseases of the **stomach** and **bowels** by our new systematic course of medication—the modern Americanized European method of treatment. If you are a sufferer come to us. We will cure you or we will not accept your case. Our consultation is free, our charges reasonable.

**OFFICE: 225 S. OHIO STREET**
OVER SMOKE HOUSE CIGAR STORE.

HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 5, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 12 Only.


# A PASTOR BADLY BEATEN

THE REVEREND C. L. DENNIS ATTACKED IN TOWN OF PARMA, MISSOURI.

## WENT THERE TO DELIVER LECTURE

Saloon Men Say Minister Spoke Disrespectfully of Their Wives at Meeting and Refused to Make an Apology.

Parma, Mo., July 15.—The Reverend C. L. Dennis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Morehouse Mo., was attacked by a crowd and badly beaten here yesterday. The trouble grew out of a temperance lecture which the minister delivered Monday night, in which he arraigned the saloon interests.

The saloon men declare he spoke disrespectfully of their wives and refused to apologize for his remarks when they remonstrated with them.

When the minister arrived at the depot yesterday to purchase a ticket for his return to Morehouse, a delegation waited upon him and asked a retraction of his remarks referring to the wives of saloonkeepers.

The Reverend Mr. Dennis, they say, refused to argue the question and started to walk away. One of the crowd then struck him, knocking him down. He was beaten and kicked by others and received severe injuries.

The city marshal interfered and arrested the minister, W. N. Westbrook, a former saloonkeeper, and J. W. Stone, a farmer, all charged with disturbing the peace.

Other arrests are expected. The preliminary hearing of the three will be had Thursday.

**You're More Welcome**—At your girl's house when you carry a box of Dolly Varden Chocolates.—Arlington Pharmacy.

**Men Are More Romantic.**

Men are said to be more romantic than women, as what woman ever cares to read poetry aloud? And how many poor women have spent hours of martyrdom listening to some man pour forth his soul in some one else's verse. The majority of sweethearts find it easy enough, but to wives it is generally nothing else than a bore, which should not be the case; at least, the wife should not allow the hubsand to find it out, and should regard her own lack of interest as a fault.

**She'll Like You Better**—If you feed her a few Dolly Varden chocolates.—Arlington Pharmacy.


**They Will Look Like New If You Take Them To**

## Mosburg & Starkey

Carriage Painters and Trimmers. Signs.

**112-114 South Kentucky Street**


# RUMBLINGS OF THE RAIL

AN AUTOMATIC DEVICE THAT WILL PREVENT RAIL WAY COLLISIONS.

## COACH, CAB AND CABOOSE ITEMS

Matters of Interest Picked Up From Various Sources for the Benefit of Democrat-Sentinel Readers.

Is it possible to prevent both head-on and abutting collisions between railroad trains, whether on single or double track?

George W. Ristine, president of the Tennessee Central railroad, declares that it is, and the joint committee of the American Railway association will try to answer this question by an inspection of safety devices which will be made on the Burlington road on Friday.

The inspection will be the first installation of safety device which has been made under the direction of the Interstate Commerce commission under the authority granted by congress and which appropriated $50,000 for the purpose.

The committee will be taken by special train to a point on the Burlington's main line between Eolia and Aurora where Rowell and Potter, under the direction of the commission, have installed an automatic device for stopping trains when the engine crews have disregarded the stop signals.

It is stated that the device is such that when a train enters a "block" it sets a stop apparatus at the other end of the block. With this set for operation, if an engineer attempts to disregard the signal and to enter the block from either direction the automatic stop opens the air valve on the locomotive setting the brakes and bringing the train to a full stop.

**Hospital Arrivals.**

Following are new arrivals at the Katy hospital:

Peer Dahl, bridgeman, Wells, Okla.

Brown Stewart, bridgeman, Rowlette, Texas.

Daniel Rizer, bridgeman, Rowlette, Texas.

**Automatic Couplers.**

E. M. Dennis, Missouri Pacific trainmaster, is in Kansas City today o busiess.

M., K. & T. train No. 3, due here at 8:25 a. m., arrived almost two hours late today.

John Overmier, a Missouri Pacific fireman, is laying off on account of an attack of indigestion.

C. D. Jeffers, Missouri Pacific claim agent, was a passenger to Pleasant Hill this morning.

E. F. Wagner, a former Missouri Pacific machinist, now employed at Moberly, is here visiting.

M. C. Burns, foreman of the Missouri Pacific water service, went to Ellah today on company business.

Pay checks for M., K. & T. employes arrived last night, and today local employes are being paid their June wages.

A. J. Alexander, superintendent of the Missouri Pacific, returned this forenoon from a business trip on the Warsaw line.

Samuel Rizer, son of Conductor and Mrs. O. D. Rizer, who is laid up at his home with a fractured limb, is doing nicely.

The remnants of the M., K. & T. freight wreck south of Windsor Monday were removed by the company wrecking crew today.

Walter Kemp, a former Sedalian, now a "sleuth" for the secret service department of the Missouri Pacific at Joplin, is here on a visit.

C. M. Winner, a former conductor on the Missouri Pacific, has shied his castor into the arena and is seeking the democratic nomination for constable.

Jerry Logan, traveling passenger agent for the Southern railway, with Kansas City headquarters, was a business visitor here yesterday, and went to Boonvile last night.

R. E. Waddell, former night yardmaster for the Katy in this city, is here today from St. Louis visiting his family, and will return to the Mound City tonight.

George Baker, representing the Henderson route, and E. J. Sweet, representing the N. C. & St. L. railway, both of St. Louis, were business visitors here today.

**First English Pawnbroker a Bishop.**

No one would guess that "Uncle" had so illustrious an ancestor as a right reverend prelate, yet this seems to be so, for pawnbroking was first introduced into England by Michael de Northburg, bishop of London, in Edward III.'s reign. He set up an establishment for lending money to the poorer Londoners on portable property, and according to Dugdale if any sum so borrowed was not paid at the expiration of a year the preacher at St. Paul's Cross was to announce that the pledge would be sold unless previously redeemed.—Pearson's Weekly.

# TWO BROTHERS SUICIDE

FOUGHT WITH A POSSE IN MICHIGAN AND THEN TOOK OWN LIFE.

## THEIR AGED MOTHERS EES AFFRAY

Attempt to Arrest Demented Murderer Has Unexpected and Tragic Ending.—Made Insane by an Invention.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 15.—Both August Gross, who yesterday, without known cause, shot and fatally wounded an inoffensive meat peddler named James Kirk, and his younger brother, Fred Gross, committed suicide after a pitched battle with Sheriff Tennant and a posse of seven men who went to the Gross home yesterday to arrest August Gross. None of the officers was injured.

The Gross brothers are both supposed to have been insane.

After the shooting of Kirk yesterday Gross barricaded himself in his farm house, twelve miles from here in Pipestone township, and through the night exchanged occasional shots with the crowd of farmers and deputies who were guarding the premises to prevent his escape.

His younger brother, Fred, joined the crazed man in the defense of the house, and the aged mother of the two men was also in the house throughout the night and the battle with the officers in the morning.

The officers found her almost prostrated with terror when they broke into the house after the battle.

The posse drove to the Gross farm in two automobiles from Benton Harbor yesterday. Shortly before their arrival the Gross brothers had rushed from the house and taken positions with their guns near the front fence.

After about fifteen shots had been fired at the officers, who were replying with rifles and shot guns, August left his cover and ran for the house. Fred was wounded through the leg, and when he found that he was unable to follow fired a bullet through his own head, dying instantly.

Expecting August to open fire momentarily, the posse closed in on the house, entered it and found the crazed man dead on his own bed. A single shot from his own shot gun had penetrated his head.

A. H. Lander, train dispatcher for the Missouri Pacific, was a passenger to Warrensburg on No. 1 this afternoon.

August Gross was a well educated, bright man. Worry over his failure to get financial returns for a sight which he had invented for military rifles is said to have unsettled his mind, although it is declared that insanity is hereditary in the family.


**TORNADO SEASON**

Is now here, but you can secure protection to your property at small cost with a

**TORNADO POLICY**

From the old reliable agency of

**Reynolds and Reynolds**

TELEPONE 153.

408 OHIO ST. 2ND FLOOR.


Have several farms close to Sedalia can trade for city income or residences.

Do you want to buy 135 Boonville street on easy terms, same as rent? 5-room house, barn, garden and lot 103x163.

How would you trade your residence for a fine modern and suburban place?

Have many bargains on Sedalia residence, West, East and South. See

HIGHLEYMAN REALTY CO.,
Phone 78. 315 Ohio St.


# Our July Clearing Sale

**Began This Morning With Thousands of Buyers.**

Every man, woman and child in Sedalia knows what Chasnoffs July Clearing Sale means, and this one smashes all records.

**It's a Great Sale** and a happy crowd! At this writing (10:30 a. m.) the selling is terrific. Today's sale will unquestionably score the greatest record known to Sedalia merchandising!

**Tomorrow** Will bring forth many more surprises. Goods to be cleared have been marked at prices that guarantee their sale.

**Come** Prepared for bargain surprises. Never was there a greater sale or a more genuine clearing campaign carried on in this city.

Look for the Green and Yellow "Clearing Sale" Tickets

## Chasnoffs

110 W. SECOND ST.

Everything as Advertised—Satisfaction or Money Back.

**The Items Below Give But a Hint of the Wonderful Opportunities That Await You Here Tomorrow:—**

**WASH GOODS**
25c White Goods... 11½c
10c Lawns, for..... 5c
$1.00 black Taffeta... 67c
7½c Apron Ginghams, 4½c
Up to 15c Braid.... 2½c
7½c Percale..... 5½c
87c For $1.50 Wash Suits
$5.87 For $8.00 Voile Skirts

**VESTS**
Entire stock cut, 8 1-3c Gauze Vests for..... 4c
39c Corset Cover Embroidery.. 17½c
25c Summer Corsets... 12½c
69c For $2.00 Wash Skirts
17c For 39c Corset Covers

**MILLINERY**
The most sensational sale in months.
Children's $1.50 Trimmed Hats for .. 47c
Women's up to $4.00 Trimmed Hats.... $1.98
25c Roses, Bunch..... 9c
7½c For 15c Sample Turnovers
14c For Lace Curtains

**HOSE**
Women's 8 1-3c Black Hose, 3c
Splendid 15c Hose at.....9c
Thousands of pairs finest 25c Fancy Hose for..... 14c
5c For 10c Ribbon
9c For 12c Ribbon

**WAISTS**
Women's 75c White Trimmed. Waists, for ..... 25c
All ove embr'd'rd $1.50 Waists, ..... 75c
Fine Net Waists about ½ price.
1c For 5c 'Kerchiefs
35c For $1.00 Kid Gloves

**SHOES**
Children's $1.00 White Oxfords ..... 69c
Up to $3 Shoes for all the family.. $1.33
Women's $2.50 Oxfords, for ..... $1.47
7½c For 12½c Big Turkish Towels
5c For 7½c Bleached Muslin

**Tell Your Friends and Neighbors About This Great Sale**


**Your shirt orders solicited and appreciated. Mrs. Weiderhold, 416 Ohio.**

**ALLOWED TO CHOOSE MATES.**

**Privilege That Is Accorded to French Female Convicts.**

French female convicts have one privilege that female convicts of other countries do not enjoy—they are allowed to get married. But the husbands must also be convicts. Every six months a notice is circulated in the female penitentiaries calling upon all women who feel minded to go out to New Caledonia, in the South Pacific and be married to make application to that effect through the governor. Elderly women are said to be prompt in making such applications, but they are not entertained, as the candidates must be young and exempt from physical infirmities. The selected candidates have to sign engagements promising to marry convicts and settle in New Caledonia for the remainder of their lives. On these conditions the government transports them and gives them an outfit and a ticket-of-leave when they land at Noumea. Their marriages are arranged for them by the governor of the colony, who has a selection of well-behaved convicts for them to choose from, and each girl may consult her own fancy within certain limits, for the proportion of marriageable men to women is about three to one. Sometimes wardens or free settlers have wooed a pretty female convict, but before being permitted to marry her must place themselves in the position of a ticket-of-leave man and undertake never to leave the colony.—The Pathfinder

**FEW MINUTES HE HAD SPENT.**

**Statistician's Passion for Figures Got Him Into Trouble.**

He is one of those persons with a mad passion for figuring out "How much," "How long," etc., and was waiting for his wife, who was adjusting her hat before the mirror. They were going to the theater, and had ten minutes to catch their train. Presently a sparkle came into his eye, and he fished a pencil and paper from his pocket. That kind of man always has a pencil and paper, even in his evening clothes.

"Do you know," he said presently, looking up at his wife, who had finished adjusting her hat, "that I figure, basing my figures on observation, that a girl from six to ten spends an average of seven minutes a day before her mirror; from 10 to 15, a quarter of an hour; from 15 to 20, 22 minutes. A woman of 70 will have spent 5,862 hours, or eight solid months, counting day and night. Now, a woman of your age has spent—"

"Never mind what I've spent," she said coldly, removing her hat. "You have spent 15 minutes figuring it out, and we have missed that train."—Sunday Magazine.

**Men's HONAN Oxfords reduced from $6.00 to $4.85 during sale at Quinn Bros.**

**SURVIVED THE LOSS OF BRAIN.**

**Brooklyn Man Lost Four Ounces as Result of Injury.**

With his brain smaller by four ounces than when he fired a bullet into his head on April 3, Jacob Ritz within a few days will be discharged, cured, from St. Mary's hospital in Brooklyn, says the New York Press. His case has drawn the attention of physicians from all parts of the city. The hospital doctors said the recovery was one of the most remarkable on record.

It was thought that even if Ritz survived he would lose sight and taste, as the bullet passed through the part of the brain controlling these senses. Repeated tests, however, have shown his sight has not been impaired and that his taste is as sensitive as ever.

A bullet plowed through Ritz's brain, fracturing the skull on both sides and passing through the frontal lobes. He lay unconscious for several days. A tumor formed between the brain and skull and pressed upon the injured lobes. A rubber tube was inserted in the bullet hole in the right temple and the tumor was drained off. Before Ritz began to recover the physicians removed, through the bullet hole, part of his brain, weighing in all about four ounces.

Subscribe for the Democrat-Sentinel.


## *Just Received!*

*1500 Yards of Regular 10c and 12 1-2 c Batiste—all colors, will sell at..... 5c yd.*

*See South Window.*

## *Meuschke's*

*Ohio and Third. Phones 207.*



***Tkere's Nothing To It, They All Habe to Gibe It To Crawford When It Comes to Making Soda Water.***

The name is a guarantee of both purity and flavor. Look for the name, Will J. Crawford, on every bottle.

SUPPLEMENT TO
Weekly Democrat-Sentinel,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI.
Vol. 2. No. 29.
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

# SPEECH OF SENATOR W. J. STONE.

## Delivered at Marshall, Mo., July 16, 1908.

Fellow Citizens:

It has been said by some who oppose my re-election to the Senate that I am strong in the cities, but not strong in the country. I have read and heard statements of that kind. These statements have not alarmed me nor excited very deep concern. Hitherto, as all Missourians know, in my various political struggles, whether for personal advancement or for the promotion of public purposes I believed to be for the general good, I have relied with greatest confidence and security upon that part of the electorate known as the country people. And why should not that have been so? I was born and reared to more than half-manhood on a farm, doing the things that farm-boys ordinarily do, and practically all my life has been spent among the country people. My wife, a native Missouri girl, was born on a farm, and we were married at the old homestead under whose roof she was reared. My kith and kin, and her kith and kin, were of the country, and nearly all the associations of my life have been identified with the country and with country-folk. I feel justified, therefore, in saying that if there is any particular class of people I ought to understand and think I do understand, and with whom I ought to be in sympathy and am in sympathy, it is the country people. If that were not so I would be false to

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE.

every high impulse that should touch the heart of man. Is it any wonder then that in the thirty years and more during which, in public and private life, I have taken part in public affairs I have depended most upon and been closest to the people I have known the best? I have sometimes appealed to them for personal preferment, but oftener have appealed to them for aid in promoting measures I deemed for the public good, and have never appealed in vain. I have been honored with the good will of Missouri's splendid yeomanry, and especially honored with the confidence of the country democracy. For thirty years, in office and out of office, I have been fighting their battles, and they know it. For thirty years I have leaned reliant upon them, and they have not failed me. I am not conscious of anything done to forfeit their respect, and so when I hear it said by those who have reason to wish me misfortune that the country people have turned against me, I do not believe it. If it be true that after a long public service, as I hope and believe it is true, that the people resident in the large industrial centers of the State have come to regard me with greater favor than formerly and to esteem me as capable of representing creditably the various and important interests of this great Commonwealth, I am bound to confess that the assurance of this fact is a source of profound gratification to me. I am unable to see why a fact of that kind, if it be a fact, as my opponents insist it is, should be to my discredit. This is a wonderful and mighty State I have been representing in the Senate. Agriculture is our greatest industry—the foundation, indeed, of all our industrial activities, and those engaged in it are the people with whom I have been most intimately identified. Nevertheless, there are other interests of stupendous import whose prosperous progress is necessary to a symmetrical and vigorous growth of the State. If, as a representative of all the people, I strive to give some thought and some attention, aye, equal and impartial thought and attention, to whatever concerns my countrymen as a whole, whether they live in the country or the city, who will dare to speak in protest? Because I strive to do this am I to be told that the people out in the country have lost faith in me? I do not believe it. I think I know the country people better than those who say these things. At all events, I want to know about it and I am going out through the country to find out about it. And so, in the presence of this great audience of country people, and at the very inception of my campaign, I demand to know if any man here has any charge or accusation to make against me. If so I call upon him to speak now. I do not say this in defiant mood, but I address myself respectfully to your individual sense of justice and fair play. If you have aught to say, speak now, that I may have a chance to be heard. Do not hold your doubt or accusation or whatever it is locked tight in the grip of silence until I am gone, and then spread the poison of an unanswered charge. I am here to find out what any man has to say against me, and all I ask is a chance to be heard. I have not gone to a great city among flashing lights and spectacular environments to open my campaign, but I have come right out here among the plain country people, my oldest and hitherto, as I hope they still are, my best friends, to deliver my first public utterance in this campaign. If any there be whom I have offended, let them declare the cause of my offense. I stand ready to give an account of my stewardship and to answer any question, but beyond that I am not here to speak of myself as a shining light, as a colossal Ego, the center of a system, with multitudes of men and things revolving like satellites around me. I have done the State some service, but I remain conscious of the fact that that service is not so exceptionally conspicuous as to warrant me in lifting myself by my own bootstraps to the admiring gaze of mankind, nor yet so illustrious as to obscure the achievements of other men. I am content to be a plain, blunt man—an average citizen—neither better nor worse than any other man who loves his country and strives to do his duty. I am not endowed with special omniscience, virtues or powers, and I know I am afflicted with the foibles of my kind. All I can do is to do my duty as I see it, and contribute whatever I can to the progress of my country and the betterment of mankind. I am not a pessimist. I believe that most men are honest, conscientious and courageous. I believe through the passing centuries the world has been moving and still moves along a mounting way. I believe that the average of intelligence, morality and citizenship rises from one generation to another. That the world grows better from year to year I have no doubt. But to say that we are upon the verge of the millenium, is, I think, wholly visionary. I do not believe that we have just emerged from a fresh edition of the dark ages into the light of a new dawn which is ushering in an age of endless perfection. We are simply moving as did our fathers in past ages with measured step forward and upward. Men, right-thinking men, are striving now, as in the past, to suppress evil and promote the good. In this ever-forward movement the individual man, free to act on his own initiative, is the safest reliance. The greatest liberty of thought and action consistent with good order is the best. Now and then, and here and there, there will be intrigue, lawlessness, turbulence and crime. Against all these the relentless hand of public authority must be raised. But crime is exceptional, not the rule. The rule is progress. So it is now, has always been, and will be to the end. If this were not so the tremendous strides the world has made would have been impossible. In the work men do for progress I have striven in my day to perform my part, as I shall strive to do in future. But I shall not hang any banners upon the outer wall nor blow any trumpets from the parapet. My work, whatever it may be, great or small, I shall let stand to speak for itself.

I turn now, my fellow citizens, from these reflections, which to some extent and of necessity have been semi-personal in character, to other things. I have said practically all I have to say of a personal nature. I come to you as a Democrat to talk democracy. I am not here to speak for myself, but for the Democratic party; not to arraign Democrats and sow the seeds of dissension, but to attack the Republican party and expose its unworthiness; not to pronounce a biographical eulogy on myself, but to discuss great questions of party difference in which the people of the State and Nation must inevitably be profoundly interested. We are entering upon a campaign of immeasurable import to the American people. The two great political parties have promulgated their national platforms and nominated their presidental candidates. And now once again these two old combatants, the Democratic and Republican parties, ready for the fray, confront each other like gladiators in the arena of the Nation. Today I shall talk chiefly of national candidates and national questions. Later on, after the State tickets have been nominated and the State platform adopted, I will devote more attention to State questions and discuss them at greater length than on this occasion.

### TAFT.

At the outset it is well to take a measuring glance at the leaders. After a desperate, almost savage factional contest, such as we have rarely witnessed, President Roosevelt succeeded in nominating Secretary Taft as his successor. It was a memorable victory for the President, won not only over many of the most conspicuous leaders of his party, but won also over the vehement protest of organized labor throughout the country. Taft is the product of political patronage. He is a creation of Roosevelt. Personally he is an amiable and gifted man, but withal, puffy, flatulent and wofully deficient in those rugged qualities that make for masterful leadership. He is fat, good natured, easy-going, and liked by everyone he meets—a man who would rather eat a canvasback than flash a sword—who would rather temporize than resist, compromise than fight. As a presidential quantity he is, I say, the product of Roosevelt and patronage. Who does not know that except for Roosevelt and that vast retinue of officials who do his bidding, the Taft candidacy was impossible? The President likes Taft, although the two are wholly unlike. But that a man of Roosevelt's imperious nature should become enamored of a man weaker than himself and pliant to his will, is no cause for wonderment. That is an occurrence with many parallels. No man is more companionable than the Secretary, and it is no marvel that Roosevelt, arrogant, assertive, dominating as he is, should take this genial, complaisant gentleman for an intimate and confidant. The President, who does strange things in strange ways, and whose spectacular performances adroitly staged have attracted popular applause and given him undoubted power, determined to make a President of his chum. Here we have presented an interesting anomaly in American politics. A president, overfed with obsequious adulation and puffed with the pride of power until he feels that "He doth bestride the narrow world like a colossus," makes up his mind to name his own successor, and picks his man because, forsooth, he personally likes him. Since the illustrious example of Washington the American people have resolutely opposed a third term for any President. Even a Republican convention, which ordinarily gives little heed to precedents, refused to violate this traditional rule, which has become almost a part of our unwritten law, when its abrogation was attempted on behalf of the most popular military hero the country has known for half a century—the illustrious captain who led the Union armies to victory in the most stupendous conflict of modern times. The President knew enough to know that a third term for himself was impossible, and, although he sometimes wavered, in the end he was wise enough to put aside the heedless flatterers who urged him on. But here we have a new situation almost as bad as the suggestion of a third term. Seeing the end of his official tenure, the President openly and publicly nominated his successor. Exercising a royal prerogative, he proclaimed his heir apparent. He summoned his minions about him and delivered his edict, commanding them to go forth and publish the Ruler's will to his faithful subjects. And forthwith the trumpets sounded, and there was hurrying and scurrying in all directions throughout the land. High officials, drawing munificent salaries, hastened hither and yon to obey the sovereign will. Some went to the south to organize the official retainers there that they might, if possible, tease or coerce the recalcitrant colored brother into line, and to devise plans to capture conventions by whatever

put the machine in motion, until a hundred thousand officeholders were in the field. The Republicans of Missouri know what happened here. Practically every Federal official in the State was an active, dictatorial, noisy Taft propagandist. Scarcely could a county, much more a district, convention be assembled without the over-awing, assertive presence of an official representative of the White House. The Globe-Democrat, the Kansas City Journal and other Republican organs cried out in vehement protest, but the ponderous machine rolled steadily on like a juggernaut crushing out all opposition. Uncle Joe Cannon, the rugged Czar of the House, gnawed his big cheroot more viciously than ever and looked on in amazement, for once impotent and helpless. And Fairbanks, Knox, Hughes and such old war-horses as Crane, Carter, Cullom and Kerens were bowled over like ten pins. The like of it has never been seen in American politics. The machine was irresistible. The President's triumph was complete. He nominated his protege, and made him the scion of our new Republican royalty.

With this situation, viewed solely as a Republican party condition, I ought not perhaps to feel very deep concern. And yet I cannot view with indifference the spectacle of a great party, which for the major part of a half century has dominated the American Republic, having its organization, its policies and its destiny taken bodily and by force into the hands of a trained army of officeholders with the sinister and selfish end of perpetuating themselves in power. But over and beyond that is the universal question as to whether the American people, without regard to party, endorse the notion of a President openly and offensively using the great powers of his great office, and of employing a stupendous force of salaried subordinates, to compel the selection of his choice to the Presidential succession. None would deny to the President the privilege of a preference, nor the right within conservative limits to express it. That is a right inherent in him, not as President but as citizen. Against that I make no protest, but I do protest against the President aggressively using the tremendous power and influence of his office, and aggressively directing the organization of a vast official machine, to force his individual choice of a successor upon the country. Such a course is violative of historic usage, and violative also of the civil service law which forbids "pernicious activity" by public officials in politics. Moreover, it is intolerable as a matter of good taste and public decency, and is dangerous as a precedent. If it can be successfully accomplished today, it can be successfully accomplished hereafter, and so, if permitted to go unchallenged, it may become the rule for one President after another to name his successor. That in itself would border pretty close on to a species of monarchy, wherein the presidential will would be substituted for an untrammeled popular will, and to what that would ultimately lead no man can foretell. Hear what the Hon. Henry F. Cochems of Wisconsin had to say in his speech nominating Senator LaFollette for President before the Chicago convention. He declared that the man who succeeded Roosevelt should be "neither his heir nor his crown prince." And further he said, "If there be danger of Mexicanizing the government by an election to a third term, that reason obtains with equal force against the wisdom of a second term incumbent dictating the candidate for the third term." That is Republican authority. Of all things it is most important that the supreme right of the American people to voice their will at the ballot-box should be absolutely free. Therefore, it is of the utmost consequence that this extraordinary and vulgar misuse of executive power should be instantly rebuked, and that this arrogant stride in executive assumption and usurpation should be rudely checked in its incipiency. Those who win party victories in this fashion should be taught that they must afterwards account to an indignant people.

Of Judge Taft as a possible President I have but little to remark. No one can assume to outline with certainty what he might or might not do. But of one thing you may be sure, that the tariff baron, the trust magnate, the exploiter of special privilege, and all who represent predatory wealth, are without dread of his candidacy. They have tested him on the bench and in other stations, and they are without fear. Instinctively an honest man, with intellectual qualities of a high order, he is yet deficient in combative force and by nature unfit for uncompromising resistance. Those mighty influences the people dread the most will be behind his candidacy, and if elected they will be forever grouped about him, and step by step he will become to a large extent the creature of his environment. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived in New York from Europe on the day following Mr. Taft's nomination at Chicago. To an Associated Press reporter he expressed himself as pleased at the choice of the Secretary of War, remarking, "It is good, very good." The reactionaries feared the idiosyncracies, the broncho methods and the impetuous outbursts of Roosevelt, but they are not much alarmed about Taft. The Wall street sentiment was well expressed by a prominent broker when he said, "We think Taft has sense enough to stand hitched." He inherited Roosevelt's policies, so-called, but what he will do with them no man can predict. About all we can say is that he is an uncertain quantity, and if he should be elected, all we can do is to hope for the best.

### BRYAN.

Of Mr. Bryan there is need to say but little to an American audience. If ever a name in fact was a household word, it is the name of Bryan. He is not only the most conspicuous living American, but the most illustrious private citizen of the world. And yet, great as he is, he is only a plain, unpretentious, everyday type of the common people. If you should ask any man of any party in any audience who most nearly represented his ideal of a Great Commoner, his mind would instantly revert to Bryan. All men know him to be honest and able, faithful and gifted, courageous and devoted, and utterly incapable of pretense, double-dealing or littleness. But to eulogize Bryan is superfluous. It is but commonplace to praise him.

What a contrast between his nomination and that of Mr. Taft! Bryan's nomination was not in the remotest degree the product of official intervention, force or intrigue. It is the product of spontaneous demand of the people. From every section of the Union the unmastered, untrammeled masses called to him for leadership. Stalwart efforts put forth to stem the tide were futile. As well had the opposition tried to dam the Nile with bull-rushes. The people believe in the man and love him. They know him to be a man of exceptional endowments—a student, thinker, philosopher—a man familiar with the governments and civilizations of the world, and one who correctly comprehends both the constitutional form and true spirit of American institutions—but withal, a man of simple habits and simple life. But, above all, they believe him to be faithful and true. And so buoyed by this high faith in this illustrious man it is no wonder that the Democratic multitudes, who toil for an honest livelihood, who believe in equal opportunities for all men and in the faithful administration of public affairs, should have again summoned him to the arduous responsibilities of leadership. His candidacy is not the product of a President, but of the people; not of a machine, but of popular acclaim. In one way the contrast is significant, in another inspiring.

As President, Bryan would loom at once as the central figure among the world's rulers. From the hour of his inauguration the world would stand impressed by the imposing fact that the most distinguished son of the Republic had been called to the Presidency. In the conduct of his high office justice would be his ruling passion. Justice, as a talisman, would be ever-shining before his eyes. There are those who affect to fear that he would be impetuous, radical, rash. But that is only a bugaboo—an ancient, venerable bugaboo—which a hostile partisanship, fired by particular interests, conjured years ago to affright what was termed the "business interests of the country." It served its purpose then and was laid to rest by those who used it. Now it is resurrected, and with the smell of the sepulcher on its bones, the skeleton is set to dancing again. But it is not so fearsome as formerly. The people are familiar with its antics, and have become wiser through the bitter experience of Republican panics. As President, Mr. Bryan would be broad-minded, cautious, conservative and just. That he would set a frowning face and stubborn front against dishonesty, lawlessness, and all forms of encroachment on well-defined popular rights, is certain. But always he would act deliberately, judiciously and justly, so as to conserve the just rights of every man and every interest. Sometimes Mr. Bryan has made suggestions of policy that did not command my unwhich we were not in full accord. I did not find him impatient, petulant or dogmatic. On the contrary, he likes a man who thinks for himself and speaks his own mind. He does not believe himself incapable of mistakes, and he invites discussion with a view to correct action and the evolvement of beneficent results. As President he would gather around him the wisest, most thoughtful and experienced men of his party, and the highest aim of his administration would be not to tear down, but to build up, and to do the greatest possible good to the greatest number. A man so splendidly equipped as he is for public service, and with his high aims and ambitions, cannot be dangerous to his country or the great body of his countrymen. His administration would become distinguished for things sane and practical, without stunts spectacular or spasmodic. It would be run solely in the interest of the people, would be made glorious with great achievements and stand forever memorable in American history.

These, fellow-citizens, are the leaders; this the way of their choosing and the promise of their performance.

From the discussion of men I pass now to the discussion of conditions and policies.

### THE PANIC.

I have adverted to the fact that in 1896 and 1900 Mr. Bryan was pictured by his enemies as the dark evangel of industrial ruin. Methods of deception without a parallel—scandalous, mendacious and immoral—were adopted to excite apprehension that Bryan's success would be the equivalent of disaster. Not only so, but a monstrous, wholesale indictment was noisily proclaimed that Democratic ascendancy was the invariable signal for national retrogression. Do you not recall the multitudinous changes rung on the so-called Cleveland panic? With what pathetic eloquence were doleful pictures painted of depressed industries, of enforced idleness, of destitution and soup-houses! Soup-houses, particularly, were worked over time. In fact, these melancholy pictures were often painted on a vast soup-bowl; but however painted, the Democratic party was always swung in the back-ground as the grim, over-shadowing angel of destruction. And do you not remember the wild howl with which they burdened the complaining air because Cleveland issued bonds in a time of peace? Oh, how they called us names, ugly names, and trod upon us. Never were attacks so insolent and exasperating. Nor, on the other hand, was there ever such effusive and offensive boasting. The grandiloquent assurance with which they proclaimed their superior prowess in statecraft and higher capacity for successful government was confounding in its very audacity. Panics, bond issues, financial disturbances, industrial depressions, were evils impossible, they shouted, under a Republican administration. As long as Republicans ruled the sun would surely shine, without even a fleecy cloudlet upon the sky. But how, alas, have these proud boasts eventuated, and how have these captivating promises been fulfilled? For ten years the Republicans have occupied all the executive offices and controlled both Houses of Congress by large majorities. For ten years they have been supreme, exercising power so absolute as to be beyond the possibility of successful challenge. And what has happened? What has become of the perennial sunshine, and what of the fleecy clouds? For nine months now we have had the devil to pay. A storm, long brewing, broke with startling suddenty upon the country. Nearly every bank in every state suspended payments, and scores of them toppled to a fall, carrying wreck and ruin to thousands. The banks everywhere, unable to realize on their securities and meet lawful demands upon them, were compelled, with the enforced connivance of public officials, to issue script—shin plasters—based on their own credit, to bridge the emergency of even current and ordinary business and check the growing havoc. These bank issues depositors, supply houses, wage-earners, were obliged to accept as money, trusting to luck, or go without. I refer to this not to reproach the banks, for, although this action was violative of the law, I approved it at the time, and I approve it now. I approved it on the theory that I would justify a trespass to check a conflagration. They did wisely to take the hazard. But the banks were not the only sufferers. The great industrial establishments of the land have either reduced their pay-rolls and output, or shut off their furnaces and closed their doors. Although enormous quantities of agricultural, mining and manufactured products were piled up throughout the country, there was no money to handle them, nor markets to absorb them. As a consequence of this, freight traffic fell away until the transportation companies have been on the verge of bankruptcy, and many, indeed, have been forced into receiverships. As late as March 10th, of the present year, the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company issued a statement to the effect that at that date that company had 19,200 idle freight cars standing on yard and sidetracks and in shops, out of a total of 87,500 cars. Those idle cars represented a non-productive investment of $19,200,000. About the same time I was informed by a prominent official of the great Burlington System that that system then had more than 40,000 idle cars. These are but examples of a condition universally prevailing among the railroads. This panic-storm, which, with varying severity, has swept the land, has affected in a relative degree every industrial activity of the country. For months there was universal stagnation, disastrous and pitiful, and deep depression still prevails in every section. Tens of thousands of wagemen have lost employment and thousands have been driven to want. I could fill pages with authentic accounts of wage-losses and resultant destitution. It has been stated on excellent authority that 500,000 railroad employes alone have been laid off in all branches of the service. Only a short time ago Mr. Mellen, president of the New Haven Railroad Company, publicly stated that the panic had so seriously affected business that his company had been compelled to reduce the service, and that since December 15th they had dismissed 8,000 men. Right here in Missouri approximately 15,000 men, representing all departments, have been laid off or discharged. But to these must be added that still greater army sent forth downcast, and too often empty-handed, from shops, stores, mines and other fields of industry. The aggregate is appalling. There have been bread riots—real bread riots by hungry men, women and children—in cities like Chicago, Buffalo and New York; and to relieve a most menacing situation thousands of unemployed men were given temporary employment on public works in Philadelphia. There have been more soup-houses in the east, and more people supported by such charities than ever before. And not only in the east, but even here in bounteous old Missouri the grim necessity of the soup-house was forced upon the people. Hear this from the Springfield, Missouri, Republican, whose editor throated a wail over the Cleveland panic and made the air blue with frightful prophecies should Bryan be elected:

> "Calls for aid at soup-houses are increasing every day. More than 500 people were fed yesterday at the soup-house being conducted by charitable organizations of the city. Though the place was opened to the public only last Saturday, hundreds have applied for something to eat."

My fellow-citizens, this is the same old song of the soup-house, only it is sung in a different tune and by a different choir.

And now what dare I say of the bonds issued in this piping time of peace? Is it possible we are in the midst of halcyon Republican days? Bonds issued by Roosevelt and Cortelyou! Incredible!! "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer dream?" Nevertheless, it is literally true that on November 18, 1907, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, made public offer to sell $50,000,000 of two per cent Panama canal bonds and $100,000,000 of three per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness, which, in substance and effect, are nothing but bonds. For what were these canal bonds sold? Not to raise money for canal construction; no one so pretends, although that was the only purpose for which they could be lawfully sold; but they were not sold for that purpose, for at that time there were millions for which there was no call to the credit of the canal fund. Both bonds and certificates were sold to aid the national banks. Whenever anything relating to bonds or the currency is on deck the national banks are sure to be in the midst thereof. One feature of this bond transaction I wish to emphasize, since it exhibits the touching tenderness of Cortelyou for the banks. In his first published offer he proposed to sell them, as the law requires they should be sold, to the public without discrimination, for cash full paid on the terms of the offer. Subsequently he arbitrarily changed that policy so as to give preference for both individual purchasers would demand money from the banks with which to make their payments. The spectacle of depositors asking their own money from the banks to make investments appealed to the Secretary as so unconscionable and as involving so great a hardship to the banks, that he determined to deal with the banks alone. As to the $50,000,000 of bonds, he declared his intention to require only 10 per cent cash from the banks in payment for them, and that the remaining 90 per cent should remain in the banks as government deposits without interest. Now these bonds draw 2 per cent interest, and so when a bank purchased a $100 bond, and paid only $10 on it, retaining the other $90 as a deposit without interest, the bank, while that condition lasted, would be really receiving 20 per cent interest on the amount actually invested. For one who accused the banks, as the President did, of being chiefly responsible for the panic, this faviritism is astounding. It is such inconsistencies that make me so often question the good faith of his utterances.

Republican apologists, unable to agree, are "scrapping" among themselves as to the cause of the panic. Some say it is over-production, some that it is over-speculation, some that it is bad banking, some that it is an insufficient currency, some that it is a defective monetary system, while others charge it directly to what they denominate the rabid indiscretions of the President; and the President answers to the mayor of Omaha, so the mayor says, that if the panic was to come the sooner the better, and he was proud of his part in it. Proud of it! What think you of that? Proud to have worked havoc among the industries of a great nation; proud to have brought idleness to a million men and the gaunt specter of want to countless homes; proud to have clogged the wheels of progress; proud to have cast a dark shadow over a happy land. I know the mayor of Omaha. He is an old-time friend of the President, and I know him to be an honorable man. Yet it surpasses belief, it seems incredible, that the President of the United States, this popular darling, could have so expressed himself. But whatever the cause, and it is undoubtedly due to more than one cause, the great central fact remains that we have suffered a disastrous panic under Republican auspices. How long the panic may linger none can forecast. The recuperative energy of our people is marvelous, and already they are bringing order out of chaos. We will have the experience of other panics. Gradually our wounded industries will limp out of the storm, and sooner or later normal conditions will be restored. But for the enormous damage already done, and for inevitable losses yet to accrue, there can be no restitution. Out of it all comes only this poor consolation, that it is a Republican panic. Not even in the remotest degree can it be charged to the Democratic party. That is the significant fact I wish especially to impress. It proves the falsity of Republican accusation and the emptiness of Republican boasting. Hereafter sane men will give less heed to traducers when the name of Bryan is heard.

### THE ALDRICH-VREELAND BILL.

Certain Republican leaders in Congress, like Aldrich and Vreeland, following a coterie of great bankers and financiers, affected to believe that the panic was due to a lack of money and the want of greater flexibility in our currency system. Thereupon they started in to incubate a remedy, and the result is the hyphenated monstrosity known as the Aldrich-Vreeland law. Of this law I wish now to speak. Prior to its passage national bank notes were issued only when United States bonds were deposited to secure them. The new law makes two radical changes in this particular. First, under this law national banks may now under certain conditions pledge state, county, town and municipal or district bonds as the basis of their circulation. Upon such bonds the banks may receive circulating notes equal in amount to ninety per centum of the market value of the bonds deposited, the market value to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the par value of the securities. Second, under this law ten or more national banks, having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least $5,000,000, may organize what is termed a "national currency association." The chief purpose of these associations is to enable an individual bank, a member of the association, to use its commercial paper, that is, promissory notes, as the basis of circulation. If a bank holding membership in one of these associations should desire to use its commercial paper to obtain additional circulation, it would be required in the first instance to lay the proposition before the board of managers of the association, together with the securities it offered to pledge. If the officers of the association should approve the application, it would then be their duty to value the securities and transmit the proposition to the Comptroller of the Currency. If in turn that officer should approve it, it would then be his duty to lay it before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if he should be of opinion that the conditions contemplated by the law existed and that all statutory requirements had been complied with, he would direct the issue of additional circulating notes, based on the commercial securities pledged, to an amount, in his discretion, not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the cash value of the securities deposited. These circulating notes would be delivered in the first instance to the currency association for and on behalf of the particular bank applying for them. The entire association, under the law, would be responsible for the redemption of the notes, the association holding the pledged securities to indemnify it. The evident and confessed object of the law is to enable the larger national banks to unite their credit and commercial assets, and by co-operation to utilize them to obtain additional circulation as they might have occasion to need it. The law fixes the aggregate amount that may be issued under its provisions at $500,000,000. All notes issued under the provisions of this act are made subject to a tax at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first month, and one per cent per month additional thereafter, until a rate of 10 per cent per annum is reached. The notes issued under this law are known as "emergency currency," and the tax referred to is imposed to hasten their early retirement.

This, in substance, is the remedy certain national bankers and Republican statesmen, acting in co-operation, propose as a panic preventive and panacea. The best feature of the law is the provision limiting its continuance to six years. That is the duration fixed by its terms. I venture to say, however, that while it is claimed to be an experiment, tentative and temporary, it has been really put out as a feeler. If the people endorse the measure, if they fail to express their disapproval of it, then the policy it inaugurates will be continued. It is the first hesitating step toward turning our monetary system over to the national banks. Movements of this kind gather volumes as they go. Is it possible that the American people are willing to endorse this dangerous departure? Here, more than ever before, the government abdicates the sovereign function imposed upon it by the constitution of making money, and confers that great prerogative, at least in substance, upon corporations. The high duty of providing a safe and adequate currency to the people is one of the most delicate and important functions of our sovereignty. It is a function the American people cannot afford to delegate to private, or semi-private, public bodies. That is a prerogative that should remain exclusive and unimpaired in the hands of the people, or in the hands of their public representatives. It is no answer to say that in a great emergency, like that recently experienced, the banks under a law of this character would be greatly strengthened in their ability to relieve a monetary and commercial stress. If that were all of it, and if there were no other and higher consideration involved, and if the banks should in the utmost good faith use the law alone for legitimate purposes, it might be that no immediate harm would result. But the principle is wrong, the policy vicious, and both trench upon the constitutional privilege and duty of the sovereign government. Moreover, this law, as it is, may be employed to work unspeakable injury. It enables banks and banking associations to value their own securities and to obtain circulating notes upon them to the extent of $500,000,000. These notes when issued can be retired at the pleasure of the banks. Deliberately, therefore, we have put it in the power of the banks to expand and contract the volume of currency almost at will to the extent of $500,000,000. Every man should know that a sudden increase of the circulating volume to that extent would tend greatly to appreciate and, in many instances, to inflate values It is an economic fact known of all intelligent [illegible] that as the volume of money [illegible] value of property and wages [illegible] The sudden influx of petus to business activity and to the increase of values. On the other hand, if that sum should be systematically and suddenly withdrawn from circulation, as it could be under the provisions of this law, the instant effect would be to cut the very life out of business and force values hurriedly along a downward scale. I do not assume that bankers who might avail themselves of the law would be guilty of such misdeeds, but I do assert that it is a dangerous thing to give to any class of men this great power and opportunity.

What a commentary on American statesmanship that members of Congress should stand, as many did, on the floor of the House and Senate and solemnly asseverate that in their opinion the panic was due more to the contemptuous refusal of national banks to observe the law and to the manipulations of bankers than to all things else, should permit themselves to be dragooned into voting to confer far greater powers upon those same banks to work their will than they ever possessed before. To my thinking it exhibits a course of conduct absolutely inexplicable. There are many Republicans in Missouri who believe as these Senators and Representatives believed. I wonder if they, too, will be dragooned into voting to endorse this legislative abomination in November?

It is a diverting spectacle to observe such statesmen as Aldrich and such financiers as J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller clamoring for an asset currency. Once upon a time these were the champions of "sound money." They were among the leaders who bayed the loudest on the track of the silver propaganda. They were among those who cried in all the tones of the chase, against a "cheap dollar," a "fifty-cent dollar" and a depreciated currency. Now they stand for an asset currency—that is, for a currency based upon and secured solely by the credit and assets of national banks. Do you want to establish a bank oligarchy in America and turn over to it the fiscal affairs of a hundred million people? Do not deceive yourselves, my countrymen, for that is the goal toward which we are hastening. Here is what the Philadelphia North American, one of the leading independent Republican papers of Pennsylvania, has to say about this law:

> "This law will mean the turning over of the treasury of the United States to the gamblers of the New York Stock Exchange for a period of six years. It will mean the making of 'good times' and 'bad times,' of 'bull markets' and 'bear markets,' according to the pleasure of Rogers and Rockefeller of the National City Bank, and J. P. Morgan of the National Bank of Commerce. It will mean not only the slow and certain movement of contraction and inflation by the natural laws of commerce, but sharp changes forced at will by the master gamblers. It will mean the gift to the chief enemies of the nation of the power to issue or retire a half a billion dollars, exciting speculation or compelling disaster, according to whichever best suits their betting book. We do not know what measure of punishment a long-suffering people will inflict upon their betrayers."

This is from a high Republican source. I could quote many like statements from other publications of equal character and potentiality. I appeal to my Republican fellow-citizens to ponder this subject seriously and to look down the path of the future, if possible, to the end of this tendency.

That our monetary system is imperfect there is no doubt. That it needs to be re-cast, reformed and revised is equally certain. It is the handiwork of Republican statecraft, and formerly they were wont to boast that it was as near perfection as any monetary system that human ingenuity could devise, but now the most blatent boasters among them concede that it is radically defective and inadequate. Within the last two months Senator Dryden of New Jersey, among the most distinguished men of his state, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, a multi-millionaire, and hitherto a high authority in Republican circles on matters financial, in a public speech before the Republican convention of his state, over which he presided, made this declaration:

> "The country's financial system has passed its day of usefulness; it is insufficient and unsuited to present needs, and has become a menace, and cannot continue without remedial action."

That is a common sentiment among Republicans now, and, of course, has long been the sentiment among Democrats. On this point at least Republicans are coming to an agreement with the long-time contention of democracy. All of us are fast agreeing that the existing monetary system is inadequate and unsuited to the country. But Senator Dryden went on to say:

> "That whatever action may be taken should be taken by the party whose record entitles it to public confidence."

By which he meant the Republican party. That sentiment will, of course, be echoed by Republican orators and organs throughout the country. I shall echo it also, but with a different meaning. What party has a record entitling it to public confidence? Who constructed this system we have? Who begot it, nurtured it, and brought it up to its present state of lusty imperfection? It is a choice creation of the Republican party, and if now its creators confess their work a failure, is that a record to inspire confidence? Should a record of failure, demonstrating incompetence, command confidence? Are we to permit the same people to again try their hands and organize a monetary system which will deliver over to the banking corporations the sovereign power of regulating the fiscal affairs of the nation? The Democratic party cannot do worse than these discomfited Republicans have done and propose to do. Of one thing you may be sure, that if the responsibility of reforming our financial system is committed to the Democracy, it will be done in accordance with the theory that it is the constitutional duty of the government to supply money based on its own credit and to control the fiscal affairs of the people.

### A CORRUPT BARGAIN.

Before dismissing this subject I cannot forbear expressing curiosity as to what return the Republican party managers expect from national bankers for the new favors conferred upon them by the Aldrich-Vreeland law. What compensation will be made in the way of campaign contributions? In 1896 the national banks contributed several million dollars to the Republican campaign fund. They were caught red-handed in the very act of contributing, indeed made but little effort to conceal it. Leading bankers in great centers wrote urgent letters to banks all over the country, both state and national, for contributions, and many of these letters were given to the press. I have now in my possession a letter written by a committee of national bankers, stating that their own banks had contributed on the basis of one-quarter of one per cent of their combined capital and surplus, and urging that the banks addressed should do likewise. It is well-known that many banks, particularly national banks, generously contributed upon that basis. It is known that many banks contributed more than once, but a single contribution on the basis stated would raise an enormous sum. At this time there are 6,698 national banks, with a paid-up capital of over $900,000,000 and with an aggregate surplus and undivided profits of $750,000,000. If the experience of 1896 should be repeated this year, and a contribution equal to one-fourth of one per cent upon the combined capital and surplus of national banks alone, to say nothing of state institutions, should be made, it would produce a political corruption fund exceeding $4,000,000. No wonder Republican Congressional bosses did not want a Federal publicity statute enacted. Democratic senators and representatives were anxious and urgent to have such a law passed, but the Republicans of the House tacked on to the publicity bill an amendment to set on foot an investigation of elections in the South with the undisguised purpose of reducing representation in the southern states. They knew that the Democratic members from those states would never consent to such an amendment, and would resist its passage to the bitter end. The insertion of such a provision in the bill was a deliberate and cunning piece of political trickery, nothing more nor less. It was done to prevent the passage of such a law. No measure could be more abhorrent to Republican managers, who depend most upon golden sinews for political victories, than a law compelling a detailed and accurate statement of the amount and source of campaign contributions and the methods of expenditure. Over and over Democrats in both Houses challenged the Republican majority to [illegible] and pass a publicity bill pure

cratic support for the measure, but we were only laughed at for our pains. Mark my word, in due time it will all come out again, as it did before, that among contributors to the Republican campaign fund none will be found to have been more generous than national bankers. Mr. Roosevelt was the recipient of such favors from banks, insurance companies, and other corporations when he ran for Vice-President in 1900, and again when he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1904. After his election he wailed like a veritable Jeremiah in warning protest against the corruption of the electorate by the illegitimate use of money. But before the election he personally sent for Harriman and others to come to him at the White House, and there he personally invoked their aid in raising money, and on one occasion, within twenty-four hours after leaving the august executive presence, Mr. Harriman "produced" $200,000 and turned it over to Chairman Cortelyou. Roosevelt took the goods, and then, with a pharisaical pretense of virtue, denounced the method through which he had obtained his office as a crime and his participating pals as criminals. Of course, when the President signed the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, the last act which made it a law, not even a dream flitted across the horizon of his virtuous mind that possibly the banks out of gratitude to him might remember Taft. This whole performance would be comical, if it did not border so closely upon tragedy.

### FEDERAL AGGRESSION.

The question of the constitutional relation between the state and federal governments, involving the powers and jurisdiction of each, although an old question, coeval with the foundation of the republic, has, by the circumstances of recent years, been forced acutely to the front again. In the beginning there were two great divergent lines of thought, the one most conspicuously represented by Hamilton, and the other by Jefferson. These men and their ideas clashed when the fathers came to organize the republic. Hamilton had little faith in the capacity of men for self-government; Jefferson had supreme faith in their capacity. Hamilton fought to establish a government fashioned largely after the British autonomy; Jefferson fought for a representative democracy. Hamilton desired a great, over-mastering, dominating central government; Jefferson desired a central government of limited and delegated powers, with all other powers reserved to the states and the people. Jefferson and his followers triumphed, and the constitution of the United States was framed for the most part along the lines of their contention. This provision has been incorporated in the constitution:

> "Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

That is the theory upon which our government was organized. And that means that if one wishes to know what power or jurisdiction the federal government possesses, he must look to the constitution. All powers not expressly delegated by that instrument to the federal government, or necessarily implied by grants expressly made, were reserved to the states, separately, and to the people thereof. The great men who organized the government feared the half-irresponsible and over-reaching dominance of a distant, central government, and so they wisely determined to grant to that government only such powers as were essential to it, and to retain all other powers in the hands of the people. In general terms, the federal government was organized to regulate and conduct those public affairs which pertain jointly and simultaneously to all the people of all the states. In matters affecting our relations with foreign countries, affecting the relations between the different states and the people thereof, affecting interstate commerce, affecting the army and the navy of the United States, and, concisely, in practically all matters of purely national concern, the constitution confers supreme power upon the federal government; but in matters of local concern, affecting only the people of a single state, being for the most part matters in which the individual man is most directly and immediately interested, the supremacy and sovere

power of the Federal government in some directions, as it may also become necessary to restrict it in others, but always, and at all times, and under all circumstances, the constitution must stand as the ark of the covenant. I know of but one lawful way of changing the constitution, and that is the way pointed out in the constitution itself. Whenever an assault is made upon the constitution, or a serious and threatening proposal advanced to change the constitutional form of the government or the constitutional method of administering it, the people should be aroused to resist it. In this campaign the republicans put forward a candidate for the presidency, the crown prince of the Roosevelt regime, who is committed and pledged to all the things Roosevelt espouses. Of all the hysterical fads of Roosevelt, his advocacy of the right and policy of the Federal government to grasp, through executive action and judicial construction, powers belonging to the states whenever those in authority deem it advisable to do so, is the most dangerous. If this propaganda has the approval of the people, then they should wave banners and shout hosannas to Taft; but if it be otherwise, then they should set their faces strongly against these threatened encroachments. At all events, I beg the democrats of Missouri, and of the nation, to stand as one man and make stalwart defense of our dual government.

In the address of Secretary Root, from which I have quoted, he speaks of vesting power in the national government by "construction." "Construction" of what? The constitution, of course. Does he mean that the rules of constitutional construction are to be changed as exigencies may require to serve the purposes of the executive department? What other meaning can possibly be given to his utterance? But that, in turn, signifies that the Supreme Court is to be packed by presidents who seek to advance these ends. In the speech of Senator Dryden, from which I have also quoted, appears this significant deliverance:

> "In the next presidential term four justices of the United States Supreme Court will have a right to retire, and it is of the greatest importance to the country that the right kind of a president should nominate their successors."

What kind of justices of the Supreme Court does this multi-millionaire president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company want appointed?

My fellow citizens, I have a profound respect for the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the most exalted judicial tribunal of the world, and though on rare occasions some of its justices have apparently yielded to the vice of political influence, as a whole it has undoubtedly stood as a bulwark in defense of liberty and our national institutions. But if once the policy is entertained upon of presidents appointing justices of that high court with a view to altering in any way our form of government by far-fetched and strained constructions of the constitution, I would soon lose all respect for it, as you would.

Put all these things together, and they could be multiplied *ad nauseum*, and answer if you do not see here a tendency which common sense and patriotism alike demand should be peremptorily checked.

## FEDERAL INJUNCTIONS.

While on the subject of courts, and as apropos of it, I will say a word about the abuse of judicial process by some of the Federal tribunals. As a rule, I believe that judges of the inferior courts of the United States are men of liberal learning and high character, and that they discharge their duties with a conscientious regard to both public and private right. But undoubtedly some of these judges conduct themselves officially after a fashion that does no credit to the judiciary. They are too often autocratic and tyrannical, and, what is worse, sometimes also apparently subservient. The abuse by some of these judges of the writ of injunction has become the subject of almost universal complaint. It is said that Secretary Taft, while a Federal judge, levelled this writ without great provocation, and on an ex parte hearing, against workingmen, and used it with drastic energy. It is frequently used in that way to break the back-bone of a labor strike, but, what is of even greater consequence, it is often used to set aside and nullify the solemnly enacted statutes of sovereign states. Undoubtedly, to my thinking, this process has been often outrageously misused. I heartily agree that the authority of the courts should be upheld, and I would not too quick in trenching upon their jurisdiction. Personal and property rights must be protected against riotous or unlawful intrusion of any kind, and not even a state or the nation should be permitted to exact from a citizen property or service without just compensation. On the other hand, I do not believe that the liberty of action of a citizen or a body of citizens should be arrested, or the law of a state practically set aside, without a hearing first had and obtained. When the railroads petitioned a Federal judge to enjoin the enforcement of the Missouri statute establishing a two-cent passenger rate, the judge said to the counsel:

> "Gentlemen, the solemn enactments of the State of Missouri are entitled to some consideration, and I will not enjoin the enforcement of this state law, restraining the officers of the sovereign State of Missouri. I will allow it to be in operation for sometime and see if it confiscates your property, as you say."

Those were wise words, wisely spoken. It was a correct rule Judge McPherson enunciated, although I am told it is a rule he more often honors in the breach than the observance. What is the remedy? One thing at least should be done—we should return to the old law and provide for notice and a hearing before an injunction can issue. By the act of 1791 it was provided that notice should be given by Federal judges before the issuance of a temporary restraining order or injunction. That remained the law of the land for seventy-nine years. In 1872 the provision requiring notice before the issuing of an injunction was dropped from the statute, inadvertently as some claim, designedly as others claim. The rule requiring notice worked satisfactorily for more than three quarters of a century. It is a right rule and ought to be restored to the statutes. Thousands of men, both republicans and democrats, among them many eminent officials of the states, have been demanding the restoration of this rule, but somehow and in some way there has always been a powerful, insinuating influence creeping around the halls of Congress and about the precincts of the White House potent enough to block all legislation on the subject. In the current Republican Taft platform I find this declaration:

> "We believe that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts, with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction, should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

Many eminent republican senators and representatives, including my distinguished colleague, were members of the committee which framed that platform. The enunciation is meaningless, as it does no more than declare for the law as it is. For years these senators and representatives have sat in Congress, with a great party majority in both houses around them, and although many state legislatures, governors, and great organizations memorialized them to enact legislation upon this line, they have resolutely persisted in doing nothing. Do you think that the election of Taft and another Republican Congress would infuse a different and better spirit among them? Or do you suspect that this platform declaration is put forth to fool the people and allay the antagonism excited by long resistance to a just public demand? It has been said that while all the people cannot be fooled all the time, some of them can be fooled all the time. How many, blinded by partisan zeal or coerced by tyrannical threatening, will again drift, hoping against hope, in the republican current to the sure vortex of another bitter disappointment?

## THE TARIFF.

The question of tariff taxation will always of necessity be one of absorbing and paramount interest. Taxation in whatever form it comes affects every body. A tax is a burden imposed by law, and necessary to the maintenance of orderly government. I have never been able to conceive of any just theory upon which taxation could be levied, except to produce a revenue to support the government. It is axiomatic to say that there should be equality in the burdens of taxation. The tariff, under our law, is a tax laid upon imports from foreign countries into the United States for consumption here. The tax is paid by the importer in the first instance, and is then added as an item making up the total cost of the article affected. In the end the purchaser who buys the article for consumption pays the tax. In other words, the tariff is merely indirect taxation. I have said that the controlling principle of just taxation should be to raise a needed revenue for public purposes, and so levied as to cast the burden with the greatest possible equality upon all. If incidentally the tax protects domestic production against outside competition, as of course it always does to the extent of the tax, it is all the better. But we have long since departed from these fundamental rules of legitimate and just taxation. The policy now long in vogue has been to impose tariff duties not so much to raise revenue as to close the door against foreign competition in American markets, and to give to American producers a monopoly in supplying home consumption. This policy has been carried to an extreme in this country. To such an extreme, indeed, has it been carried, and so long continued, that it has become an intolerable abuse, fostering great business combinations which mercilessly plunder the people. The tariff, more than anything else, has made possible the organization of those great industrial trusts so universally condemned, which, through the tariff, not only escape foreign competition, but are able to crush domestic competition also. These giant monopolies are to a large extent the outgrowth, the progeny, of our tariff system. It is a matter of common knowledge that the wealth of the country is largely centered in a few hands. I do not contend that all the fabulous fortunes possessed by Americans are due to our prohibitory tariff, but I do contend that practically all the great industrial monopolies exist and flourish because of it. The inevitable tendency of this system is to encourage the concentration of industrial effort, and hence the concentration also of the nation's wealth. More than that, it enables the producer to levy unconscionable extortion upon the consumer. It is a known fact, not denied, that the general run of American manufactures are sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. This is true of food products, clothing, industrial implements, steel rails and substantially everything else. The Chicago Journal, with assiduous care and great labor, recently secured prices on many staple articles prevailing on the same day, both at home and abroad. The figures disclosed that meat products from Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis, steel products from Pittsburg, watches from New England, harvesters from the middle west, shoes from St. Louis and Boston, and numerous other products from many states were found to have a market price in foreign communities far below the price at which they were sold at home. Recently Mr. George Spencer of Treadwell Brothers, a large shoe distributing house in London, stated that he had seen the identical American shoe which was being sold in London at $3.87 marketed at $5.00 in New York stores. With ready acumen he observed that if there was a profit on the price in London, then the profit in America is so enormous that it serves to explain why millionaires are as plentiful in America as blackberries in England. Illustrations showing like discriminations in numerous articles could be multiplied, but mere additions would serve no intelligent purpose. Suffice it to say in general terms, that the difference in prices between the home and foreign markets ranges from about 25 to 40 per cent in favor of the latter. The advocates of the present tariff, while admitting the cheaper price abroad for American products, put forth the plea that the things sold abroad represent only a surplus of production above the needs of our own market. In other words, the contention is that our manufacturers overproduce, and then are obliged to unload their surplus products, even if at a loss, in foreign markets. To my mind that argument is worse than puerile. It implies that the policy of our manufacturers is to produce for the home market only, and not for export. If that be true, then they overproduce to the extent of many hundred millions every year, which they are forced to send abroad because presumably it would go to waste if kept at home. That is an absurdity. I do not believe it. If it were true that our manufacturers, who are trained, disciplined and alert business men, produced only for the home market, and not primarily for foreign markets, they would not annually produce a surplus so enormous. There isn't a manufacturer in the United States who cannot approximately anticipate the domestic demand upon him. If he cares only for the home market it is an absurdity to say that he would year after year go far beyond its probable demand and continue to produce, knowing that he would be obliged to export the overplus for sale at a loss. It is positively absurd. No, he manufactures for the foreign market as he does for the home market, and he ships abroad because he is attracted by the profit he obtains. He sells cheaper in the foreign market only because competition compels him to, nevertheless the profit is sufficiently attractive for him to seek it. It is only on the tariff-ridden American that monopoly fattens. The bulk of our important industries have fallen into the hands of combinations. These combinations, under the operation of the tariff, have a monopoly of the domestic markets and are enabled to charge American consumers higher prices than they can obtain abroad in the face of competition; hence they have two scales of prices—a high one for the home market, and a lower one for the foreign market. My fellow-citizens, I do not believe this to be a healthy economic and industrial condition, to say nothing of its honesty. It is amazing to me that the great consuming population of the states would submit for a day to its continuance.

Not only are consumers interested in this question, but manufacturers also, who still survive the trusts and who are not yet affiliated with them. There are many patriotic, enterprising men engaged in manufacturing who seek better opportunities to expand their business and exploit the commerce of other countries. There are materials produced abroad which they need in the conduct of their business, and the enormous tariff laid upon their importations handicaps them with unnecessary burdens and hardships. It clips their wings and holds them in restraint. These men also look with apprehension upon the growing hostility, more and more manifest in foreign countries, toward American productions because of the exclusion of foreign merchants and manufacturers from our markets. They want to enlarge, not restrict, our trade relations with the world. These men clamor for a genuine revision of the tariff. And the time has come when the American people should demand that the schedules of the existing law be revised; and demand, too, that it be done without procrastination, not in the interest of trusts and monopolies, but solely in the public interest. Monopolistic trust-made goods should be made to face the competition of the world.

When, under republican auspices, can the country reasonably expect a tariff revision? And what kind? Since the close of the civil war the tariff schedules have been several times revised, but nearly always on a rising scale, going higher and higher. For more than a generation we have been under the operation of a high tariff system, with almost constantly augmenting rates of duty. The present law, known as the Dingley act, has been in force for more than a decade. It is the most excessive tariff law the country has ever known. Its rates of duty are so exorbitant as to make them for the most part practically prohibitory. The advocates of this system, putting aside its evil effects, for which they make all kinds of sophistical explanations, justify the system by saying that under its operation the country has enjoyed a phenomenal industrial growth. Undoubtedly it is true that the tariff, affording exceptional opportunities to monopolize markets and fix prices at will, has stimulated investment in manufactures. Nevertheless, it is also true that there has been a tremendous industrial expansion throughout the world. The last quarter of a century has been a record-breaker in that respect. While I do not deny that our monopoly-making schedules have given impetus to manufactures in America, I do not admit that the growth would not have been substantially as great, as it would certainly have been far more healthful, if it had been based on sounder and more enlightened economic principles. The advocates of the existing system give undue credit to the prevailing policy as the cause of our industrial development, not because of an excessive tariff, superinducing unnatural trade conditions, but in spite of it. The evil incident to the concentration of industrial enterprise and of the nation's wealth in a few hands, and the corresponding and resultant evil of industrial monopoly brought about through the crushing out of competition and the enforced surrender to the trusts of weaker rivals, are things easily traceable to our tariff laws. These laws ought to be radically revised in the interest of common justice, common honesty and a square deal. The revision of course should be made wisely, carefully and conservatively so as to do justice alike to manufacturers, wage-earners and consumers. The rights of all should be conserved as far as possible, but laws which operate as a shield to monopoly must be wiped from the statute books.

Again I ask, when can the country reasonably expect a reasonable revision under republican auspices? In fact, can it ever be expected? For twelve years that party has been in undisputed power, and clamorous demands have been made from every quarter for a revision; and from no quarter have these demands come in greater volume or with more vigorous insistence than from republican sources in the great agricultural states of the west. But year after year, and Congress after Congress, these demands have been ignored. Men like Cannon, Payne, Dalzell and other leaders of the House, and men like Aldrich, Gallinger, Lodge and other leaders of the Senate, have turned a deaf ear to all appeals. There have been republican representatives in both houses from the middle states, who, knowing the sentiment of their constituencies, have urged a revision upon their party colleagues, but to no avail. Not long ago, the Globe-Democrat, one of Speaker Cannon's most admiring friends, whose Washington correspondent had interviewed the Speaker on the subject, declared that:

> "The speaker gives no encouragement to tariff revision agitation. Neither does he assent to a suggestion put forward recently that the next Congress commit itself to future revision by resolution."

That is a fair statement of Mr. Cannon's well-known attitude. If the next house should be republican, Cannon will be the speaker again. He would again name the committees, organize the house and conduct its business by the same arbitrary methods which have distinguished him in the past. Congressman Dalzell of Pittsburg, one of the ablest members of the House, and Mr. Cannon's chief lieutenant, recently declared in substance against tariff agitation as the height of folly, and proceeded to say that if a revision should be had at all the work would be done by those who believed in protective policies and along protective lines, and added that the revision would more likely be upward than downward. I could quote perhaps a hundred similar expressions from almost as many men potent in republican councils. With such influences dominant in the House, and like influences dominant in the Senate, what sort of gray matter has a tariff revisionist in his head who votes the republican ticket in the hope that these men have in some mysterious way become inoculated with the spirit of reform? Of course, I am conscious that even with a democratic president and house of representatives, any tariff act possible of passage would, because of the republican senate, be in the nature of a compromise. But one thing is sure, if the presidency and the House should be given to the Democrats, a tariff bill, drawn with the greatest possible care and framed on just lines, would be sent to the Senate, and public sentiment would compel some measure of public relief. The only hope of an honest tariff revision is through the Democratic party.

## THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Not long since the Kansas City Journal raked me with rough hand over hot coals because of something I said to a reporter of that paper about the American merchant marine. What I said to the interviewer was somewhat upon the line of the observations I intend now to make. I said then that our merchant marine, except for coastwise purposes, was a thing of the past, and charged that the destruction of the splendid commercial fleet we formerly possessed, and which was one of the glories of the Republic, was the outgrowth of Republican policies, as stupid as they are selfish. With due respect to the Journal, I repeat that statement. It is a fact which none can dispute that outside of vessels engaged in coastwise traffic we have no merchant fleet worthy the name, and it is a fact that as a maritime power we have fallen from the top to the foot in the list of nations. No sincere, intelligent man will contravene the accuracy of that declaration. But in former times it was different. One of the things that commanded most the attention and excited the anxiety of Thomas Jefferson concerned our maritime interests. He was an ardent advocate of a strong merchant marine. He believed that nothing would add more to the prestige of the nation or the prosperity of the people than a great merchant fleet, going hither and thither across the seas, bearing the American flag into the ports of the world, exploiting markets and promoting commercial exchanges. Not only did he regard such a fleet as of the highest moment because of its great value as a commercial instrumentality, but he also regarded it as of the greatest consequence in times of war, for in times of war merchant vessels may not only be used for purposes of military transportation, but many may be converted into fast auxiliary cruisers. Under the wise guidance of Mr. Jefferson and those who followed him in the presidency, the American merchant marine grew apace until the young republic became the rival of Great Britain, then, as now, the leading maritime power of the world. These are historical facts, known of all men, which none will dispute. Under democratic policies, which prevailed anterior to the civil war, the merchant marine grew steadily until it ranked as one of the first in the world. Under Republican policies, which have prevailed since that war, the merchant marine has deteriorated and wasted until now it remains as little more than a memory. In these simple statements of undisputed fact, two pictures are presented which any American with eyes and the conscious power of observation may look upon. Even my caustic friend, the editor of the Kansas City Journal, can see them without the aid of spectacles.

There we have a passably good merchant fleet engaged in the coastwise trade. This fleet is made up of vessels employed in carrying cargoes and passengers along the coast or across the lakes from one American port to another. I do not underestimate its value, although local in its operations. I recognize its importance and shall always rejoice in its prosperity. But is it any wonder that we have a fairly creditable coastwise service? Under the law vessels engaged in that traffic have an absolute monopoly. Only vessels owned and built in America can obtain American registry or fly the flag, and none other can convey passengers or freight from one port to another. The situation in Hawaii furnishes a striking example of the scope of this monopoly. Under the law as it stands, no person can go in a foreign vessel to or from Honolulu or any port of the Islands to San Francisco or any port of the mainland without first paying a penalty to the government of $200. The Hawaiian Islands are American territory, and ports established there are American ports. All American ports, whether of the islands or mainland, are under the operation of the coastwise laws, and foreign vessels are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to carry passengers or freight between such ports. It often happens that passage can not be obtained between San Francisco and Honolulu on an American vessel for weeks at a time. Last summer Senator Piles of Washington, Secretary Strauss, and others, were in the Hawaiian Islands on a semi-official visit. It became necessary for the Secretary and one or two other members of the party to return without delay, but they found on inquiry that no American vessel would sail from Honolulu for approximately two weeks. They were obliged, therefore, to pay the penalty of $200 each, in addition to the regular fare, for the privilege of passage to San Francisco on a foreign ship. Senator Piles offered a bill at the last session providing that the coastwise laws should be suspended as to passengers only, not as to freight, between the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland for the period of six years, or until an adequate American service was established. The bill has not been received with favor, and is still pending without likelihood of enactment. This illustrates the character of this coastwise monopoly. It would be remarkable if the coastwise fleet, particularly along the coast and on the lakes of the mainland, did not enjoy a fair measure of success. Congressman Dalzell on our insular possessions helps of the mainland. I can see some reason for the law under which this coastwise monopoly has been created and fostered. It is not altogether good, for the policy is sometimes carried to a foolish extreme, as in the case of the Hawaiian Islands, but it at least has the merit of partial success to commend it. But the coastwise trade and foreign trade are two wholly different things, and what has proven measurably good for the one has been destructive to the other. It has been long demonstrated that the same or similar rules are inapplicable to both. We can grant a monopoly of our own waters and ports, but we cannot monopolize the high seas or the ports of the world. A coastwise fleet is valuable, but as compared with a merchant marine engaged in the commerce of the world, it is, from a broad, national standpoint, of minor importance. When we turn from the coast and lakes to view the wide oceans rolling from continent to continent, it is rare thing to see an American vessel riding their crested waves, and a rare thing to see the American flag at the masthead of an American merchantman in a foreign port. The magnificent commercial fleet we once had swarming the high seas has disappeared. Our foreign mails are carried in foreign ships, and less than ten per cent of our foreign commerce, enormous as it is, is carried in American bottoms. Some impressive facts have recently occurred which illustrate how low we have fallen as a maritime power. A year ago the government had occasion to send troops to Cuba. No American ship could be found to convey them, and the world was treated to the ludicrous and humiliating spectacle of seeing American soldiers, in the uniform of the American army, being transported for immediate military duty under the British flag. Again, recently a great fleet of war ships was marshalled at Hampton Roads, and from thence sent around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean. Never in history was there a more imposing array of battleships congregated under one command. It was a splendid, inspiring spectacle to see this incomparable armada sailing out to sea, and the people in Central and South America viewed with wonder the white-painted leviathans, with ponderous armaments, as they sailed along their shores or rested in their harbors. But another fleet accompanied this aggregation of men-of-war, following in its wake and constituting a part of its equipment. This other fleet was composed of merchant vessels, carrying coal and supplies for the battleships. These colliers and supply ships were not American vessels, but foreign vessels, floating a foreign flag. It was a strange spectacle the world beheld, that of the most powerful nation on the globe sending the most powerful war fleet ever assembled nearly half-around the earth accompanied by supply ships flying a foreign flag and owing no allegiance, except that based upon a momentary contract, to the nation they served. Foreign ships were engaged for this service because there were no American ships to be had. What has produced this situation? It is not accidental; there must be a cause for it. We are a nation of nearly a hundred million people; our domain is continental in extent; we have thousands of miles of seaboard on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf; we have insular possessions in both the great oceans; we have enormous trade relations with both the Occident and the Orient, and therefore every reason exists why this should be the leading maritime power of the world. There must be some cause for our pitiful failure, and there is. In fact, there are several causes, and I would like to speak of them except that it is impracticable, in an address like this, to discuss the subject in detail. Generally speaking, the vice of it all will be found in our navigation laws. The policy of the Republican party has not been so much to create a merchant marine and put ships on the sea, as to establish and secure a prosperous monopoly for a few shipyards on the Atlantic seaboard. The policy of free ships, and even the narrower policy of a discriminating tariff to encourage American shipping, and all such things, have been abandoned. Long ago we inaugurated the scheme, which has become the controlling principle of our maritime policy, of forbidding American registry or the right to fly the American flag to any ship not constructed in an American shipyard. An American company may buy and own a vessel of foreign make, but it cannot be brought under the protection of the American flag. There are numerous instances of ships owned by American citizens which fly foreign flags and sail under foreign registry. Last summer I rode across the China Sea in an English-built ship owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, an American corporation, which was under the command of English officers and bore the British flag at her masthead. This was done because our navigation laws forbade the use of the American flag. Few American ships are built for the foreign trade, and but few are engaged in it. This is due to two principal causes: First, the cost of constructing any kind of merchant vessel in an American shipyard is approximately one-third greater than the cost of constructing it in European shipyards. And secondly, the cost of operating an American ship is also approximately one-third more than the cost of operating a foreign ship of similar class. These items of larger expense have made it impossible for American ship owners to compete with foreign ship owners for the trade of the world. The American cannot afford to pay a million dollars for a vessel which can be duplicated by his foreign competitor for approximately $700,000, and, in addition, pay about one-third more in the way of expense for running it, and compete at a profit. Republican statesmen are as thoroughly conscious of this situation as any of us, and they have been long struggling to devise some remedy for it; but they are hopelessly hampered by their environments. Shipyard corporations, opulent and powerful, rise in the pathway to selfishly obstruct them in every effort at intelligent progress. The Republican policy now is to try the experiment of rehabilitating the merchant marine by the payment of subsidies out of the national treasury. During the last session of Congress a bill passed the Senate appropriating $3,000,000 to be paid as a mail subsidy to induce the establishing of steamer lines to South America, Australasia and to Japan and China. A large majority of the Republican members of both houses of Congress favor this policy of subsidies, but there is a minority of that party, which so far has been sufficiently strong, acting in conjunction with the Democrats, to prevent its adoption. This shows that the Republican party, which has succeeded in destroying our merchant marine, is incapable of developing a policy for its restoration. The Kansas City Journal, in the caustic criticism to which I have alluded, charged, that while I complained of the deterioration of our maritime interests, I constantly voted against every proposition intended for their betterment. The criticism was unjust. I did oppose the subsidy proposition, as many Republicans did, because under the circumstances, I believed it would be a wasteful expenditure resulting in no substantial benefit. The term "subsidy" in itself does not affright me. England, France, Germany, Japan and all the maritime powers give subsidies out of their public treasuries to their merchants marine. Jefferson was not opposed to subsidies, nor would I be under proper conditions and circumstances, but I do not wish to give subsidies as presents, as mere gratuities, to shipbuilders or ship owners. If the public revenues are to be employed in this way, I must be reasonably sure of a substantial return, and that the public interest will be promoted. As long as the present navigation laws remain, I do not believe that subsidies will suffice to restore our maritime prestige or to rehabilitate our merchant marine, unless the subsidies are so enormous as to make them intolerable as a public burden. So far as subsidies go, it cannot be expected that we will outstrip other countries, or that they will not keep pace with us in a contest of that character. As long as the foreign ship costs so much less for construction and so much less for operation as now, and as long as foreign subsidies are equal to those we may grant, the foreign ship will hold the advantage in competing for the carrying trade of the world. Other things being equal, shippers will load their cargoes in bottoms whose owners contract to carry them at the lowest charge. The American ship owner cannot compete until he is placed upon a basis of approximate equality with his competitors. Free ships would be a long stride in that direction, and would remove half the obstacles in the way. I know that the owners of shipyards and their allies rise in bristling protest whenever this suggestion is made, for they are deluded with the notion that the monopoly they enjoy is essential to their prosperity. I believe that notion to be, in fact, a delusion, a self-imposed deception. I have no kind of doubt that if we could restore our merchant marine and again fill the dred fold. But beyond that, as a national proposition, the value of a great merchant marine can hardly be estimated. Aside from its enormous value as a commercial agency, it would afford a wide field for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The shipyards would not suffer, but, on the contrary, would be the chief beneficiaries of a more liberal policy. In Japan, that masterful young nation of the Orient, they have the policy of free ships, supplemented with subsidies. I visited some of the shipyards of Japan a year ago, and although the Japanese may purchase ship anywhere and fly the flag of their country above them, that policy has not injured the ship-building interests of the empire. On the contrary, in the yards I visited I saw thousands of stalwart men employed, and scores of vessels of different types and dimensions in the docks in course of construction, and I was told that the repair work in volume and value was not greatly inferior to the work of construction. Whenever we adopt a policy by which cheaper ships can be had, supplemented by other policies of a constructive character, and get upon terms of at least approximate equality with other countries, I will be ready to talk about subsidies as a part of our maritime program, and not before. We cannot hope for any forward movement under Republican auspices. That party has demonstrated both its ability to destroy and its incapacity to reconstruct. In Democratic days we had a great merchant marine; in Republican days we have seen it waste away. If the people care to revive this great interest in a large way and on intelligent lines, and make it once more a mighty force in commercial development and in the augmentation of national prestige, the work must be again committed to Democratic hands.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Senator Stone next discussed the regulation of railroads. In dealing with railroads and the question of transportation, he said that absolute justice to both the corporations and the public should be the guiding rule. Railroads, he declared, were not only essential to the business world, but had been a mighty force in the up-building of great states, and he believed they ought not to be dealt with in a narrow spirit or with prejudice, but should be dealt with in a broad and generous way. He declared that men who invested large sums in building and equipping railways, and men who devoted their talents and energies to the arduous task of operating them, were entitled to fair returns for the money and labor expended. On the other hand, he said, railroad corporations are quasi-public bodies clothed with special privileges, and are organized not solely as a source of profit to investors, but also to perform a public service, and hence are subject to regulation by law. While a generous profit honestly earned should be allowed on every dollar legitimately invested, extortion from the public should not be permitted. Railroads should not be made to suffer a wrong, nor permitted to do a wrong. Asking justice of the public, they must do justice to the public.

Proceeding on this line, the Senator said:

> Therefore, I believe in the supervision and regulation of railroads by public authority. Whenever the managers of railroad corporations shall learn to cheerfully obey just laws and conform to just regulations, and whenever they deal, as it is their duty to deal, impartially and without discrimination, not only with the public as a whole, but with men and localities also, and whenever public authority, which itself is often not without fault, comes to the point of dealing with railroads in a spirit of fairness and without prejudice, the time will be at hand for amicable and kindly relations between the corporations and the people. Absolute justice should be the universal rule. The public should deal fairly by the roads, and the roads must deal fairly by the people. If a company undertakes to increase its stocks or debts for speculative purposes, intending to exact profits on fictitious values, or undertakes by discriminations to build up one person, industry or locality to the detriment of another, or undertakes to do any wrong to the public injury, it is the duty of the public authority, under the power to regulate, to step in and stop it. I believe that the power of regulation, when properly applied, is ample to control the railroads and to adjust all differences between them and the people. I have never been favorably impressed with the idea of government ownership. I fear that the evils of ownership would be greater than the evils we would attempt by that policy to cure. I believe if adequate laws regulating railroads should be enacted and rigidly enforced, practically all the greater evils of which the country complains could be eradicated. If I should be mistaken as to that, and if after the country has tested regulation to the limit, and it should fail, then it will be time to discuss the question of government ownership. There is no need to do that now. It is not a question of immediate concern, and hence it has not been made the subject of a platform reference. No one proposes to undertake public ownership now. Those who believe that policy practicable or advisable, speak of it only in a tentative way, as a possible and ultimate solution of the problem of transportation. No harm can result from discussing and developing the idea, for in time the country may conclude to try it, and it is the part of wisdom that every phase of this complicated subject should be elaborated. But now the discussion is of necessity more academic than practical, and hence I do not care to enter upon it at length. In passing, however, I will say a word concerning the criticisms that have been made of Mr. Bryan for what he has said upon that subject. He is apprehensive that the regulation of railroads and railroad traffic will fail in the future as it has in the past, and he has expressed the belief that public ownership will be finally resorted to as a more effective remedy; and he does not look with that dread that others do upon the policy of government ownership. He believes a plan can be worked out to so divide ownership and responsibility between the states and the general government as to largely obviate the objections usually made to the proposition. But, highly as I esteem Mr. Bryan and his opinions, I cannot but doubt both the wisdom and feasibility of the project. Still, he has said nothing, done nothing, to invite, much less to merit, the harsh partisan criticisms showered upon him. He has simply acted the part of a statesman, as he always does in fearless manner, by discussing a great question of paramount importance for the enlightenment of the people. He does not expect nor even desire that the public ownership of railroads should be taken up as a question for immediate action. He knows if it ever comes, it will be years away, and he says himself that for the present he favors exhausting the power of the government in regulating the roads before attempting the more drastic remedy of ownership; and he says if regulation can be made successful, there will be no need of considering the question of ownership. What is there about that to cause his enemies to cock their ears and sound a loud alarum? They talk as if they had never heard of government ownership before. It is not a new question, but an old one. Jeremiah Black, the great Pennsylvania Democrat, discussed it favorably and with signal ability twenty-five years ago, and Thomas H. Benton discussed it fifty years ago, when he made his memorable fight in Congress for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, to be constructed, owned and operated by the national government. It was talked about and written about before Mr. Bryan was born, and it has been experimented with by many governments in different parts of the world. Still, Republicans speak of it as if it were some new and horrible thing that Bryan had conjured to affright the country and menace the liberties of the people. As a matter of fact, on this subject there is but little practical difference between Bryan's position and Roosevelt's position. As I read Mr. Roosevelt's speeches and messages, he does not favor government ownership *per se*, but he declares it will ultimately come if regulation proves to be a failure. Mr. Bryan believes in testing regulation to its farthest limit, and says if it proves reasonably effective and satisfactory, then there will be no need of ownership, but, on the other hand, if regulation fails, ownership will follow. So far, the two men stand on substantially the same ground. The difference between them is in their opinions as to the effect public ownership would have on the country. Mr. Roosevelt thinks it would be fraught with danger, while Mr. Bryan thinks that with a proper division of property and responsibility between the states and the general government there would be no public danger

gnats and making mountains of molehills.

## PHILIPPINE NEUTRALIZATION.

What shall we do with the Philippines? Like Banquo's ghost, that question will not down. During this generation no question of profounder interest has engaged the attention of the American people. The great struggle for the Presidency in 1900 raged around that question as a paramount issue. The Democrats contended, for reasons with which the country is familiar, that independence should be granted to the Filipinos, reserving certain important privileges and rights to this country. What the Republicans stood for in that campaign has never been clearly or definitely known. About all we know is that they opposed the Democratic policy, and even now no man can tell what their ultimate policy is with regard to the islands and their people. Nothing serves better to illustrate the incompetency of the Republican party as a constructive organization than the indecision and uncertainty with which it surrounds this question. In fact, it has no policy; it is simply drifting like a rudderless ship. True, an insular government has been established, education promoted, sanitary conditions improved, and industrial enterprises in a small way encouraged. But all that relates to current and necessary administration. As long as we retain jurisdiction we must administer their affairs with decency. The point I make is that the Republican party has never definitely declared an ultimate policy with respect to the islands. There is no concensus of opinion among the Republican leaders on the subject; on the contrary, they seem to be hopelessly divided. Secretary Taft has declared that the United States should retain jurisdiction over the islands at least until the rising generation shall be old enough to direct their destiny. He leaves the impression by what he says that after that period the question of Philippine autonomy may be considered. Other eminent Republicans, like Senator Hale of Maine, are anxious to sever our political connection with them as speedily as possible. The Chicago convention of last month did not outline or foreshadow a policy for the party. All the platform says on the subject is that insurrection has been suppressed, law established, life and property made secure, and that education and practical experience are advancing the capacity of the people for government, That, however, at the best, is only a declaration of things done. The aggregated wisdom of the Republican party, massed in the Chicago convention, was unable to go farther or do better than that. Upon the all-important question of the ultimate disposition of the islands, the convention was silent. I assert without fear that the Republican party is without a policy in that particular. They are simply drifting. Nevertheless, the question is ever present: "What shall we do with the islands?"

I visited the Philippines in 1907. I traveled over and became fairly familiar with them from personal observation. They are beautiful islands, with great natural resources. The bulk of the population, the Filipinos, are an amiable, intelligent, Christian people, in whose hearts burn the fires of an intense patriotism. In some of the islands there are tribes more or less numerous, who are primitive and half-civilized. But the great majority of the natives, the Filipinos proper, are, as I have said, not only civilized, but have been devout Christians for centuries. They are the Christian people of moment in all the Orient. I do not hesitate to affirm that the average of intelligence among the Filipinos is superior to that of the people of Cuba, and equal to that of the people of Mexico and other countries to the south. The Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court is a native Filipino, and I was told by some of his American associates on the bench, and by the Governor-General of the islands, that in dignity of character and range of learning, as well as in native force and ability, he would grace the Supreme Court of the United States. The Attorney-General is a Filipino, and is one of the most accomplished young men I have ever met. There are several natives on the Supreme bench, and a majority of the trial judges are also Filipinos. The provincial governments, and the governments of the large municipalities outside of Manila, are administered by the natives. They elect their own governors, mayors and other public officials, and conduct their own public affairs with fine intelligence and high integrity. They have successful bankers, and merchants, manufacturers, miners, and the learned professions are adorned by many men of high repute. That these people are qualified for self-government I have no shadow of doubt. I am not sure that a government modeled after ours would be best suited to their conditions and temperament, but neither would it be to the Japanese or to others who successfully maintain governments of their own. What they most desire above all other things is national independence. Upon that proposition there is practical unanimity. We are holding these people, as a part of the scheme, open negotiations with the leading powers of Europe and Asia for treaty agreements whereby the independence of the islands shall be assured by making them neutral territory, not open to the occupation of any other nation, as the independence of Switzerland has long been secured in Europe. I have no kind of doubt that the leading powers, including Japan, would willingly enter into conventions of that character. Such treaties would remove all fear of encroachment from other nations after the United States had withdrawn. We ought to declare for some definite and humane policy of that character and promptly inaugurate the work of bringing it about. But the Republican party, as now organized, is incapable of dealing with the question. Its utter failure to deal with it intelligently demonstrates its incapacity. If the American people want to grant to the Filipinos the boon of liberty for which they so devoutly pray, the work of developing a policy to that end must be entrusted to some other party. To have liberated these generous and gentle people from Spanish thraldom, to have helped them along for years at enormous expense, to have established schools and aided them to promote industrial development, and then finally to crown them with the high dignity of national independence, with protecting shields around them, would, all in all, constitute one of the most glorious chapters in the history of men. It would lift the American republic high up as a beacon light among the nations of the world. And now I close this subject by quoting a significant statement made by President Diaz of Mexico in March last to Pearson's Magazine:

> "When the United States gives independence to Cuba and the Philippines," he said, "she will take her place at the head of the nations, and all fear and distrust will disappear from the American republics."

## STATE POLITICS.

There are other national questions of high importance, like that of deep waterways, I would like to discuss, but of necessity I must defer that to a future occasion. I shall be obliged also to postpone any elaborate discussion of State affairs, as perhaps I ought to do, until after the State ticket has been nominated and the platform enunciated. Only one or two things I desire to advert to briefly.

On the 4th of August the people will nominate a State ticket at the primary election to be held on that day. The primary law was intended to give the people a free rein in the selection of candidates. We have heard a great deal of talk, particularly by the Republicans of Missouri, about bosses and machines they wanted was a chance to open wide the door that all their people might rush in and have an equal voice in choosing their standard-bearers; but I submit that never in our history have we had such a gross exhibition of bossism and machine rule as the Republicans of this State have furnished us in this halcyon year of the primary. Their first step was to have the Supreme Court declare the law unconstitutional. That was the first move they made on the primary chess-board. Failing in that, the State house crowd and a few outlying lords assembled in caucus, agreed upon a ticket, and handed it out to a subservient following with orders to take the dose without a grimace. In consequence, for all the important offices there is only one Republican candidate for each. It is absolutely a boss-made ticket, covered with machine labels from head to foot. This is worse than it was ever possible for the old convention plan to have been, for by that plan there were at least numerous delegates assembled from every county to express the choice of their constituencies. But here under the primary system, which was established to give every man an opportunity to express his individual choice, a dozen Republican bosses plotted together and arranged the party program. The people were not even permitted to sit in the gallery as spectators, much less to have a voice in the proceedings. Their part was simply to gulp down what was handed them. So arrogant and omnipotent were these bosses that any man daring to cross their path took his political, and sometimes his official, life in his hand, as poor Gentry can testify. With Democrats it has been different. They made

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## MR. T. L. COURTNEY DEAD

POPULAR TRAVELING MAN WHO WAS WELL KNOWN IN PETTIS COUNTY.

### THE BODY WILL BE BROUGHT HERE

Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer Will Conduct Funeral Services at the Home of the Parents at 3:30 O'Clock Tuesday Afternoon.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Thomas Lee Courtney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Courtney and brother of William Courtney, of this city, who was taken ill while traveling in Oklahoma five weeks ago, died at St. Vincent hospital in St. Louis at 7:05 o'clock last night, aged within one month and seven days of 46 years.

The news of the death of "Tom" Courtney will come as a shock to a legion of friends throughout Missouri and Oklahoma, where he had traveled for a long term of years, and where he was universally recognized as one of the most popular and successful commercial tourists on the road.

Mr. Courtney was born on a farm near Dresden, five miles west of Sedalia, August 19, 1862. He was educated in the country schools near there, and at the age of 18 years came to Sedalia to enter the employ of the Lamy Clothing Co. He remained here five years, and in 1885, when 23 years of age, went to St. Louis to accept a position on the road with the Gauss-Hunicke Hat Co.

He traveled through Missouri for five years for this company, but for the past eighteen years he had been in the employ of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Co., St. Louis, traveling through Indian and Oklahoma territories, where he was well and favorably known to the trade.

Immediately on being taken ill in Oklahoma, five weeks ago, Mr. Courtney was removed to St. Louis, where everything possible at the hands of medical skill was done for him, but all to no purpose, the final summons coming at the hour stated.

The remains will be brought to Sedalia on M., K. & T. train No. 3 at 8:50 o'clock Tuesday morning and conveyed to the home of the parents, 720 West Sixth street.

Mr. Courtney was a member of the United Commercial Travelers, and also belonged to the Elks, no man in either order having a larger circle of friends.

The Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer, pastor of the First Christian church, will conduct funeral services at the home of the parents at 3:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and the interment will be in Crown Hill cemetery.

The music will be in charge of Mesdames Harvey MacGugin and E. P. Quisenberry, and the following friends of the family will serve as pallbearers: Messrs. W. E. Bard, S. E. Spencer and Ernest Lamy, of Sedalia; R. M. Plakey and W. E. Roeschel, of Boonville, and W. A. Shelton, of Windsor.

## BACK FROM BRIDAL TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Hartshorn En Route to Little Rock.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Mrs. I. L. Hartshorn, formerly Miss Maud Livingston, a pretty and popular young lady of Versailles, Mo., and a sister of S. B. Livingston, of this city, accompanied by her husband, was a passenger through Sedalia on the noon train today, on their way to Little Rock, Ark., where they will reside, after spending their honeymoon in the west.

Mr. Hartshorn is connected with the civil engineering department of the Iron Mountain railway at Little Rock and was married to Miss Livingston at Versailles two weeks ago.

Many friends of Mrs. Hartshorn in this city will learn of the wedding with surprise, but at the same time will extend congratulations to the happy young couple.

## CHILD BITTEN BY A DOG

A Little Daughter of A. P. Morrison Was the Victim.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A two and one-half year old daughter of A. P. Morrison, division engineer for the Missouri Pacific, was badly bitten in three places by a fox terrier dog owned by C. Y. Lawrence, in the rear yard of her home, 824 West Sixth street, at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

One wound was on the child's lip, another on the nose, and the third bite near the babe's left eye. Dr. H. L. Barnum was summoned and cauterized the wounds, which are considered serious.

It is not known if the dog was mad. The child is reported as resting nicely this afternoon.

### Charged With Seduction.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A state warrant was issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the arrest of Albert Downing, a Missouri Pacific shopman, charged with having had carnal knowledge of Linnie Bell Workman, a minor daughter of J. A. Workman. The warrant was placed in the hands of Chief Boullt and Officer Wood, who arrested Mr. Downing at the shops.

## PERRINE BIT A MAN'S EAR

SCRAPPY BALL PLAYER WHO IS WELL KNOWN TO "FANS" OF SEDALIA.

### ONCE WITH SPRINGFIELD MIDGETS

Louisville Second Baseman Routed Big Man in Bar Room Fight on Occasion of Visit to Toledo, Ohio.

"Nig" Perrine, who used to play ball with "Shorty" Hurlbut's Springfield Midgets, and who incurred the displeasure of Sedalia fans by his unnecessary injuring of local players on several occasions, in order to weaken the Sedalia team and thus assist the Midgets in winning a victory, is written of as follows in a Toledo, O., dispatch of the 12th inst. to the Kansas City Journal:

Small but mighty is a fitting description of "Nig" Perrine, the diminutive second baseman of the Louisville club, which played here last Monday.

Perrine is not a fighter by trade, but when it comes to resenting an insult the dark complected lad is there with the mitts, feet and teeth. On Monday evening Perrine was indulging in a glass of beer in one of the leading bar rooms when a big six-footer passed a slurring remark at Perrine.

Perrine, quick as a flash, crouched and jumped at the big man's throat. He pounded him good and nearly bit his ear off before the crowd got him off. Today the man is greatly worried about his ear and the story leaked out. He promises summary revenge when Perrine lands here again.

## THE TEAMS BROKE EVEN

Cubs Lost the First Game and Holden Lost the Second.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Sedalia Cubs broke even in a double header with the Holden baseball nine on the Liberty park diamond Sunday afternoon, losing the first game by a score of 9 to 3, while in the second game the Cubs shut out the Holden team by a score of 2 to 0.

Both games were good exhibitions of baseball, but greater enthusiasm prevailed during the final game. A fair sized crowd witnessed the exhibitions.

The Holden team was made up of players from that city, Knobnoster and Warrensburg, while the Cubs were all Sedalia boys. The pitching of Duvenick, of the Cubs, was the feature in the second game, he allowing only one hit and striking out twelve men.

The hooting at the Sedalia players by some of the patrons was disgusting, and the general expression was that the guilty ones should have been hustled off of the grounds.

## FOUR MORE VICTIMS

Boys Die From Lockjaw Contracted on July 4 While Celebrating.

New York, July 13.—Four New Jersey boys died yesterday from lockjaw, due to accidents on July 4. Three of the boys, Harry W. Hall, Arthur Bent and Rollo Terasino, died in North Hudson, and the other boy, Thomas Howard Sharpley, died in Paterson. All had been wounded in the hand while celebrating the victim's birthday.

## RETURN OF MR. BICHSEL

HE CAME IN SUNDAY MORNING, AFTER BEING ABSENT SINCE APRL 19.

### HIS VESSEL BROKE OCEAN RECORD

Covered the 2,894 Miles in Four Days, Nineteen Hours and Thirty-Six Minutes—Paid a Visit to Monte Carlo.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Emil Bichsel, the jeweler, who left Sedalia on April 19, last, in company with Dr. A. H. Heaton, for a tour of Europe, arrived in New York Friday morning and returned home Sunday. The return trip across the ocean was made on the steamer Lucitania, which broke the ocean record, her time being 4 days, 19 hours and 36 minutes for the 2,894 miles.

Mr. Bichsel left Dr. Heaton at Oxford, England, the intention of the latter gentleman being to prolong his visit in the old country at least two weeks.

Mr. Bichsel had a very enjoyable trip in the fullest sense of the word, and spoke very complimentarily of the country traversed and the sights seen. The most impressive part of the trip was his visit at Monte Carlo, the world-famous gambling resort, where thousands and thousands of dollars change hands every day.

Monte Carlo, according to Mr. Bichsel, is a wonderful place, and has no equal in magnificence in any part of the globe. The edifice where the famous "game" is played is superb. It is as regularly conducted as any other business and never is there any disorder.

Those who play the game place their money on the table and six men, assigned to duty at each table, rake the money to the desired place; if the player wins, the "pot" is raked to him. Never are hands used to touch the money.

Among the out of the ordinary sights seen at the resort was an old lady, probably 65 years old, who is said to be a regular attendant. A pile of gold, perhaps $5,000, was laid in front of her and unostentatiously she played the game in the style of a veteran.

Mr. Bichsel visited interesting points in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and England, sailing from Liverpool on his return trip home.

Near Bruxelles, Belgium, he and Dr. Heaton witnessed an automobile accident in which two men lost their lives, one instantly, and two other occupants of the machine sustained serious injuries.

Three days were consumed in visiting Rome, while their trip across the Alps was pronounced by the custom house inspectors as the first one of the kind ever made.

The entire trip in the European countries was made in an automobile, except in going from Rome to Naples, which trip was made by railroad, owing to the roughness of the country road.

## A WRECK ON THE KATY

Ten Stable Cars and One Car of Oil Were Ditched.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Ten empty stable cars and one car of oil on a southbound extra freight train on the M., K. & T., in charge of Conductor Black, with Engineer Dolan in the cab of engine No 478, were ditched one-fourth of a mile south of Windsor at 6 o'clock this morning.

A broken arch bar caused the derailment. No one was injured. The train left Sedalia at 4:25 o'clock this morning. The wrecking crew, in charge of Conductor Bradfield, was sent from Sedalia and the track was cleared after six hours work.

Northbound passenger No. 2, due here at 8:25 a. m., was held behind the wreck, while No. 3, southbound, was sent to Windsor to wait until the debris was cleared.

## ALBERT KING NOT IMPROVING

Victim of Saloonkeeper Thug in a Grave Condition.

The condition of Albert H. King, the Journal reporter, who suffered severe injuries by the beating and kicking Jack Callagher gave him last Wednesday afternoon, is very little improved, says Sunday's Kansas City Journal.

There is a slight improvement in the injuries to the face and eye. Hot applications are constantly applied to the right cheek, which was badly bruised. Mr. King's back is still very weak and he is unable to use his legs.

He has lost control of his legs, besides being too weak to stand upon them. He has not been able to partake of any solid food since Gallagher's attack on him. His teeth were loosened by being kicked several times in the mouth.

### Thaw's Trial Postponed.

White Plains, N. Y. July 13.—Proceedings in Harry K. Thaw's application for a jury trial to decide whether or not he is insane was today adjourned until the September term of the supreme court in West Chester county.

## GUFFEY'S TRAIN STONED

WHILE TRAVELING OVER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY ON SUNDAY.

### WAS NEARING CITY OF ST. LOUIS

Three Passengers Were Cut by Glass, But Col. Guffey Was Ill and Was not Informed of the Incident.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—A special night says:

"The train bearing the Pennsylvania anti-Bryan delegates from the Denver convention was attacked just as it was entering St. Louis on the Missouri Pacific at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"On one side of the car Pelham, last in the train, was a streamer announcing the car contained the Pennsylvania delegation.

"It is believed persons bitter against Guffey for opposing Bryan attacked the car, which was hit by stones, bricks and bullets.

"William Schultz, O. E Maxwell and J. F. Curran of Washington, Pa., seated together, were cut by flying glass.

"Colonel J. M. Guffey was ill in a stateroom in the forward end of the car, and as a phyician had attended him at Sedalia, Mo., it was deemed best not to inform him of the attack. He suffered from alkali dust and heat."

St. Louis terminal officials say they had men all along the lines inside St. Louis and received no report of an attack n Colonel Guffey's car.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH

Moving Pictures Were Being Shown When Films Ignited.

Duluth, July 13.—A stampede was created in the Catholic church at Biwabik last night, where moving pictures of the "Passion Play" were being given, when some celluloid films blazed up in the darkened room.

About a dozen persons were injured in the panic, and Mrs. Joseph Attilik, who jumped out of a window, was seriously hurt and may not recover.

## POSTMASTER IS ARRESTED

Thomas M. Allen Charged With Opening Letters Addressed to Another.

Joplin, July 13.—Thomas M. Allen, postmaster at Cassville, was today arrested by federal officers charged with opening the mail of S. R. Reynolds.

Allen is very prominent in republican politics, and in addition to being postmaster is president of the Perry County Bank.

### Had Fish Fry Sunday.

Thirty people attended the fish fry on Thatcher's ford at Flat creek Sunday. Wagons left Rector's livery stable at 10 a. m. and returned to town after 6 o'clock. George Hoffman, with a corps of assistants, was in charge of the fry, and every attendant thoroughly enjoyed the day.

### Death of a Little Boy.

(From Monday's Daily.)

James Robert, the 2-year-old son of J. R. Stuart, died at the home of his parents in Kansas City at an early hour this morning.

The interment will be held there tomorrow, and J. B. Stuart, uncle, of this city, will attend.

## JUDGES NAMED BY COURT

THOSE WHO WILL SERVE AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION ON AUGUST 4TH.

### NAMES OF OLD TIMERS APPEAR

List Evenly Divided Between Democrats and Republicans—The Election Will Be Held on Tuesday.

(From Monday's Daily.)

An adjourned session of the judges of the Pettis county court was held today to appoint judges for the primary election to be held on August 4.

A list of the judges follows, the first three named gentlemen being democrats and the last three named republicans:

Heath's Creek No. 1—George Spears, James Hay, George Anderson, Edwin Younger, William Hayes and Louis W. Shanz.

Heath's Creek No. 2.—P. N. Kemp, S. G. Barley, N. P. Elmore, J. G. Thomas, J. C. Beaman and B. F. DeWitt.

Longwood No. 1.—W. E. Taylor, Clem Jones, John Lakin, Jacob Lower, C. E. Reid and John Witsic.

Longwood No. 2.—Ollie Jenkins, Spencer Hopkins, J. R. Kemp, W. A. Claycomb, Louis Lower and W. F. Benscoter.

Houstonia—F. C. Hayman, G. H. Tevebaugh, Perry Dorsey, J. R. Robertson, A. A. Killion and William Ferguson.

Blackwater No. 1—B. F. Prigmore, James Smith, R. S. Tyler, jr., Andrew Akamire, William Lee and William Vickery.

Blackwater No 2.—H. E. Woodward, S. F. Oglesby, James Gardner, E. W. Teter, E. R. Morris and C. C. Clingan.

Lamonte—A. J. Hughes, Robert Huckaby, Lester Terry, Samuel Clabaugh, George H. Shepard and J. J. Penquite.

Dresden—M. A. Buckley, C. C. Gentry, O. A. Stine, James Lee, M. A. Callis and James Eckles.

Cedar—J. M. James, Thomas Fleming, John A. Bradford, Arthur Wasson, Frank Spaits and George Eggert.

Bowling Green—William Evans, Ernest Thomson, C. A. Higdon, Henry Mahnken, Ollie H. Glenn and Ward Kellerman.

Smithton—J. P. Collins, J. S. Stephens, George Rudy, John Ringen, Henry Preuss and Larry Ginter.

Prairie—C. L. Turner, E. L. McClung, George H. Bagby, H. A. Hill, C. B. Cryst and M. H. Brown.

Elk Fork—S. A. Kendrick, William Ruffin, J. R. Caldwell, John Kyd, W. A. Renfrow and O. O. Easter.

Green Ridge No. 1—G. L. Bennett, C. L. Calvert, James Bagby, R. M. Dunham, Charles L. Baker and Robert Ewers.

Green Ridge No. 2—J. E. Gouge, Joe Pepper, Benjamin Pontius, Eugene Teeters, A. L. Kelly and John Dunn.

Washington—J. W. Leischel, M. Durrill, H. A. Elliott, H. A Adams, F. F. Quaintance and James Harkless.

Flat Creek—Pat Donohue, William McCormick, James A Elliott, J. B. Van Dyke, Arthur O'Farrell and E. U. Sullivan.

Lake Creek—Fred Kipping, E. C. Loeffler, Ernest Schupp, Peter Brauer, Louis Demand and F. G. Viets.

Hughesville No. 1.—Charles Rissler, George Landers, Aubrey Vaughn, George Callies John Teeter and Claus Heins.

Hughesville No. 2—Stone McClure, T. A. Mitchell, Howard Weathers, J. C. Smith, J. H. McMullen and William Eckles.

First ward, Sedalia—T. W. Bast, J. C. Williams, H. K. Bente, George Williams, F F Combs and L. M. Barnard.

Second ward, Sedalia—Frank Hoover, Charles M. Dobel, E. A. Sullivan, Alva Parks, W. U. Wiley and F. W. Clark.

Third ward, Sedalia—T. T. Clifford, W. J. Maltby, J. E. Nicholson, W. W. Blain, W. J. Letts and David Kinsey.

Fourth ward, Sedalia—J. A. Bowers, Daniel Dean, Henry Edwards, W. M. Johns, Frank Vollrath and Samuel Dameron.

## WAS KILLED IN HIS STUDIO

East St. Louis Photographer Shot by Two Unidentified Men.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 13.—A. J. Magill, a photographer 27 years old, was shot twice and instantly killed by two unidentified men Saturday afternoon at his studio here. The men ran out into the street and escaped. The police have no clue.

A few minutes before the shots were fired three girls left the studio, and the men entered a few minutes afterward. Magill was unmarried and was formerly a car repairer for the stock yards company. He lost a leg and recently won a damage suit for $7,000. With this he started a photograph gallery.

### Entertained at Country Club

Mrs. George Mackey gave a reception at the Country club house Saturday morning for Mrs. H. H. Hyatt, of Kirkwood, and Mrs. H. E. Eames, of Leavenworth, Kas. There were six tables and Mrs. J. A. Lamb won the first prize, a club house spoon, while the second prize, a golf ball, went to Mrs. C. E. Yeater, who won on a cut off with Mrs. J. T. Montgomery.

## HERMAN RIDDER IN LINE

ASSURES BRYAN OF EARNEST SUPPORT OF NEW YORK STAATS ZEITUNG.

### THE PAPER HAS LARGE INFLUENCE

Expected That the Chairman of the National Coommittee Will Be Selected at Meeting to Be Held Tuesday.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 13.—"You may rely on the sincere and earnest support of the New York Staats Zeitung.

"HERMAN RIDDER."

This telegram, sent by the New York editor from some Kansas town the name of which could not be deciphered, was received by William J. Bryan at Fairview Sunday, and although Mr. Bryan made no comment, his pleasure was evident in the buoyant tone in which he read the statement.

It was Mr. Ridder who, before the Denver convention, called here with the announced intention of asking Mr. Bryan to withdraw from the field, on the grounds, in Mr. Ridder's opinion, that Mr. Bryan could not win in November.

Lincoln democrats declare that Mr. Ridder did not press this point, however, upon visiting Fairview. He departed from Lincoln in a happy frame of mind with Mr. Bryan's "O. K." on his free wood pulp plank.

It is predicted that the end of the meeting of the national committee here on Tuesday will see the chairmanship a settled fact, and many details of the coming campaign mapped out at least in outline.

Mr. Bryan has received numerous tenders of he services of speakers, nearly all of them, if their letters are given full credit, being spell-binders of resistless appeal.

Musicians also have been early on the ground, and the men who make banners and buttons and get out printing and pictures. Such of these matters as deserve attention will be turned over to the national committee Tuesday.

## AND THIS, TOO, IN "DRY" TOWN

Old Barn Was Depository for "Dead Soldiers."

When the interior of the old brick stable, known as the Crist stable, was torn out yesterday hundreds of whiskey bottles of various sizes and shapes were found, says the Columbia Tribune.

The present parched condition of Columbia has rejuvenated the bottle industry, the great increase in the number of prescriptions having made it necessary for the drug stores to handle more bottles.

There is accordingly a ready sale for glassware of this kind in Columbia, so when the bottles were thrown out, they were promptly gathered up by several who seemed to know of the contents of the old stable. The dust of ages was on most of the "dead soldiers."

Two enterprising colored denizens, however, gathered up over a hundred of the bottles, washed them clean and disposed of them handily.

### Going After the Dogs.

A number of informations were issued Saturday, at the instigation of City Clerk C. E. Baker, against owners of dogs who have failed to pay licenses on the canines, and others are to follow. No one who owns a dog need hope to escape. It is either pay up or have your dog killed.

## DRYS MET AT COLUMBUS

OHIO STATE PROHIBITIONISTS IN SESSION AT CAPITAL OF THE STATE.

### AGAINST THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

National Convention Will Convene Wednesday, and a Truly Interesting Session Is Confidently Expected.

Columbus, O., July 13.—With 862 delegates in attendance, the Ohio state prohibition convention was opened here this afternoon. In addition to nominating a state ticket, the delegates from each congressonal district will nominate candidates for congress.

Delegates are beginning to arrive today for the national convention of the party, which will begin Wednesday. A preliminary oratorical program will be carried out tomorrow evening.

Prominent prohibitionists today declared that there would not be any litter fight over the endorsement of the anti-saloon league by the national prohibition convention which opens here Wednesday. The sentiment of the men directing the affairs in the party is epitomized by National Chairman Chas. B. Jones, of Chicago, who said today: "No delegate will have the temerity to introduce a resolution indorsing the anti-saloon league. The sentiment of the convention is against it and there will be no fight on the proposition."

There are 1,519 delegates to the convention, but it is estimated that it will bring from 4,000 to 5,000 visitors to the city.

## WON OVER TO MR. BRYAN

Judge J. G. Tucker, Delegate From Michigan, Who Is Here Today.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Judge James G. Tucker, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, who was a delegate to and one of the vice presidents of the national democratic convention in Denver, is a visitor in Sedalia today, and will depart for home at midnight.

Judge Tucker is one of the leading lawyers of his state and is a democrat of the old school. When he left home Judge Tucker was not in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan a third time by the democracy; but on arrival in Denver, and after conferences with representative democrats from all sections of the country, he became firmly convinced that the selection of the Nebraskan as the standard bearer of the party was not only advisable, but absolutely necessary to success in November.

"Mr. Bryan's hold on the rank and file of the party is something wonderful," Judge Tucker says. "Many of the politicans are opposed to him, but the people demanded his nomination, and I confidently expect to see him elected in November."

## MOYER NOT A CANDIDATE

Convention Will Not Be as Large as It Was Last Year.

Denver, Colo., July 13.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection at the convention of the union in Denver this week. It has been alleged that William D. Haywood, former secretary of the federation, will be a candidate to succeed Moyer.

From present indications, this convention will not be as large nor important as that of last year, which was the biggest in the history of the organization since it was launched in 1893.

## TEN DEATHS FROM HEAT

New York's East Side Is Suffering Greatly From High Temperature.

New York, July 13.—Sunday's heat victim record here was ten deaths and numerous prostrations. During last night every available sleeping place out of doors was occupied by the overflow of sweltering humanity from the great East Side.

Yesterday's highest point was 93.7 degrees. At 9 o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 79 degrees.

# The Merry Widow

## By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

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### CHAPTER I.

### The Girl With the Millions.

"THE widow just now is the queen of our diplomatic chess board," sighed the Marsovian ambassador's pretty wife. "She will be here tonight. My husband is hanging over the banisters watching for her."

"But what reason?"

"Oh, he has exactly twenty million reasons for"—

"I don't understand," murmured M. de Jolidon.

"No? Then you are probably the only bachelor in Paris who doesn't. She was the daughter of a poor Marsovian farmer—no dowry but her beauty. An enormously rich old banker named Sadowa, wealthiest man in Marsovia, fell in love with her, married her and did her the exquisitely graceful favor of dying a week later. She inherited his whole fortune—$20,000,000."

"And now I suppose she has come to Paris to spend it?"

"Oh, the money is safe enough for the present, I believe, in the Bank of Marsovia. But my husband wants it to stay there. So does the Marsovian government. Ours is not a rich country, M. de Jolidon. That's why a new white hair appears in my worthy husband's head every time one of your Parisian lady killers makes love to her. It's all absurdly simple."

"Well," laughed De Jolidon, "his hair needn't turn whiter on my account. I'll be the one Frenchman who won't make love to Mme. Sadowa."

"But you must."

"What?"

"You must marry her, at any rate."

"Are you mad, Natalie, or is this"—

"It is no joke, and I'm not mad. I've thought it all out."

The ambassador's wife glanced nervously about her. She and De Jolidon were ensconced in an alcove of the salon.

It was the night of the embassy ball. From the adjoining ballroom came the strains of a waltz and the soft gliding of hundreds of dancing feet. Guests were passing and repassing along the great hallway and broad stairs at the rear of the salon. But for the moment the two had the room to themselves.

"Listen," she said. "My husband suspects nothing thus far, but he is certain to in time unless"—

"Unless I divert his thoughts by marrying some one else? I can't, and you know I can't, for I"—

"Hush! You mustn't say it. I am a dutiful wife. And—what are you doing?" she queried as he snatched up her fan from the table. With the pencil that dangled from his dancing card De Jolidon scribbled three words on one of the ivory sticks of the fan, then handed it to his hostess.

Natalie, with a little catch in her breath, slowly read the words aloud:

"I—love—you!"

"Why did you write this?' she asked.

"Because you forbade me to say it," he retorted.

"Tell his excellency I have come back," broke in a voice at the door.

As a servant hurried off with the message the speaker waddled into the room. He was a stout, ungainly little man, clad in the quaint national costume of Marsovia. Bald of head, popping of eye and with abnormally long red mustache, his was a personality to excite laughter in a mummy.

The newcomer was Nish, messenger and clerk of the embassy. At his approach Natalie and De Jolidon slipped away to the ballroom. A moment later a tall, lean, fussy man with hooked nose and mincing gait trotted down the stairway and into the salon.

"Well, Mr. Nish," he asked peevishly, "did you find Prince Danilo at home?"

"No, your excellency," faltered the little man. "He"—

"Did you go thence, as I told you, to the American bar at"—

"Yes, sir. But he was not at home there tonight."

"Odd. He's usually very much at home there, I'm told. So you failed in your mission? You couldn't find him?"

"Oh, yes, your excellency, I found him—that is to say, I"—

"Oh, you found him at last? That's better. Where?"

"At Maxim's, your"—

"Maxim's, eh?" snorted Ambassador Popoff scornfully. "Idling away his time, as usual, when"—

"Oh, no, your excellency, not exactly 'idling,' if I may say so. He seemed very busy. There were a number of bottles and"—

"Was he sober?"

"Not distressingly so, your excellency. In fact, if I may"—

"Did you give him my message? Di you tell him?"

"I gave it word for word, sir. I tol him his country was calling for hin and that your excellency desired his immediate presence at the embassy."

"Well, what was his answer?"

"He said, 'Give my country my regards and tell it to go to'"—

"Where?" snapped Popoff as Nish paused in embarrassment.

"I'd—I'd rather not say, sir; no place I'm at all familiar with."

"Oh, the ingrate," wailed Popoff. "the ingrate! Here he has been employed at the embassy all these months, and I've winked at his loafing and his dissipation, and the very first minute I really need him he refuses to come."

"Oh, no, your excellency," pleaded Nish; "scarcely as bad as all that, if I may say so—not 'refused' exactly. He will come. At least he promised to."

"Ah, that lifts a load from my brain if he promised he'll come! Diplomatically speaking, Prince Danilo's word is as good as his bond."

"Diplomatically speaking, your excellency," affirmed Nish, "he agrees to be here as soon as he has finished the magnum of champagne that was in the ice pail beside him when I left."

"How much of it was gone?"

"The cork was not yet drawn, but"—

"Be on the lookout for him, Mr. Nish. When he comes put ice on his head if necessary. Sober him at any cost."

"I fancy it will be cheaper than filling him up. I'll do my best, your excellency."

But the ambassador at a whispered word from a servant had already pottered out of the room as fast as his somewhat shaky old legs would carry him, and the voluble Nish ran along in his wake.

A commotion swept through the scattered groups in the foyer—a murmur, a rustle, a whisper that resolved itself at last into the excited phrases:

"The widow has arrived!" "Twenty millions and unincumbered!" "Widow of Sadowa, the animated money bag!" "A Monte Cristo fortune for some lucky man!" "Her name is Sonia Sadowa; twenty millions—red hair, too, but a beauty!" "Twenty millions!" "The Merry Widow!"

Down the stairway from the dressing rooms and into the salon swept a woman—young, beautiful, vivacious. A light of mischief danced in her great dark eyes.

Her masses of auburn hair shone like an aureole above her rather pale, delicate face. About her hovered a half score of gallants, all vying for a word, a look, from the beauty (and fortune) of the Paris season.

Two men—the Marquis of Cascada and the Count de St. Brioche—were lucky enough to claim for a moment or two her attention.

"No, no!" Sonia was saying in protest. "At home, in Marsovia, men don't make such pretty speeches. Courtship there is very primitive and marriage is for life. When a man makes love to another's wife, he is promptly shot. When a wife flirts, her husband beats her black and blue—a good plan. Why not try it in Paris?"

"Delightful!" exclaimed Cascada. "Do you know, madame, we have been counting the moments until you appeared?"

"I can well believe it," assented Sonia. "It must have been just like counting money."

"Oh, madame!" protested the group, horrified.

"Don't I know?" retorted Sonia, a little bitterly. "It's always like that. People count me like so much money. If it is coarse for me to say so, remember I'm a farmer's daughter and that in my country people call a spade a spade."

Popoff and Natalie came hurriedly in to pay their respects to the guest upon whom Marsovia's hopes so depended. At a sign from the ambassador the others drew back.

"So you were shocking some of our Paris gallants?" beamed the ambassador. "What a child of nature you are!"

"You mean," countered Sonia, "that I am a peasant dressed up. How I wish sometimes that I were a real peasant again!"

"Ah!" chuckled Popoff. "Child of nature, true child of nature, always remembering the dear old days on the farm—the bleating of the pigs, the new laid milk, the tomatoes freshly dug up and all the simple joys of the country! But I want you to meet tonight some of our Marsovian nobility—for instance, Prince Danilo, a charming young fellow. He'll be here presently. Danilo is"—

But the mischief had died out of Sonia's eyes. Her face was paler than was its wont, and there was a stern look as of pain about the daintily chiseled mouth.

"I have already met Prince Danilo," she said curtly.

"Really?" cried Popoff. Then, noting her change of expression, he added with apprehension:

"I hope it was not on one of his wet days—a charming, lovable youngster in spite of his"—

"I am not interested in hearing about im," broke in Sonia in a curiously level, emotionless voice. "It was long ago that we met. He will have forgotten me even as—as I have forgotten him. Let us talk of something else, please."

Even Popoff could see something was seriously amiss.

(Continued Next Thursday.)

THE MERRY WIDOW.

# WERE MARRIED IN OMAHA

MISS HELEN NICHOLSON AND MR. J. H. McQUIDDY STOLE MARCH ON FRIENDS.

## HER FATHER HAD NO INTIMATION

News Came in a Telegram Received Saturday Night—Will Return to Sedalia to Reside in the Near Future.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Word was received in Sedalia Saturday of the marriage of Miss Helen Nicholson, of this city, daughter of J. E. Nicholson, the East Sedalia grocer, to Jeffie H. McQuiddy at Omaha, Neb., where Miss Nicholson was visiting at the home of an uncle.

The marriage was a surprise one and has all the elements of an old-fashioned genuine romance. Mr. McQuiddy, the happy bridegroom, formerly lived in Sedalia, being employed as a machinist at the Missouri Pacific shops prior to their being shut down last February. While here he met and fell in love with Miss Nicholson and paid devoted court to her.

When the shops closed Mr. McQuiddy went to Omaha and entered the employment of the Union Pacific railroad in that city. The young people kept up a constant correspondence and about a month ago the young lady persuaded her father to allow her to visit her uncle in the Nebraska City.

When she left there was no intimation of a wedding and Mr. Nicholson was astonished to hear Saturday that the two young people had been married. He immediately telegraphed his daughter, asking her if the rumor was true, and last night received the following:

"Yes, we are married; are supremely happy. Have written full particulars.—J. H. McQuiddy."

Mrs. Nicholson, mother of the bride, doesn't know of the marriage yet, as she is in Detroit, where as one of the grand lodge committee she is engaged in the revision of the ritualistic work of the Lady Maccabees.

Mr. Nicholson said last night that while he was surprised at the suddenness of the affair, neither he nor his family had any objection to the young man, although they would have preferred that the wedding had taken place in Sedalia.

Both the bride and groom are very popular among their friends here, and will receive many hearty congratulations and good wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuiddy will return to Sedalia to reside as soon as the shops open for work again.

# A SEDALIA BOY SHINES

Arthur Payne, Who Is Playing With Vaudeville Company.

Arthur Payne, a Sedalia musician, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Payne, of West Fourth street, who left home several weeks ago to constitute a part of a vaudeville troupe, has established a reputation for himself, as will be seen by a clipping taken from a Clay Center, Kan., paper, where he played recently:

"The manager of the Aurora theater has succeeded this week in securing one of the best musical specialties ever presented here. Johnson and Payne seem to be able to draw music out of an apparatus that looks hopeless to the ordinary person.

"Their best novelty, and the one which draws the greatest applause from the audience, is the famous 'Rattler.' On the more familiar instruments, Johnson does particularly well on the slide trombone. Payne's best work is done on the cornet, the worst criticism of his solo being that it is too short.

"When Johnson plays the old time dance tunes on the violin, everyone wants to get up and dance, and shout 'Swing your partner.'

"Another good number on this program is the tromboone and cornet duet. Altogether, the act is bright and interesting, and sure to please all who hear it."

### Married by Judge Rickman.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Elmer H. Smith, formerly a deputy constable of this township, and Miss Anna M. Comfort, of Lamonte, were united in marriage by Judge J. B. Rickman at his office at 9 o'clock last night.

### Loyal Rebekah Reception.

Loyal Rebekah lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F., will give a reception Friday night, July 17, at I. O. O. F. hall, in honor of Mrs. Susie Moyer, grand warden of the grand assembly of the state of Missouri, to which all members are invited. On this occasion the degree work of the order will be exemplified by the drill team of Warrensburg, and the members of the Otterville lodge will also be present.

### Entertained for Visitors.

Miss Emma Vollrath gave a pleasant card party at her home Friday night in compliment to Mrs. Hattie E. Miller and daughter, Miss Emma, of Boonville. There were six tables and Charles Brown won the gentlemen's prize, a silver mounted clothes brush, while the ladies' prize, a hat pin receptacle, went to Miss Florence Poteet. Ices and cake were served.

# HOME PEOPLE BOUGHT IT

THE QUEEN CITY TELEPHONE PLANT PASSES INTO NEW HANDS.

## MR. LATIMER AND OTHERS AT HEAD

Have Purchased a Majority of the Stock and Expect to Give Sedalians a First-Class Exchange Very Soon.

Sedalia business men now own a majority of the stock of the Queen City Telephone company and have refinanced and reorganized the company.

W. A. Latimer and his associates have purchased a new up-to-date common battery switchboard, accommodating 3,000 subscribers, with the latest and best instruments on the market.

The switchboard and equipment purchased by the company has reached a higher value of efficiency, considered as a talking and signaling circuit, than that of any other system now in use, this being guaranteed by the manufacturing company.

The franchise under which this company operates in Sedalia permits of a maximum charge of $2 per month for business wall 'phones and $1.50 per month for residence wall 'phones.

The contract calls for completion of the installation on or before October 1st, 1908.

# KISSED THE BLARNEY STONE

Emil Bichsel Says Girls Must Look Out for Him.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A postal card from Emil Bichsel to the Democrat-Sentinel, dated London, July 1, says:

"Dr. Heaton and I kissed the Blarney stone while in Ireland, so tell the girls to look out for me when I get home."

A second card from Mr. Bichsel stated that he would sail for home on the Lusitania, which arrived at New York Friday. If he caught the boat, Emil will likely be home today. A New York dispatch says:

"Breaking all previous records over the long distance course across the Atlantic, 2,894 miles, the swift turbiner Lusitania arrived at Sandy Hook lightship this morning at 2:11 o'clock, the time of the passage being four days, nineteen hours and thirty-six minutes."

# HON. C. W. HAMLIN COMING

He Will Visit Northern Part of District This Week.

Springfield, Mo., July 11.—Congressman C. W. Hamlin will leave next week for a visit in the north part of the Seventh district in the interest of his candidacy for the renomination for congressman.

Mr. Hamlin has had considerable correspondence since his return from Washington and that, with his legal business, has kept him very busy.

Mr. Hamlin has made no dates for speeches thus far, but it is likely that he will make two or three addresses before his return to Springfield.

### Were Beaten at Knobnoster

(From Sunday's Daily.)

A baseball nine from Smithton, with Gunder and Bunnell composing the battery, arrived last night from Knobnoster, where Saturday they fell down to defeat at the hands of the Knobnoster team on the latter's diamond by a score of 16 to 2.


HOYT'S PILE REMEDY
APPEALS TO REASON
STRIKES RIGHT AT THE VERY FOUNDATION OF THE DISEASE.

GUARANTEED TO QUICKLY HEAL TO PERFECT HEALTH THE WHOLE PILE BEARING AREA OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
C.H.HOYT & CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.
TAKE HOYT'S BROWN TABLETS FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALE BY
Dan Wilcox, Druggist, 104 W. Main St.


# ECHO OF THE CAMPAIGN

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FILES STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

## THE TOTAL COLLECTION $1,581.60

Entire Sum Expended, a Large Share of It Going to Speakers From Abroad—The Figures Are Given in Detail.

Dr. W. A. Carter, treasurer, has filed with Recorder Morey a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Anti-Saloon league in the recent local option campaign in Sedalia. The total receipts were $1,581.60, all of which was expended. The total receipts and disbursements follow:

**Receipts.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Collection at Congregational church | $ 20.00 |
| Other collections | 152.98 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 26.00 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 55.50 |
| Rev. S. S. Martin | 10.00 |
| Rev. S. S Martin | 16.00 |
| E. W. Shultz | 50.00 |
| Rev. T. R. Gray | 10.47 |
| E. W. Shultz | 5.00 |
| Rev. J F Caskey | 15.00 |
| First M. E. church collection | 21.55 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 27.00 |
| Waterman collection | 10.38 |
| W. W. Herold | 10.00 |
| E. W. Shultz | 53.50 |
| Rev. R C Miller | 28.00 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 1.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 32.00 |
| G. W. Barnett | 25.00 |
| Rev. A. W. Kokendoffer | 12.50 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 13.00 |
| Dr. W. M. Carter | 50.00 |
| W. W. Herold | 5.00 |
| F. G Stafford | 30.00 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 19.50 |
| Rev. S. S. Martin | 29.00 |
| William Alspaugh | 20.00 |
| E. W. Shultz | 31.00 |
| Rev. S. S. Martin | 25.00 |
| A. S. Ebersole | 7.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 53.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 11.00 |
| G. W. Barnett | 50.75 |
| First Methodist church collection | 19.70 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 10.00 |
| A. S. Ebersole | 38.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 25.43 |
| Rev. T. R. Gray | 4.01 |
| Rev. D M. Clagett | 1950 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 17.50 |
| A. S. Ebersole | 3.00 |
| E. W. Shultz | 15.00 |
| Mr. Weinrich | 5.00 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 11.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 11.50 |
| G. W. Barnett | 29.00 |
| G. W. Barnett | 10.00 |
| Rev. S. M. Lesher | 1.00 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 15.00 |
| Rev. S. S. Martin | 21.00 |
| E. W. Shultz | 65.00 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 55.00 |
| Rev. R. C. Miller | 39.38 |
| Dr. Lowe | 1.20 |
| Rev. S. S. Martin | 26.00 |
| Mr. Butterworth | 5.00 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 5.00 |
| Mr. Butterworth | 36.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 20.00 |
| Mr. White | 6.00 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 25.00 |
| Mr. Armstrong | 5.50 |
| G. W. Barnett | 21.00 |
| Rev. T. R. Gray | .25 |
| Rev. D. M. Clagett | 7.00 |
| Rev D. M. Clagett | 15.00 |
| Rev. F. Y. Campbell | 5.50 |
| Mr. Alspaugh | 10.00 |
| W. E. Hurlbut | 5.00 |
| Rev. James Parsons | 22.50 |
| Total | $1,581.60 |

**Disbursements.**

| | |
|---|---|
| E. W. Chafin, speaker | $ 307.00 |
| Mr. Farmer, speaker | 20.00 |
| Mr. Cuneen, speaker | 45.00 |
| Belle Kerney, speaker | 25.00 |
| M. A. Waterman, speaker | 104.00 |
| E. W. B. Curry, speaker | 141.24 |
| E. F. Jones, superintendent | 97.98 |
| Capital Publishing Co. | 173.55 |
| Sedalia Printing Co. | 50.25 |
| E. M. Hodges Printing Co. | 10.00 |
| Weekly Conservator | 6.00 |
| Lincoln Temperance press | 6.00 |
| Wood's opera house | 140.00 |
| Kirk's Detective agency | 58.00 |
| Louis Nien, detective | 18.70 |
| Antlers hotel, boarding speakers | 53.00 |
| LeGrande hotel, boarding speakers | 30.00 |
| Prof. Phillips | 32.00 |
| Mr. Bishop's expenses | 10.00 |
| Warrensburg band | 100.00 |
| Camp Branch band | 18.00 |
| Earl Castle, trumpeter | 7.50 |
| Election challengers | 15.00 |
| Signs and banners | 15.68 |
| Distributing bills | 7.00 |
| W. R. Warner, driver "water wagon" | 13.20 |
| Harrison Transfer Co. | 1.50 |
| Tot Savage | 4.50 |
| Bell Telephone Co., toll | 4.50 |
| Thomas Printing Co. | 22.50 |
| Incidental expenses | 44.50 |
| Total | $1.581.60 |


## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

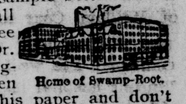
**Prevalency of Kidney Disease.**

Most people do not realize the alarming increase and remarkable prevalency of kidney disease. While kidney disorders are the most common diseases that prevail, they are almost the last recognized by patient and physicians, *who content themselves with doctoring the effects*, while the *original disease* undermines the system.

**What To Do.**

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.


# HIS SEMI-ANNUAL VISIT

JAMES L. McQUIE, DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTOR, IS IN SEDALIA.

## TELLS OF THE CHILD LABOR LAW

Has Left Blank Certificates With Justices of the Peace—Some Advice for Those Who Employ Children.

Jas. L. McQuie, deputy state factory inspector, is in Sedalia, on his regular semi-annual inspection trip. The law provides for not less than two inspections, between October 1st and September 30th. It is made the duty of the factory inspector and his deputies to enforce the child labor law. Inspector McQuie said to a Democrat-Sentinel representative Saturday:

"There is no special provision in the child labor law for the employment of children during vacation. The law is the same at all times.

"This law was published in full in a recent issue of the Democrat-Sentinel and the people here should be well informed as to its provisions.

"I have supplied each justice of the peace in Sedalia with blank age certificates, which the law makes it his duty to issue without charge to children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, upon the oath of their parent or guardian.

"It is the duty of the firms employing children between 14 and 16, to secure and place on file these certificates before employing such child, and a failure to do this is a violation of the law.

"The justice of the peace and factory inspector or his assistants are the only persons authorized to issue these certificates. These certificates must be signed in duplicate, and one copy retained by the firm employing the child, and the other sent to the office of the state factory inspector.

"There is no provision for the employment of children under 14 years of age, except in stores, employing fewer than ten persons."

# DEATH OF RT. REV. A. A. CURTIS

He Died in Baltimore, Maryland, Early on Saturday.

Baltimore, Md., July 11.—The Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, formerly a Roman Catholic bishop at Wilmington, Del., and for a number of years vicar general at Baltimore, died here early this morning.

### Woodmen Circle Initiations.

Mesdames J. A. Farsee and Tenie Green were initiated into Queen City grove No. 1 Woodmen Circle, at Friday night's meeting. Following the close of the meeting forty-one lodge members attended the lawn social at the First M. E. church.

### Quit the Hotel Business.

George Kroencke who has been managing the Commercial hotel on West Main street, ceased business Saturday and moved his possessions to his farm west of town.

# HAD ALL NIGHT SESSION

CONVENTION LISTENS TO ORATORS WHILE AWAITING PLATFORM.

## HON. CHAMP CLARK MAKES BIG HIT

Nominating Speeches Made, but Ballot Not Taken, as the Full Platform Had Not Yet Been Adopted.

Convention Hall, Denver, Colo., July 10.—A small American flag had been placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session last night. This was the unmistakable evidence of the nominating session of the convention, and quickened the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing.

The hall had not cooled off from the afternoon session when the evening crowds began to gather, and the heat promised an uncomfortable ending to the protracted sitting. Rumors of another delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled, and they prepared for another probable session of oratory before the important business of the session could be reached.

The wait for the rap of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of a male quartette, whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

**Galleries Filled Early.**

At 7:15 p. m. the galleries were completely filled and the majority of the delegates were in their seats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions.

The band in the gallery worked with great industry, and when it struck up "Dixie" the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night if a nomination was made. The delegates, as the first notes of the old war song floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with them, and in an instant the convention hall was a tossing sea of fluttering flags. The scene, even though the greater part of the electric lights were not turned on, was really one of great beauty as the flags flashed back and forth against the darker background of the crowd.

**Called to Order at 7:50 O'Clock.**

It was just 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Mr. Clayton recognized Mr. McQuisten, of Pennsylvania, who announced the selection of James Kerr as member of the national committee from that state, in place of James M. Guffey, who was selected before the Pennsylvania contests were settled.

"Without objection, the selection of Mr. Kerr will be considered as ratified," said the chairman, and a moment later added: "The chair hears none, and the selection of Mr. Kerr is ratified."

Cheering and a few hisses greeted the announcement.

Ollie James, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of three be appointed again to wait upon the platform committee, to ascertain when it would be ready to report. The motion prevailed and Mr. James, J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, and F. P. Lynch, of Minnesota, were named. Mr. Lynch's appointment was the first recognition the adherents of Governor Johnson had received in the choice of convention committees.

**Texan Addresses Crowd.**

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Ball, of Texas, was invited to address the convention. Mr. Ball called out cheering when he said it was a pleasure to address such a notable "ratification convention," and declared Mr. Bryan would be nominated because the people of the states who sent their delegates to the convention wanted him nominated.

Before the convention was called to order, the crowd had assumed proportions that made it almost dangerous. A ticket of admission was no requisite for admission, and inasmuch as everybody in Denver and all of the visitors were most anxious to witness a presidential nomination, it was but a short time before all seats were occupied. In addition the aisles in the galleries, and many of those on the convention floor, were jammed so tightly that the people who occupied them were almost immovable. The windows in the hall were packed with spectators, who choked off all circulation of air, and made the atmosphere in the hall almost as foul as it was hot, and the heat was intense.

**Oratory Arouses Enthusiasm.**

"In November next," said Chairman Clayton, "we will witness in New York the Tammany tiger drowning the republican elephant. I therefore invite to the stand for a speech from a democrat to a democratic convention, Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York."

Senator Grady was given the most enthusiastic welcome as he appeared on the rostrum. When he declared that the convention could nominate no candidate and adopt no platform that would not receive the united and enthusiastic support of the New York democracy, he was given still greater applause, and returned to his seat amid cries of "Grady," "Hurrah for Grady."

Following Senator Grady, Chairman Clayton introduced Judge M. J. Wade, of Iowa, "a representative of the great corn state." Mr. Wade is the new national committeeman from Iowa.

"Whoever is the candidate, whatever the platform of this convention," he declared, "the thought that goes out from this convention is that honesty must be enthroned as the dominating influence of public life."

**Hall Badly Overcrowded.**

By this time the crowd had increased and the doorways were packed in a manner that showed mismanagement on the part of the doorkeepers that was not far from criminal.

All the doors were open, and no places in the entire building were as impassible as the exits. There was but one degree of congestion in them all, and that was the highest possible. The only difference was that the more commodious they were the more people they held.

Just as Judge Wade finished his speech a woman seated in the rear of the press seats fainted away. It was out of the question to carry her out through the jammed aisles, and it was found necessary to lift her bodily over the railing of one of the boxes, and she was only carried to the outside with the greatest difficulty.

"I am sure that the convention will be glad to concur in the request of Missouri to hear from old Champ Clark, of that state, one of the knightliest democrats who ever drew a glittering blade in defense of the party."

It was in these words that Chairman Clayton introduced the next speaker, whose appearance on the platform was a signal for great cheering. Mr. Clark predicted that the democrats would sweep the country from sea to sea; that on the 4th of March next a democratic president would be inaugurated, backed by a democratic house, and the people would come into their rights again. "Democrats are getting together all over the land," he contended, "and the republican party is presenting to the country the effect of a dissolving view. At Chicago Roosevelt forced on the convention a candidate for president that it did not want, and the convention forced on him a candidate for vice president that he did not want.

"During the Russo-Japanese war a telegram came from the front, saying: 'Kuropatkin is in satu quo.' The boys in the village did not know what that meant, so they took the message to the wise man of the town, and he didn't know what it meant, but he took a chance, and he said, 'Fellers, statu quo means that Kuropatkin is in a hell of a fix.' That's what's the matter with the republican party.

The convention was convulsed. Mr. Clark concluded with a tribute to Mr. Bryan as "the greatest living American."

The galleries, with a profound ignorance of the manner in which the convention should be managed, broke in with cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"

**Nominating Speeches Called For.**

When quiet was restored the chair recognized Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, of the committee sent to ascertain the probability of an early report from the commitee on resolutions. Mr. James reported that the committee would not be ready to erport before midnight.

He then moved that the rules be suspended and that the nominating speeches for presidential candidates be made, with the understanding, however, that no ballot should be taken until after the report of the committee had been received. The motion was adopted and the rules were declared by the chair to be suspended and nominations to be in order.

"The secretary will not proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. J. Dunn, of Omaha, will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated. Mr. Dunn then placed Mr. Bryan in nomination, speaking as follows:

**Mr. Dunn Names Mr. Bryan.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and, at times, imperil the advance of civilization.

Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises.

In most instances, where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state, some great character, some master mind has been found, produced as it were by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people. This was true of the ancient world; it has been true of the modern world; it is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions.

The question is, whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all, or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

**Roosevelt's Special Message.**

In his special message to congress last winter, President Roosevelt declared, substantially, that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by oppressing the wage-earner, defrauding the public and practicing all forms of iniquity, have banded together, and by the unlimited use of money, endeavored to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law.

That the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the republican party; they have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people, whom the president has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations, and turned the plunder over to the republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless, to purchase republican victory, has not been repaid.

And where do we find these men today? Where are the "swollen fortunes" of which we have heard so much? Just where we expect pect to find them—supporting the republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the republican committee as usual.

**What Platform Shows.**

The platform adopted by the late convention shows what the republican party in truth represents. In framing the platform, every genuine reform which the president has advocated was scorned and repudiated. The Wisconsin delegation asked that one or two reform planks be placed in the platform, and for its pains was denounced as democratic. The convention by a vote of eight to one refused to approve those policies which the president for four years has been urging upon his party.

The mask of hypocricy has been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the reforms advocated by the president, and it is now apparent why the "system" admires Taft and hates the senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the conscience of the nation in defense of its platform and candidates, on the one hand, and the millions that the special interests may be dependent upon to contribute on the other, that convention rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

If the charges made by the president are true—and they are true—we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall it be met? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy present evils.

**Must Have a Leader.**

To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. The republicans who really desire reform are powerless; the efforts of the president have been futile.

The democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth—one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for state-craft; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them.

But above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so. And he must be a man whom the people know and trust.

The democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer; but it has one man who above all others possesses the necessary qualifications, and is eminently fitted for this leadership.

**Pen Picture Presented.**

He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for state-craft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms, and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go farther.

A few months since, he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments.

In the most distinguished peace convention that has assembled in recent years, he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made, and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is.

I have had a close personal and political acquaintnce with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then; he is honest, brave and unyielding now.

**Honest in Everything.**

Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics. He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation; and he has been honest throughout his political career.

His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience.

Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular; it has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right.

He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hot-bed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began.

He has always been the friend of labor, and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject, and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

**Guarantee Bank Deposits.**

When a Wall street panic burst upon us a few months ago, he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions.

He believes in peace—in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined, not by wars, but by applying the principles of justice and humanity.

Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unfaltering trust, seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

Through years of unparalleled warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellowmen has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been compelled to withstand, is ample proof of his superb courage.

His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles, rather than by election to high office.

**Met to Plan Campaign.**

We have met to plan the campaign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency; neither political bosses nor corporate masters sent us here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the rights of the common people.

We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party; we feel again that the spirit that animated the democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

The voters have spoken, and we assemble to give expression of their will. The voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be the standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man.

Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when ten years younger than any other presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party; living in a state five hundred miles farther west than that in which any president has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

Speaking and writing freely on an subject, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence.

**Without Campaign Fund.**

Without an organization to urge his claims; without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf; without patronage to bribe a single voter; without a predatory corporation to coerce its employes into his support; without a subsidized newspaper to influence the public mind; he has won a signal victory at the primaries and has become the free choice of the militant democracy of the nation.

Forming in one unbroken phalanx, extending from Massachusetts to California, and from Michigan to the everglades, the yeomanry of the party have volunteered their services to make him the party candidate; and they will not lay down their arms until they have made him the nation's chief executive.

"Nebraska's democracy which saw in him, when a young man, the signs of promise, places in nomination as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of '96 and 1900 bore the battle-scarred banner of democracy with fame as unsullied and fidelity as spotless as the crusaders of old Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place, and proudly enrolls him among her citizens; but his home is in the hearts of the people.

I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the democracy of the nation, when I offer the name of America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan.

**The Other Nominations.**

Following the placing in nomination of Mr. Bryan by Mr. Dunn, Representative W. S. Hammond placed Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, in nomination, and Leon Irving Handy placed in nomination Judge Gray, of Delaware.

It was 3:40 o'clock when the ballot was taken, Mr. Bryan receiving 892½ votes, Governor Johnson 46 votes and Judge Gray 59½ votes. The convention then adjourned until 1 p. m.


## DOCTORS MISTAKES

Are said often to be buried six feet under ground. But many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they present alike to themselves and their easy-going or overbusy doctor, separate diseases, for which he, assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some uterine disease. The physician, ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, keeps up his treatment until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better by reason of the wrong treatment, but probably worse. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully devised by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate system. It is made of native American medicinal roots and is perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the female system.*

As a powerful invigorating tonic "Favorite Prescription" imparts strength to the whole system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the uterus. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate the stomach, liver and bowels. One to three a dose. Easy to take as candy.

William Penn

AMONG all the builders of this Nation none deserve more lasting gratitude than this stout old Quaker Champion.

Irish and English prisons could not conquer his spirit, and from a cell in the tower of London he conceived the idea of founding beyond the seas a state wherein Brotherly Love — Peace On Earth and Personal Liberty might become living facts. Thus Pennsylvania was founded.

When colonial governor he introduced vine-growing and brewing and at Pennbury Manor he had a brew house.*

Above middle height—well built and agile—William Penn in his early days was an expert swordsman, a courageous soldier, and a splendid athlete.

He died at 74, and the results of his life's doings bear eloquent witness that the moderate use of a good malt beer helps to create the noblest qualities of mind and soul.

His statue stands in Philadelphia, 547 feet high—for all the world to see.

*National Magazine of History—XVI, page 164.
The True William Penn, page 353.
Dictionary of National Biography—Vol. XLIV.
Eddy's Alcohol in History, pages 181, 191, 193, 203, etc., etc.

## LUPULIN

Has created a stir in the medical world because of its great Tonic properties for stomach disorders. It is found in the highest and most effective form in Saazer Hops, grown in the Province of Saaz, Bohemia.

The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, U. S. A., import more of these hops than all other brewers in the United States, and use them exclusively in their famous

## Budweiser

THE KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS

Bottled Only at the
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY
St. Louis, Mo.

Corked or with Crown Caps

PETER PEHL,
Distributor
Sedalia, Mo.


**Executrix' Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Schmidt, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the third day of March, 1908, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executrix within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication they shall be forever barred.

This 17th day of June, 1908.

ELISA SCHMIDT,
Executrix.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, executrix of the estate of Wm. T. Dameron, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executrix at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1908.

VIRGIE B. DAMERON,
Executrix.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Lucinda Powell, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executor at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1908.

J. C. McLAUGHLIN.
Executor.

LOONEY & BLOESS LUMBER CO. FOR RUBBER ROOFING, $1.50 PER SQUARE.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Glass, deceased, will make final settlements of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D., 1908.

E. G. CASSIDY,
Administrator.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator with will annexed of the estate of Eliza Ruth Long, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1908.

CLEON R. MOORE.
Administrator With Will Annexed.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the estate of John L. Henton, deceased, will make final settlement of her accounts with said estate as such executrix at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1908.

ANNA M. HENTON.
Executrix.

**Notice of Final Settlement.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the estate of Herman Harris, deceased, will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such executor at the next term of the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1908.

LOUIS GERKEN,
Executor.

**Miss Nichols Resigns.**

Miss Leora Nichols, employed at the Germo company's office, has resigned.


## ECZEMA AND PILES CURED

FREE! Knowing what it was to suffer, I will give FREE OF CHARGE to any afflicted a positive cure for Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles and Skin Diseases, Instant relief. Don't suffer longer. Write F. WILLIAMS, 400 Manhattan avenue, New York. Enclose stamp.



## FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

For Sale by The Arlington Pharmacy.

# Potash

**Makes Two Bundles of Wheat Grow Where but One Bundle Grew Before**

Getting a full crop from a fertilizer without *enough* Potash, is like getting well by the doctor's prescription with its most important drug left out.

Commercial fertilizers need *more* Potash to get all the crop profit you are entitled to.

Mix 25 to 30 pounds of Muriate of Potash with 200 pounds of bone meal or phosphate. That will *raise wheat!* Set clover, too!

The proof will come *next* year in bigger crop, more profit. *Potash is profit.* Buy the Potash first.

Send for **New Farmer's Note Book** containing *facts* about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers. Mailed *free.*

**GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Building, Chicago**
New York—93 Nassau Street Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building


# WANT A LID ON THE TOWN

TOPEKA, KANSAS, RENT BY THE RED-HOT SUNDAY CLOSING BATTLE.

## OTHERS WANT TOWN WIDE OPEN

No More Sunday Baseball, Nothing Sold but Actual Necessities, They Declare, if They're Forced to Close.

Topeka, July 13.—The Topeka Sunday theater fight is getting started now on the fourth lap. The supreme court has decided the city ordinance constitutional forbidding Sunday shows in Topeka on the ground that they involve labor within the meaning of the law.

Mayor Green and Police Chief Eaton refused to accept as evidence purchases made by the theater men from Topeka stores last Sunday and use them to make arrests.

Councilman Horn introduced an act in the city council a week ago to repeal the ordinance, and the judiciary committee refused to act on the repeal act favorably. Now the whole matter is up to the city council. That body will vote on the matter tonight.

The theater men are giving notice that if the council does not repeal the ordinance they will go ahead and cause arrests to be made. The lid is either going to be hemetically sealed on Topeka or it is going to be left wide open.

"We are in the fight to the finish," said Roy Crawford, manager of the Grand and Majestic theaters, today. If the council turns us down then the merry-go-round will begin hard. We have plans all made up, but will not let go of them all at once."

Mass meetings of various bodies of citizens have been held during the past week to discuss the matter. One day a crowd of business men from Kansas avenue got together. There was division, but the majority favored Sunday theaters. Then the hotel keepers got into the game. They addressed communications to the mayor, stating that the way to make Topeka attractive to traveling men as a Sunday stopping place was to have theaters open to entertain them. They heartily favor open Sundays.

Then a meeting of Santa Fe shopmen, of whom there are about 3,000 in Topeka, was held. A couple of hundred attended. Again there was a division of sentiment. Church societies, Epworth leagues and Christian Endeavorers, backed by the Ministerial union, are fighting hard to close the theaters on Sunday.

The contest is getting very lively. Into it is being dragged the Sunday baseball discussion, which is always a question that the slightest breeze of discussion will fan into a flame. The ball park of the Topeka team of the Western association is outside the city limits, and naturally Sunday closing so far as it is concerned, would be a matter for county officials.

If a majority of the people of Topeka decree that there shall be no Sunday theaters, it is thought that the same majority would agree that the county would not tolerate baseball on Sunday. There are a great many who favor the closing of Sunday theaters, but who believe in keeping the ball park open on the Sabbath.

The fight is interesting the whole state. Back of it all lies the proposition of a city making an ordinance prohibiting Sunday theaters and baseball, on the theory that it is labor within the meaning of the law. The supreme court holds that selling tickets at a theater on Sunday is labor. Therefore, selling tickets at a ball park would also be labor.

But the hitch comes in closing everything. The theater men say that if they are prohibited from giving shows on Sunday, everything else in town must be shut up, except the sales of absolute household necessities. Cigar stands, news stands, drug stores, except for the sale of drugs, bicycle and automobile shops, livery barns—in fact, everything that can not go under the absolute necessity head, they say, must be wiped out.

The newspapers over the state are commenting a great deal over the fight. The problem is being worked out in Topeka. It never has been worked out before on these lines anywhere in Kansas. The advocates of Sunday theaters and Sunday baseball are watching the progress of the fight very carefully. They say that an enforcement of such ordinances or laws will be made so onerous that everything will have to be closed up, that the people will not long stand for a copper riveted lid.

### Messrs. Bryan and Taft Invited.

John S. Stinson, the efficient secretary of the Missouri State Fair, Saturday mailed to Hon. W. J. Bryan and Hon. W. H. Taft, a special invitation to attend the eighth annual exhibition to be held in this city the first week in October. Special delivery stamps were attached to each letter, and Mr. Stinson hopes that if either gentleman is to visit Missouri during the campaign that he will not overlook this great state fair.

### "Billy" Steele's Big Cabbage.

Hon. W. D. Steele has the thanks of the manager of the Democrat-Sentinel for a monster head of cabbage, grown on the Steele farm, northeast of Sedalia, that measures thirty-five inches in circumference.

There is no more beautiful suburban home in Central Missouri than the one presided over by "Farmer Bill" and his good wife, and that the latchstring is always on the outside is known to each and every one of their legion of friends.

### Paid for Postoffice Site.

Assistant United States District Attorney Neill, of Kansas City, visited Warrensburg Saturday and paid the purchase money for the postoffice site. The contract price was $7,500, and was paid to Messrs. A. W. Repp and Isaac Markward and Mrs. Ella Dixon, who owned the property selected by the government agent.

### Old Settlers Held Meeting.

The Old Settlers' association of Pettis county met in adjourned session at the court house Saturday afternoon and made further arrangements for the annual reunion to be held on August 29. The name of Judge N. H. Rogers was added to the committee on speakers.


# RISING BREAST

And many other painful ailments from which most mothers suffer, can be avoided by using **Mother's Friend.** This remedy is a God-send to expectant mothers, carrying them through the critical ordeal with safety. No woman who uses **Mother's Friend** need fear the suffering incident to birth; for it robs the ordeal of its dread and insures safety to life of mother and child, leaving her in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery. The child is also healthy, strong and good natured.

Our book, "Motherhood," will be sent free by writing to
**BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.**
Atlanta, Ga.

**MOTHER'S FRIEND**


# BRYAN AND KERN NAMED

THESE TWO WILL BEAR DEMOCRATIC STANDARD TO VICTORY NEXT NOVEMBER.

## MAJORITY UNEXPECTEDLY LARGE

Bryan Chosen on the First Ballot at 3:40 O'Clock This Morning, After an All-Night Session of the Convention.

**Convention Hall, Denver, July 10.—At 4:06 Judge John W. Kern, of Indiana, was nominated for vice president by acclamation amid tremendous applause.**

**The convention adjourned at 4:22 o'clock.**

Denver, July 10.—William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the third time for the office of president of the United States by the national democratic convention at 3:40 o'clock this morning, amid a scene of frenzied enthusiasm.

The result came after an all night session, which was kept in a constant turmoil every moment.

The nomination was made on the first and only ballot, the vote standing Bryan, 892½; Johnson, 46; Gray, 59½. The announcement of the vote was the signal for a wild demonstration, equalling in turbulence, if not in duration, the record-breaking display which Wednesday afternoon greeted the first mention of Bryan's name in the convention, The scene within the amphitheater at the moment the nomination was made was one of stirring animation.

From pit to dome the vast building was packed with 10,000 people, who had waited in the intense discomforts of a hot night. It was a spectacle of the grandest proportions. Tier on tier and gallery on gallery of agitated forms, the women in white, the delegates massed below, many of them coatless, a myriad of fans fluttering to combat the stifling heat and close atmosphere of this long pent up exuberant multitude, and everywhere a blaze of flags, bunting and patriotic devices and the enveloping folds of Old Glory.

Twice before the throng had been moved into mad ecstacy, first by the speech placing the name of Bryan in nomination, and again when Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, was proposed, but these manifestations paled beside the culminating outburst of emotion as the announcement of the Nebraskan's actual nomination was made.

The whole assemblage rose in mad excitement, waving flags, handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats, anything and everything that their hands could lay upon to wave aloft or hurl into the air, while a bedlam of sound poured out from those 10,000 throats in exultant yells, catcalls, Comanche war whoops,, added to the din of shrieking horns and strains of bands playing exultant anthems. When for a moment order was restored out of this tempestuous chaos of demonstration, state after state which had at first recorded its vote for Gray or Johnson fell into line with the overmastering column, and the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

The taking of the vote had been followed with breathless interest, as state after state swelled the Bryan strength. When New York was reached, the announcement of Chief Murphy, "Seventy-eight for Bryan," brought out a wild burst of enthusiastic applause, which for a time compelled the suspension of the roll call. Further delay was caused by a demand for a poll of the New York delegation. On this poll many New York delegates, including Alton B. Parker, remained silent. The entire vote of the delegation was cast for Bryan under the unit rule.

Pennsylvania was similarly called after a short disagreement within the delegation, and the vote of the state as finally cast was divided.

After the nomination had been made the convention adjourned at 3:50 this morning until 1 p. m., after having been in session continuously for more than eight hours. As the delegates and spectators left the hall the enthusiasm continued to reverberate throughout the building, while the crowds outside took up the shout and bore it aolng the dark and silent streets of the awakening city, just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east, with a resounding chorus of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan!"

### The Afternoon Session.

Denver, July 10.—When the convention met this afternoon to name the vice presidential candidate there was a shower of candidates, with no one apparently in the lead. Among others mentioned and urged were Chas. A. Towne, Martin W. Littleton, Wm. J. Gaynor, Lewis Nixon, ex-Governor Francis, Governor Folk, Governor Douglas, John W. Kern and John Mitchell. The delegates all appeared weary with last night's terrific strain.

Early this afternoon, after numerous conferences held between strong Bryan delegations, it seemed evident that John W. Kern is gaining more ground than any other vice presidential candidate. Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, said: "My judgment is that it will be Kern."

At 1:25 the vice presidential situation was greatly mixed, and it looked as if several ballots are probable. Kern of Indiana; John Mitchell, of Illinois, and Judge Gray, of Delaware, seemed to be in the lead. Marvel, of Delaware, say that Gray will not run nor serve as vice president, even if

This afternoon it was stated positively that Folk, of Missouri, was out of the contest. Governor Stone will second the nomination of Judge Kern.

The convention was called to order at 1:40, at which time it looked as if Kern, of Indiana, would be nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

At 2 o'clock Thomas R. Marshal, of Indiana, paced the name of Judge John W. Kern, of Indianapolis, in nomination for vice president.

This speech occupied but twenty minutes, when Governor Thomas, of Colorado, placed Charles A. Towne of New York before the convention.

Following the presentation of Mr. Towne's name, John J. Walsh, of Connecticut, named Archibald McNeill, of that state, for the place.

Ben H Hill, of Georgia, placed the name of Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, and national committeeman from that state, before the convention.

Governor Folk seconded Kerns' nomination for the state of Missouri.

After the nominations had all been made, Charles A. Towne obtained the floor, withdrew his name and then spoke in favor of Judge Kern.

This action was followed by Mr. Hill withdrawing Howell's name and seconding the nomination of the Indiana man.

Connecticut then withdrew the name of McNeil, which left Kern the only candidate before the convention, practically insuring his nomination.

### At Bryan's Country Home.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—This is home day at Fairview, and from Lincoln and the outlying districts those who know Mr. Bryan and family came to congratulate them on the honor that had fallen to the master of Fairview. The next door neighbors, farmers from Normal and and all parts of Lancaster county came to pay their respects to both Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and wish them success. They came by street cars as early as 8 a'clock, and later there were all kinds of vehicles, from old fashioned lumber wagons to the latest style of conveyance, all carrying friends and neighbors eager to give evidences of their good will.

By 10:30 o'clock the lawn in front of the house was crowded by about 2,000 people.

From the city of Lincoln came a large delegation preceded by a brass band, and a large American flag, carried by James Kern. From the time they came in sight till they drew up in front of the Bryan house they shouted, yelled and cheered, and when the nominee spoke to them they punctuated every sentence with cheers and applause.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received the crowd in front of the house and the former spoke from the steps. The great demonstration paid them by their neighbors visibly affected both, and several times Mr. Bryan was obliged to stop to hide his emotions. During the talk Mrs. Bryan was frequently in tears, caused by the homage being paid by those who had been their friends for two decades.

In his speech, Mr. Bryan avoided politics and begged his republican neighbors to overlook in the future any language on political issues which would differ from theirs were they in his place. After the address had concluded, there was music by a band, the Mexican serenade, "La Paloma," being played, it being the nominee's favorite, he explaining that the piece was most appropriate, it meaning "The Dove," since those animated emblems of harmony were set free in the convention hall at Denver. After the handshaking which followed the speech, the visitors were shown about the farm and through the house.

### No Second Term for Him.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The following statement was made by Mr. Bryan, when at 3:40 a. m. he received the announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the democratic party for president:

"The presidency is the highest official position in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views on public questions biased by personal ambition.

"Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligations to his countrymen, he should enter upon its duties with a singleness of purpose, and believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for re-election."

### Was It Friday or Not.

Denver, July 10.—Maybe there will always be a question as to whether or not Bryan was nominated officially on Friday, for according to the big clock in convention hall, it was still a few minutes before midnight on Thursday, July 9, when the nomination was made.

It was a superstitious sergeant-at-arms who arranged for a week without Friday, and he put his idea into effect without consulting anyone.

Having accomplished his purpose, the cheers of the democrats assembled proved the unanimous adoption of the sergeant's mental resolution.

When the hands of the clock last night pointed close to the hour of 12, the superstitious man climbed to the top of the railing opposite the speaker's stand and stopped time in its flight. The cheers that followed indicated that the assemblage did not want its most important business transacted on Friday.

### Daughter Remained Till Last.

Denver, July 10.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt was perhaps the most interested person in the convention last night and remained to the end, witnessing the furious demonstration when her father was nominated by acclamation and the excited yelling when the nominating and seconding speeches were made, as well as the lesser cheers received by the rival candidates, Johnson and Gray.

Not until the votes had been cast and her father endorsed by the convention as its unanimous choice to bear the standard of his party did she leave her seat in the box at the south end of the auditorium and join the crowd hurrying homeward.

During the night whenever the enthusiasm at the mention of the great leader's name broke loose all eyes were turned toward Mrs. Leavitt, who smiling and happy listened to the ovations accorded her father.

### All Lincoln Celebrated Joyously.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—In honor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan, the citizens of Lincoln, irrespective of party, united in a noisy demonstration this morning. At 8:20 o'clock practically all the locomotive and factory whistles in town began sounding and bands and people paraded the streets shouting the name of the peerless leader.


Directors—Chas. Hoffman, J. W. Murphy, E. R. Andler, B. M. Lodge, W. E. Staley.

**SEDALIA UNDERTAKING CO.**

**Exclusive Undertakers**

**W. E. STALEY, Manager.**

**120 OHIO STREET**
**Both Phones 115**


# Time Table

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

**MISSOURI PACIFIC.**

| No. | Arr. | Going East. | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 12:15 | St L. Exp. | 12:20 a m |
| 12 | 2:10 a m | St. L. Lim. | 2:15 a m |
| 10 | 2:35 a m | St. L. Lim. | 2:40 a m |
| 22 | 10:30 a m | Lacal Pass. | 10:40 a m |
| 2 | 1:00 p m | St L Sp'c'l | 1:05 p m |
| 8 | 4:25 p m | Mail & Exp. | 4:30 p m |
| 58 | 9:10 p m | K. C. Accom. | |

Eastbound local freight departs from yards at 7:15 a. m.

| No. | Arr. | Going West. | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 1:45 | Joplin Lim. | 1:50 a m |
| 3 | 4:00 a m | Colo. Exp. | 4:05 a m |
| 11 | 4:45 a m | K C St J Lim | 4:50 a m |
| 37 | ..... | Local Pass. | 7:15 a m |
| 21 | 2:40 p m | Local Pass. | 2:50 p m |
| 1 | 2:30 p m | Col&StJSpe. | 2:35 p m |

Westbound local freight departs from station at 7:30 a. m.

**LEXINGTON BRANCH.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 622, Passenger, | arr. | 10:30 a m |
| No. 624, Passenger, | arr. | 9:45 p m |
| No. 623, Passenger, | dep. | 5:15 a m |
| No. 621, Passenger, | dep. | 3:10 p m |
| No. 691 Local Fre't., | dep | 6:40 a m |
| No. 696, Local Fre't, | arr. | 2:30 p m |

**WARSAW BRANCH.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 643 departs.. | .... | 7:15 a m |
| No. 644 arrives.. | .... | 2:25 p m |

THE MK&T RAILWAY

**MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.**

| No. | Arr. | Going South. | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6:25 p m | Local Pass. | 6:50 p m |
| 3 | 8:50 a m | Local Pass. | 9:10 a m |
| 5 | 3:17 a m | Flyer | 3:22 a m |
| 511 | ..... | Local Freight | 7:10 a m |

| No. | Arr. | North and East | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 12:35 a m | Flyer | 12:40 a m |
| 504 | ..... | Da. Except Sun. | 6:15 p m |
| 2 | 8:25 a. m. | Local Pass. | 8:50 a m |
| 4 | 8:05 p m | Local Pass. | 8:30 p m |

**KANSAS CITY DIVISION.**

| No. | Arr. | | Depart |
|---|---|---|---|
| 515 | ..... | Da. Except Sun. | 8:35 a m |
| 451 | ..... | Da. Except Sun. | 2:00 p m |

**Going East.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 616 arrives | ..... | 8:55 p m |
| No. 452 arrives | ..... | 5:00 a m |

**34 Trains In and Out of Sedalia Every 24 Hours**


# The Windsor Chautauqua

**July 25th to August 3rd, 1908**

Assemblies to be held at the beautiful Rock Island Park, with its magnificent lake where boating fishing and swimming may be enjoyed.

TEN DAYS, AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS
THREE U. S. SENATORS ON THE PROGRAM.
SENATOR DOLLIVER ON THE FIRST DAY, JULY 25TH.
SENATOR LA FOLLETTE ON SUNDAY, JULY 26TH.
SENATOR BOB TAYLOR ON TUESDAY, JULY 28TH.

The best program in Missouri. Write for our program and compare with others and convince yourself.

Other attractions, Father Nugent, Elliott Boyl, Walter M. Chandler, Everette Kemp, Denton Crowl and others. Musical attractions — Royal Hungarian Orchestra, Midland Jubilee Singers, Norton's Band and Orchestra, the famous Saxophone Quartette and many others.

SEND FOR PROGRAM AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO COME.

NO RESERVED SEATS. ICE WATER. TENT SPACE FREE.

SEASON TICKETS, $2.00. SINGLE ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

NATE McCUTCHAN, Local Manager.
Windsor, Missouri.


# THE FEELING IS BITTER

AGAINST IRVING CARTER, WHO KILLED SWEETHEART OF HIS SISTER.

## LITTLE COURT HOUSE IS CROWDED

"For God's Sake Give My Boy a Chance," Pleads Father Amid Crowd's Derision at Huntsville, Missouri.

Huntsville, Mo., July 11.—Huntsville donned gala attire Friday the occasion being the preliminary trial or Irving Carter, who is charged with killing Tom Bagby, his sister's sweetheart. Hundreds of farmers brought well filled baskets and with their families dined on the court house lawn.

More than 1,500 persons crowded into the little court room at the morning session and occupied every available nook and corner.

As at Tuesday's hearing, there was little sympathy expressed for young Carter, who sat pale and dishevelled between his father and attorneys.

Beulah Carter the girl over whom the killing occurred, sat directly behind her brother, her eyes red and tear-dimmed. This is the first time she has appeared in public since the tragedy.

The entire forenoon was taken up by the question of the waiver of the preliminary, and when Judge Gill decided that the trial could not be delayed further the crowd cheered wildly. Dave Carter, the prisoner's aged father, made a passionate plea for order.

"For God's sake, be quiet," he implored, staggering to his feet. "Give my poor boy a chance. For God's sake, give him a chance."

Heedless of his plea, the cheering continued, and he sank back into his seat, burying his face in his hands. It was nearly half an hour before order was restored and the trial continued.

When Carter's lawyers scored a point it was met with hisses and cat calls, the women especially giving way to their feelings, pounding the floor with their umbrellas when pleased and groaning aloud when displeased.

Cameras were plentiful and their clicks could be heard throughout the entire session. Everyone seemed eager to obtain a picture of the prisoner.

After their failure to obtain a waiver, Carter's counsel obtained an injunction to prevent Judge Gill from trying the case, and the case was continued until July 15, when the injunction will be passed upon by the supreme court.

In the meantime the jail has been put under extra guard, although the crowds seem orderly.

### CAN'T DENY IT.

If This Had Happened in San Francisco Instead of Sedalia More Than One Reader Might Doubt It.

The average man is a doubter. This is not surprising—the publis have been humbugged so frequently they are skeptical. Proof like the following will stand investigation. It can not be disputed.

William Ricks, of 603 West Fifth St., Sedalia, Mo., says: "I have already vouched for the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills in a statement made in 1901, when I first procured them at the Bard Drug Co. My experience warrants me in still recommending them. My son has also used Doan's Kidney Pills with benefit and has recommended them to his acquaintances."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

### Attended State Convention.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

W. G. Lynch and Judge D. E. Kennedy, district deputies for the Knights of Columbus, and John L. Sullivan and Edward Donnelly, delegates from Sedalia council, returned Sunday from St. Louis, where they have been attending the convention of the order.

Mr. Lynch was elected a delegate from Missouri to the national council meeting to be held in St. Louis on August 4 to 7, inclusive.


# S.S.S. DRIVES OUT BLOOD HUMORS

The skin is not simply an outer covering of the body, but through its thousands of pores and glands it performs the great and necessary work of regulating our temperatures, and also assists in disposing of the refuse and waste matters of the system by the constant evaporation that goes on through these little tubes. To perform these duties the tissues and fibres which connect and surround the pores and glands must be continually nourished by pure blood. When from any cause the circulation becomes infected with impurities and humors, it loses its strengthening powers and begins to disease and irritate the delicate tissues, and produces Eczema, Acne, Tetter, or some other itching, disfiguring skin trouble. S. S. S. cures skin diseases of every kind by going down into the circulation and neutralizing and removing the impurities and humors. It changes the quality of the blood from an acrid, fiery fluid to a cooling, health-producing stream, which, instead of irritating and inflaming the skin, cures and nourishes it by its soothing, healthful qualities. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., may be used for any temporary comfort or cleanliness they afford, but skin diseases cannot be cured until S. S. S. has purified the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice sent free.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

# FRENZIED CATTLE

During fly-time we frequently see cattle and horses driven almost frantic by the swarms of flies that hover about them, biting and worrying them so that they are kept poor in flesh and so low in vitality that the profit derived from them is greatly reduced. Where

**FLYO-CURO**

is used stock is never worried. This preparation is easily applied, does not harm skin or coat—in fact, keeps both in better condition—has a pleasant odor and protects animals from flies, fleas, mosquitos, midges, etc. Quarts 35c, half gallons 60c, gallons $1.00.

**Dan Wilcox,**
**Druggist,**
**104 W. MAIN STREET**


## DENOUNCED JIM CROW

**Central Missouri Negro Republican Club Pass Resolutions.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The members of the Central Missouri Negro Republican league, which has been in session in this city July 10 and 11, closed a very successful session yesterday, after having a grand banquet at Armory hall, Friday night, at which nearly 100 plates were served, with Dr. C. S. Walden as toastmaster. Rev. Scott made the speech of the evening, which was highly appreciated by the large crowd present.

Saturday's session was an important one and quite a number of addresses were made against Jim Crowism and disfranchisement in Missouri. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing such laws in any form and denouncing any candidate who may favor such laws or who may have signed a petition for such laws. Also resolutions were passed advising the negro voters of Central Missouri to vote against the constitutional amendment offered in the last legislature known as the initiative and referendum law.

The following are the officers of the league:

President—H. G. Phillips.

First vice president—W. W. Morgan.

Second vice president—T. A. Williamson.

Secretary—W. H. Carter.

Assistant secretary—Wm. Richy.

Treasurer—A. H. Hickman.

Chairman executive committee—Dr. C. S. Walden.

## BOUGHT A FINE HOG

**Harry Sneed, of Smithton, Did in Cooper County.**

Harry Sneed, of Smithton, was in Bunceton, Monday, and drove out to look over Clyde T. Nelson's Eminence herd of Duroc-Jerseys, says the Bunceton Eagle.

While there, Mr. Sneed, who has exhibited many premium winning hogs, and who is regarded as one of the best judges in the country, bought the herd boar, Nelsonian, which has been used at the head of Eminence herd as long as was possible.

This great hog, for which Mr. Sneed paid a good price, was bred by George Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Nebraska. His sons and daughters, out of fine sows, are now in the Eminence herd. Mr. Sneed thinks Nelsonian one of the finest aged hogs he has ever seen.

## CHICAGO REPUBLICAN QUITS

**Candidates to Quit Because of Democratic Labor Plank.**

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—The first withdrawal from the republican primary contest because of the labor plank in the democratic national platform was recorded Friday, when Daniel Smith, candidate for the legislature from the Eleventh district, announced that he could not run on the republican platform as a union labor republican against the Gompers plank in the democratic declaration of principles.

Other republican labor men are expected to follow Smith's action and withdraw. Henry Knaus, candidate for judge of the municipal court on the republican ticket, is said to be considering the advisability of declining.

**Two Cases Are Continued.**

The cases of George Dir and James Stout, charged with stealing brass from the pumping station of the city water company, has been continued until July 17, by Judge Gresham.

## CAUSED BIG SENSATION

**DISCS WORTH $1,000 IN SECRET DESK IN DANVILLE LAWYER'S HOME.**

**FOUND OUTFIT OF COUNTERFEITER**

**Charles E. Brown Taken in Custody at Danville, Ill.—At New Albany, Kas., Doctor Arrested on Same Charge.**

Danville, Ill., July 11.—After shadowing him for more than a month and opening his mail for the last three weeks, United States Secret Service Agents D. W. Wilkie and Thomas J. Porter, of Chicago, have arrested Charles E. Brown, 35 years old, one of the most prominent attorneys of this city, an Ann Arbor graduate and considered one of the most substantial men of Danville, on the charge of counterfeiting.

The officers assert that the catch is the most important made by the government in many years, and say the evidence is positive that he was just about to engage in the most gigantic counterfeiting scheme ever attempted in the United States when he was intercepted by arrest.

Brown was taken at his home here last afternoon in the presence of his beautiful wife and 3-year-old child. The arrest had been delayed more than a week to admit of the recovery of the child from a serious illness.

In Brown's home, located in a secret desk, which Mrs. Brown tearfully declared her husband had never allowed her to touch, and in the cellar of the residence was found an outfit for making spurious certificates which the United States officers declare is the most complete they have ever seen, and which, they say, cost Brown at least $1,000.

With the outfit was found more than 2,000 combination silver discs the size of a half dollar, 1,000 the size of a silver quarter, 600 of the size of a $5 gold piece and molds for making dimes and nickels. No spurious coins were found.

The officers say they will prove that the attorney had completed arrangements to manufacture counterfeit coins of the denominations designated and ship them to confederates in the larger cities. They say they have evidence that he collected the outfit with great care, covering his tracks in every way possible.

A part of the outfit, they assert, was purchased at various Chicago houses between June 7 and June 13. Brown, the secret service men say, would go into a die house and order a portion of his outfit, then go to another and make another small order, so as to avoid suspicion, then have the articles purchased sent to different addresses in Chicago, where he had an entree.

There he would collect the various portions of the outfit and take them to his hotel. From the hotel he was traced by the secret service men to his home here.

The attorney took his arrest calmly until the officers started to break open the desk.

"My God, this will ruin me," he declared, as the secret service men drew forth the evidence.

Brown's arrest caused the biggest sensation in years here. He is a well to do man and formerly was principal of the public schools at Indianola. He had other positions of trust in educational circles in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and always was a high-salaried man. His wife was Miss Nancy Iles, daughter of Jacob Iles, one of the richest farmers in this county, and a resident of Fairmount. Brown is reputed to own considerable property in this section and also a fine farm in Colorado.

**Another Case in Kansas.**

Coffeyville, Kas., July 11.—Dr. G. J. Counterman a physician of New Albany, Wilson county, was brought here last night on a charge of counterfeiting by United States Marshal Waldo Wooster of Fort Scott, and Lee T. Philpot, a government secret service agent of St. Louis.

The officers got their tip from a confession made by Adam Teter, of Coyville, near New Albany, who has been in the federal jail at Fort Scott for the past two weeks on a charge of passing counterfeit coins.

The officers searched Counterman's house and found molds under a pile of carpets in the upstairs of the house. The metal was found under a large stone in the public road in front of the house. The coins, consisting in all of about fifty pieces, were found well concealed in an old chest in an outbuilding.

In a potato patch under several feet of dirt were found a quantity of molds that had been worn out and then broken up. Letters were found in Counterman's house from companies making metals, platins and plaster paris.

Counterman is about 70 years old and Teter is past 60. Each claims that he was merely assisting the other and it is difficult for the officers to decide which one is the more guilty.

**Marriage Licenses.**

Marriage licenses were issued to the following Saturday:

H. C. Morgan and Lucy Williams, colored, both of Sedalia.

O. J. Lewis and Mollie Shultz, both of Florence, Mo.

Elmer H. Smith, formerly a deputy constable of this city, and Anna M. Comfort, of Lamonte.

**Is Father of Son.**

Errett S. Hughes, formerly one of Sedalia's most popular young men, is the proud parent of a baby boy, born at his home in Chicago Saturday.

## HAS STARTED CAMPAIGN

**MR. BRYAN MADE HIS FIRST SPEECH SATURDAY AFTERNOON.**

**WAS MADE FROM HIS FRONT PORCH**

**Returning Nebraskans Were First to Visit Candidate at Fairview —Greeted by the Nominee and His Wife.**

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 11.—William J. Bryan began to talk straight politics today when, addressing a delegation of Nebraska democrats who had just returned from Denver, he departed from the non-partisan statements of yesterday and spoke to his guests from the party standpoint.

The speech of this morning really opened the democratic campaign, and as practically all of his hearers were democrats the political nature of his remarks were excused.

Mr. Bryan's guests of today included members of the Bryan Traveling Men's club delegates to the convention and friends who had merely attended the convention to shout for the Nebraska candidate.

Headed by the band that accompanied the Nebraskans to Denver, the delegation marched from the end of the street car line to Bryan's farm house. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were standing on the front steps and there was great enthusiasm as the returned travelers drew near.

A. V. Johnson, of the traveling men, made a short speech. Mr. Bryan replied. Among other things he said:

"Now we are going to commence our campaign, and with a publicity plank that announces an honest purpose and proclaims an honest position, we will be able to appeal to the honest sentiment of the country. Gentlemen, there has been great growth in politics in this country, and that plank illustrates one phase of that growth. For a quarter of a century the country has been seeing more and more of corporate domination in politics; for a quarter of a century the country has witnessed campaign after campaign in which great predatory interests would secretly contribute enormous sums to debauch elections, and then control the government in return for contributions given. Our convention marks a new era in American politics."

The Bryans prepared for a busy afternoon, as several delegations were scheduled to stop on their way through Lincoln. The first of these was the Tammany crowd, headed by Charles F. Murphy, which was due to arrive at 2:30 o'clock and stop half an hour. Mr. Bryan went to the station to greet the New Yorkers.

## THE "DEAD MAN" MOVED ON

**At Least the Coroner Was Not Able to Locate Corpse.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Under the caption, "A Mystery to Solve," the morning paper Saturday called the attention of the city and county authorities to a presumably dead hobo, whose body was said to be lying on the floor of a freight car in the vicinity of Sixteenth street and the railroad crossing.

The discovery of the supposed dead man was made by Charles Keifer, of West Second street, while grazing a horse in the locality stated.

Coroner Miller, accompanied by a deputy constable, drove to the scene Saturday morning, but the "dead man" was nowhere to be found.

**The American Team Won.**

Bisley, July 11.—The American team won the international shooting match.


**Guard Well Your Eyes**

By the best sentinel known—

PROPERLY FITTED GLASSES

Proper Glasses cost very little more MONEY than improper ones.

They certainly cost much less eye strain.

The satisfaction of KNOWING that you have the RIGHT ones is more than worth the money difference.

See Us About Your Eyes.

**DICKMAN'S**
**OPTICIANS JEWELERS**
**113 Ohio Street**


## WLL DRILL FOR GAS OR OIL

**The Machinery Arrived at Lamonte Saturday.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Lamonte Gas and Oil company yesterday received the machinery for drilling, and had it transferred to the Fuller farm, one-half mile east of the city limits, where the first drilling will be done.

The drill weighs seven tons and is capable of going any depth. The company has a paid up capital stock of $5,000. J. M. Baldwin is president, and J. R. Wade secretary.

The executive committee is composed of W. F. Yankee, George W. Crawford and Thomas Terry, with the president and secretary.

Mr. E. D. McCool, of St. Louis, a gentleman with much experience in developing oil and gas wells, has charge of the work, and if there is either oil or gas in the vicinity of Lamonte, he promises to bring it to the surface.

The superintendent has stock to the amount of $500 invested in the enterprise, and has great confidence in ultimate success.

The people of Lamonte are greatly interested in the work about to be done.

## A. F. L. SUED FOR $50,000

**Gompers, Mitchell and Others Served With Summons.**

Denver, Colo., July 11.—While Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, John H. Lennon, Frank Morrison, Joseph Valentine, James Duncan and Max Morris were holding a conference on labor matters yesterday, Deputy Sheriff Thomas Lawson served them with papers to appear as defendants in a suit brought by the W. R. Thompson Marble company against them as leading officers of the American Federation of Labor for $50,000 for alleged damages to its business by a strike and boycott.

These officers will have to appear before a commission July 17 to give testimony, and the action will keep them in Denver a week longer than they had intended staying.

The trial has been set for August 4, and it will probably be necessary for the leaders to return to Denver at that time also.

Officers of the Colorado State Federation of Labor and the Denver Building Trades Council are co-defendants to the suit.


**IF vacation eating upsets your stomach, try a dose of the Bitters before meals. You'll be surprised at the change. It prevents any after-eating distress and keeps the bowels open.**

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR
**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**

**MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN**

**Summer Vacations**

We have low rates to over 500 Summer Resorts in the west, north and northeast. Rail, Lake, River and Sea trips. Tickets go on sale June 1st. No trouble to assist in planning your trip and giving you complete information.

J. W. McCLAIN,
Passenger and Ticket Agent.


## "IDENTIFIED" BY A SCAR

**BARBER, DROWNED AND BURIED, STILL IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING.**

**SHOCKED TO HEAR OF OWN DEATH**

**Son-in-Law Was Mistaken in the Body —$1,000 Life Insurance on the Way—Still Lathering and Shaving.**

Hannibal, Mo. July 11.—On June 28 a body was found in the Mississippi river near Ilasco, four miles south of this city, and was buried in the city cemetery at the county's expense.

A few days later, Messrs. Wetzel and Hughes, of Quincy, Ill., had the body disinterred, being satisfied it was that of Anderson Dennison York, a barber of Quincy, and father-in-law of Hughes. The two men positively identified the body as that of York, and it was taken to Quincy and buried in Greenmount cemetery. The funeral was largely attended.

Thursday, Thurman Childers, of Quincy, returned home from Springfield, Ill., and said that while there he was shaved by York, whose body was supposed to be in the Quincy cemetery. Childers was well acquainted with York and told Hughes that he met his father-in-law in Springfield. Hughes was not quite satisfied and made a trip to Springfield, where he found York alive and well.

Mr. Hughes told his father-in-law how his body had been found in the river and taken to Quincy and buried with solemn services, all of which was news to the barber.

York said he had been in Hannibal, but had been working in Springfield most of the time since leaving Quincy, and had heard nothing whatever of his supposed drowning and burial.

Both Hughes and Wetzel positively identified the body found in the river as that of York. The clothing matched, and a scar on the back of the head, together with a peculiarity of the teeth which Wetzel had noticed in treating York for toothache, apparently made the identification complete. Even after Hughes returned from Springfield Thursday night, Mr. Wetzel could hardly believe that they had been mistaken in their identification of the body.

York carried insurance in the Prudential company to the amount of $1,000. Proof of the finding of his body and burial here had been sent in to the head office, and a check is in the mails en route to this city. Payment of the policy will now be stopped.

## MIKE DOHERTY HAS $100

**That He Would Like to Have Covered at 20 to 1 Odds.**

"Mike" Doherty, the Green Ridge stockman, read in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that Edward A. Faust, vice president of the Anheuser Bush Brewing Co., St. Louis, had made a wager of $20 to $1 that Taft would defeat Bryan for the presidency, and had more money to place at the same odds, but was unable to find any one who would take the Bryan end of the proposition.

Mr. Doherty authorizes the Democrat-Sentinel to say that if Mr. Faust will deposit $2,000 with the Citizens' National bank of this city, he will put up $100, and if Taft is elected Mr. Faust is to take the $2,100, but if Mr. Bryan is elected Mr. Doherty is to take the money.

"Now," says Mr. Doherty, "let Mr. Faust come to the front with his 'dough' or quit his blowing."

## LOVE TOKEN COSTS FINGER

**Girl Wears Betrothal Ring on Wrong Digit and Is Maimed.**

Centralia, Mo. July 11.—Miss Emma Collin, 18-year-old daughter of B. L. Collin, a farmer who resides near here, can never wear a ring on her forefinger again, and a two-weeks-old betrothal ring is to blame.

Thursday Miss Collin was climbing a pair of cellar steps, when she lost her balance and fell. The ring caught upon a nail and her finger was so badly torn that it had to be amputated.

The pretty victim is superstitious, and thinks the accident occurred because she was wearing the circlet on the forefinger instead of the proper digit. She will never wear the engagement ring again.

**"Johnnie" Hegarty's New Job.**

"Johnnie" Hegerty, one of Sedalia's most popular caterers, recently of the High Life bar, will enter the employ of Eddie C. McGurren, northeast corner of Main and Osage streets, at the conclusion of his visit with "Uncle Bob" Mowbray at McAllister Springs.


**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T TRADE WITH US**

**We Are EXCLUSIVE AGENTS In Sedalia for**

**THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO'S FULL LINE OF BINDERS, MOWERS, HAY RAKES AND TWINE.**

We can furnish repairs for all makes of machines.

**John Deere and Rock Island Implements**

**Velie Wrought Iron Gear Buggies and Spring Wagons.**

**We Sell Everything in Hardware.**

**KNIGHT-MARSHALL Hardware Co.**

**114 W. 2nd St.** IMPLEMENT HOUSE **212-214 E. 2nd St.**


## MRS. WILKERSON DEAD

**Funeral From Second Congregational Church Today.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Mrs. James N. Wilkerson, whose critical illness with gallstones was chronicled in Friday's issue of this paper, died that afternoon, aged 39 years.

Mrs. Wilkerson belonged to the Second Congregational church and also to Queen City council, Knights and Ladies of Security. She is survived by her husband and three sons—Jesse, Claude and Otto Wilkerson.

The Rev. T. E. Gray, assisted by the Rev. James Parsons, will conduct the funeral services at the Second Congregational church at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment will take place in Crown Hill cemetery.

The following will serve as pallbearers: J. R. Mize, John Turner, Ely Pellitt, L. F. Ritchie, W. L. Brummet and Frank Clark.

## IT WILL COST $7,000,000

**Battleship "South Carolina," Launched Saturday.**

Philadelphia, July 11.—Thousands of people witnessed the launching of the big battleship South Carolina at 12:05 o'clock p. m. today at Cramps' ship yard, on the Delaware river.

Miss Frederica Calvert Ansel, daughter of Governor Ansel, of South Carolina, broke the traditional bottle of wine against the prow and gave the sea fighter its name.

The battleship will cost seven million dollars. It will be turned over to the government December 21, 1909.

**Mike Will Cheerfully Vote for Bryan.**

Col. Mike Doherty was in the city last afternoon and said "as he had voted for Bryan for president twice, and as we have had good times ever since, he was glad of an opportunity to vote for him again."

## ANOTHER "WILLIAM J."

**He Was Struck by Lightning While at Telephone.**

Sharpsburg, Ky., July 11.—Just as William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was being nominated at Denver, as democratic standard bearer in the national battle, lightning struck another William J. in this little Kentucky town.

The shock the Kentuckian received was not near so pleasant as that conducted to the man at Lincoln, for it came unexpectedly, and not from a clear sky, and it did damage to his home, whereas there was no such result at Fairview.

The Kentuckian whom the lightning hit is William J. Bryan Garrison, whom the stork delivered at the home of William Garrison eight years ago, when the Nebraskan was the standard bearer of his party for the presidency.

Young Garrison was hurt while at the telephone in his father's house, making inquiry of the operator what she had heard from the Denver gathering. She didn't get the message.

## WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

**The Cruiser Albany Has Been Ordered to Honduras.**

Washington, July 11.—The cruiser Albany has been ordered to Amapala, a Pacific port in Honduras to remain as long as necessary.

Captain Mayo, commanding, will investigate and report on the revolutionary conditions and the necessity of protecting American interests.

**Back to His Old Job.**

Bert DeVoll, a street car conductor, resigned Saturday to re-enter the employ of E. C. McGurren, and is succeeded on the South Grand avenue car line by N. P. Elmore, while C. R. Cox succeeds Conductor Elmore on the "goat."

**Has Changed Positions.**

Miss Stella Condon, cashier and bookkeeper at Quinn Bros.' shoe store, resigned Saturday night to accept a position in the office of John T. Stinson, secretary of the Missouri state fair board.


MANUFACTURER OF FOUR KINDS OF SWEEP AND LIFT RAKES.

BARLEY'S GIANT STACKER AND JUMBO RAKE IN OPERATION.

To Farmers, Implement Men and Ranch Men in Particular: We ask your investigation of our **Giant Alfalfa and Grain Stacker.** For great Strength, Durability and Superior Work it has no equal. Swings around and dumps forward, at any height, in the center of the rick forty to fifty feet. **It Will Stack All the Hay You Bring to It.**

Smoke Stacks, Bridge Bolts, Tie Rods, Anchors, Etc. Repair Boilers and All Kinds of Farm Machinery.

**T. K. BARLEY, - SEDALIA, MO.**

*Meuschke's*

**Mid-Season Clean-Up Sale**

For this entire week, we are going to offer the best bargains in summer wear that have been offered this season. Every line to be sacrificed. Special prices prevail.

40 pieces—our entire stock of 10c and 12½c fancy lawns—very best designs—clean and fresh at..... 7½c

25 pieces of our regular 25c value fancy crossbar lawns and batistes at..... 15c

15 pieces, newest designs in the popular bordered lawns—regular 25c value, at..... 15c

30 pieces novelty chiffons and mulls; regular 50c and 75c qualities, at..... 25c

All ladies' 25c lace hose at..... 15c

All sizes children's lace hose in pink, blue, white, black and tan; regular 25c line will sell at..... 15c

Special prices on all summer underwear.

Ladies' 50c knit corset covers, all sizes, at..... 25c

Until further notice there will be no free lessons in our Art Department.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

**H. W. Meuschke**

Corner Third and Ohio. Phones 297.

## A $7,000 STEER IS DEAD

**Animal in Nine Jury Trials and Once Before Supreme Court.**

The famous Massengale-Rice steer is dead, says the Columbia Herald. The contesting parties, who live in Chariton county, fought through court after court for seven years trying to decide who this steer belonged to. There were nine jury trials and one trial before the supreme court. Over $10,000 was spent in litigation.

Rice was awarded the steer, and the burden of costs fell on Massengale. It amounted to $7,000. The steer was 11 years old and weighed about 2200 pounds when it died on Rice's farm at Lagonda, where it had been kept from that time.

**Mr. Van Antwerp Is Optimistic.**

Among the telegrams sent Hon. W. J. Bryan after his nomination at Denver was one from his cousin, Charles Van Antwerp, of Sedalia, who declared that "Bryan's chances were never so bright." The Democrat-Sentinel sincerely trusts that Mr. Van Antwerp has sized up the situation accurately.

**ILGENFRITZ'S**

**Specials to Farmers**

Our stock of Hog and Stock Fence, Poultry and Garden Fence, Barbed Wire, Nails, Garden Tools, Pumps, Corrugated Roofing and a most complete line of Hardware bought for spot cash. We want your trade. Come and see us for prices. Our delivery wagon will take your purchases to any wagon yard in the city.

**ILGENFRITZ HARDWARE COM'Y**

216 Ohio Street.

If you need a new Cook Stove or Range come and see us.

# THE COURTS' DECISIONS

**A NUMBER OF CASES THAT ARE POSSESSED OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST.**

## A SYNOPSIS BY THE WEST PUB. CO.

**One Case Is That of the Sedalia Planing and Lumber Co. Against Swift & Co., Decided by Court of Appeals.**

..The following notes of cases of interest are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel by the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., which company will furnish full reports of any of the cases referred to below for 25 cents:

Destruction of Premises by Fire.—In Sedalia Planing Mill & Lumber Co. v. Swift & Co., the Kansas City court of appeals adds another case to the long line of decisions bearing on the liability of a tenant for rent on destruction of the premises by fire, and holds that recovery may be had notwithstanding the fact that the building which was destroyed was the thing which was leased, and that the landlord had collected insurance for the property destroyed.

Common Council as Continuous Body.—An ordinance confirming an assessment roll for a paving contract was adopted by the aldermen, but vetoed by the mayor. Subsequently, new aldermen were elected who, when the matter of confirmation was again taken up, passed the ordinance over the mayor's veto. It was contended that the common council could not be considered a continuous body. As the new board had not considered it in the first place, they could not reconsider it; if any action could be taken it must be a vote on the original proposition, but the New York supreme court held the common council a continuous body and the ordinance valid.

Chastity Affecting Earning Capacity.—Plaintiff, in the case of Carlton v. St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co., sued for injuries received while alighting from a car. It appeared that she was unmarried, and was pregnant at the time of the accident. Her occupation was that of laundress and seamstress. Defendant contendedd that her chastity should be considered on the question of her earning capactiy. The Missouri court of appeals, upholding defendant's contention, reversed the judgment of the lower court, which held that her chastity should affect only her credibility as a witness.

"Secured" Right to Liberty.—Defendants, by fraudulent representations, enticed negroes to their farms, and kept them in servitude by force, thus depriving them of the rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of the United States. In Smith v. United States, defendants claimed that the right to freedom from involuntary servitude and slavery was inborn or natural, and not secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, but the United States circuit ccurt of appeals held that, while the right might be inborn or natural, that fact did not prevent its being "secured" by law.

Validity of Primary Election Law.—The provision of the North Dakota primary election law, assessing fees on candidates as a condition to placing their names on the primary ballot, was held invalid in Johnson v. Grand Forks county, the supreme court of North Dakota saying that if a man whom the people were seeking to place in office was either unwilling or unable to pay the fee, the only way to render him eligible would be for the voters to make the payment, which would constitute a condition to their right to vote not contemplated by the Constitution.

Foreign Corporations Doing Business in the State.—The legislature of Kansas in 1905 having authorized the governor to employ accountants to investigate the state departments, he engaged a foreign corporation which, upon completion of its work, was refused payment by the state treasurer, on the grounds that the employment of a "person" was contemplated by the law, and that the company, not having complied with the statutes granting it the right to do business in the state, could not therein maintain an action. In Haskins & Sells v. Kelly, the supreme court of Kansas held that the services of complainant did not constitute doing business within the state and that the foreign corporation law did not affect the right of the state to contract for services to be performed for it.

Former Opinion as Precedent on Appeal.—The California supreme court decided, in People v. Maughs, that instructions in criminal cases, calling attention to the interest of accused, and indicating that his testimony might be looked upon with some degree of allowance, would be considered, in future, ground for reversal. One Ryan had been tried, but not heard on appeal. In People v. Ryan, the court stated that its holding in the Maughs case was applicable, as it was not meant to have a retroactive effect.

Validity of Law Allowing Pooling of Farm Products.—In Owen County Burley Tobacco society v. Brumback, the validity of Kentucky's statute allowing farmers to pool their products, and making contracts in pursuance thereof enforceable, was attacked, as allowing special privileges, and permitting pools and other combinations to be formed "too enhance the cost of any article above its real value." The court of appeals of Kentucky held nothing showed an intention to force prices above the "real value"; and, as the law did not prohibit other persons from pooling their products, it was not invalid.

Places for Sale of Liquor as Nuisance.—Under the guise of an action to abate a nuisance, a case was presented which would determine whether a school election was contemplated by statute in prohibiting sales of liquor on election days. The supreme court of Iowa held that sales on school election days were prohibited, and whenever one violates the statute, his business becomes a nuisance, subject to abatement.

Solicitation of Campaign Funds.—The United States supreme court, in United States v. Thayer, held that the federal statute prohibiting the solicitation of campaign funds, in any room or building occupied, in the discharge of official duties by certain officers or employes, was violated either by an oral or written solicitation, and that where the act consisted of mailing a letter to an employe in such building, it was not complete until the letter was delivered.

Action by Foreign Corporation.—The South Bay Company, a foreign corporation doing business in New York, and plaintiff, in the case of South Bay Co. v Howey, brought action in that state on a contract of insurance. Defendant insurance company alleged that plaintiff had not obtained permission to do business in the state, and therefore could maintain no action therein. The New York court of appeals held this to be a good defense, and reversed the judgment of the lower court to the contrary.

Liability of Fraudulent Grantee for Rent.—In First National Bank of Plattsmouth v. Gibson, the supreme court of Nebraska held that, when a conveyance of real estate is set aside as fraudulent at the suit of a creditor, and the land subjected to the lien of his judgment, and is insufficient to pay it, such fraudulent guarantee, in a proper proceeding, may be compelled to apply on the judgment the rents and profits of land which accrued while it was in his possession under the fraudulent conveyance.

Revocation of Charter of Social Club.—In Cosmopolitan Club v. Virginia, the supreme court of the United States held that, although the charter of a social club was a contract with the state, its revocation, because of the club's viclation of liquor laws, did not conflict with any provision of the federal Constitution.

Concealment of Property by Bankrupt's Trustee.—In Johnson v. United States, the United States circuit court of appeals held that an indictment would not lie for a conspiracy to effect the concealment, by a bankrupt, of property from his trustee, where the trustee himself is charged as one of the conspirators, and the averments of the indictment show that there was no concealment of property from him, and no purpose that there should be such concealment. Such an indictment was fatally defective in charging the trustee, one of the alleged conspirators, with participation in and knowledge of the transaction, which could be an offense against the law only when it was concealed from him.

Obstructing Highway on Section Lines.—Notwithstanding a law giving county commissioners power to establish highways on section lines, the supreme court of South Dakota, in Lawrence v. Ewert, held the obstruction of section lines, practicable for highways, unlawful, because by another law such section lines were highways, without any special action of the commissioners.

Payment oof Premium by Checks of Municipal Corporation.—In City of Newburyport v. Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts held that the city was entitled to recover the amount of its checks, paid by its treasurer on his life insurance policy. As the checks showed on the face that they were the city's, the agent must have known the treasurer was using its funds for individual purposes, and his knowledge was imputable to the company. The negligence of the auditing officers of the city in not sooner discovering the acts of the treasurer was held no defense in an action to recover.

Protection of Uncopyrighted Post Cards.—Because post cards do not identify and distinguish the products of the manufacturer, but constitute the product itself, the United States circuit court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, held that uncopyrighted post cards are not entitled to protection as trade-marks. In Bamforth v. Douglas Post Card & Machine Company, defendants duplicated post cards by the half-tone process, and sold them for a much lower price than the originals. A photograph, which is the result of original intellectual conception of the author, may be copyrighted with the same effect as if it were a book; but, without such protection, neither book nor photograph continues to be the author's exclusive property after it has been printed and offered for sale.

Constitutionality of Law Providing for Appeals to Chancery Court.—The supreme court of Michigan, in Bridge Street & Allendale Gravel Road Co. v. Hogadone, declared unconstitutional the law providing for an appeal from the decision of the toll road commissioner to the circuit court in chancery. Its validity would enable the legislature to provide for appeals to the court in chancery from the decision of every administrative or ministerial officer in the state, and also from judgments of inferior courts and tribunals. Another ground for its invalidity would be that it confers on a non-judicial officer the exercise of judicial powers.

Action by Foreign Corporation.—A foreign corporation maintained agencies in Minnesota, to which it shipped its machinery for sale. The agents were to pay the freight and make reasonable attempts to sell the goods, but title was to remain in the corporation, subject to its orders. The corporation claimed this to constitute interstate commerce, and not "doing business within the state." The supreme court of Minnesota, in Thomas Manufacturing Co. v. Knapp, took the contrary view, and held that no recovery could be had on a contract entered into with an agent for the price of goods shipped to him.

Liability for Killing of Dog While Fighting.—The dog of plaintiff went uncollared and unattended upon the adjoining premises of defendant, and became engaged with defendant's dog in a canine altercation. Defendant shot the visitor, either on his own premises, or just as he had left them and gained those of his owner. Plaintiff sued for the value of his dog, and recovered judgment. Defendant contended that, in fighting, his own dog, the one killed was injuring a "domestic animal," thus giving a statutory right to kill it; but the Nebraska supreme court, in Brown v. Graham, could not be induced to take that view.

Membership in Labor Union as Affecting Credibility.—The Missouri supreme court, in Huss v. Heydt Bakery Co., held that it was proper to show that plaintiff and witness belonged to the same labor union for the purpose of affecing the latter's credibility. The court said that if they had belonged to a manufacturers' union, or had been members of a partnership, it would have been improper to inquire concerning the relation, and concluded that there was no error in the admission of this evidence.

Validity of Indeterminate Sentence Act.—One who was sentenced in Michigan to imprisonment for burglary for not less than one year nor more than two applied for parole upon the expiration of the minimum sentence, when he was informed that his record of two previous crimes would prevent consideration of his application. Two years having elapsed, he instituted habeas corpus proceedings to secure his release. The United States supreme court decided, in Ughbanks v. Armstrong, that, under the indeterminate sentence law, that part of the sentence fixing two years as the maximum penalty was void, as the statute prescribed five; that the right to apply for parole, given to those who had not previously been convicted of any crime, was a mere question of privilege, which the legislature might withhold, and its denial to prisoners of his class did not render the law invalid.

Recovery of Reversionary Interest.—A few years after the death of the owner his widow conveyed her dower interest to a remote grantor of defendant, who also purchased the land at an administrator's sale. Upon the death of the widow, some thirty years thereafter, the heirs brought an action for the recovery of the land, claiming the sale was invalid; that, as the purchaser was in possession under conveyance of the life interest of the widow, no action to recover would lie until the widow's death, and could be barred only by the ten years statute of limitations, then in force, and not by the one year statute, in force at the time of the sale. The supreme court of Mississippi, however, in Jordan v. Bobbitt, held that, notwitstanding its repeal before the commencement of the suit, the one year statute applied, and the action was barred.

Right of Next Friend to Select Tribunal.—An infant had instituted suit in a state court in Missouri against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad company. Defendant obtained an order for removal of the cause to the United States court, and plaintiff thereafter apparently acceded to proceedings in that tribunal by filing an amended petition, entering into stipulations, etc. Later on an attempt was made to compel remand of case by mandamus, it being claimed that the next friend in whose name the suit was instituted had no authority to proceed in the federal court, but the United States supreme court, in matter of Moore, held that the choice of tribunal was one properly devolving on a next friend, and denied the petition for mandamus.

Impairing Contract Right of Corporation to Exemption.—The legislature of Mississippi, in 1888, passed an act enabling the city of Vicksburg to contract with the Memphis & Vicksburg Railway company that it, its successors, or any company with which it might consolidate, should be exempted from all municipal taxation for 99 years. In 1890 a new state Constitution was adopted, which provided that "all corporate franchises under which organizations have not in good faith taken place at the adoption shall be subject to its provisions," and that property of all private corporations for pecuniary gain shall be taxed the same as that of individuals. In 1892 a consolidation with another road took place, and the United States supreme court in Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railway company v. Vicksburg, has held that it is thus brought within the terms of the new Constitution, and cannot now claim the exemption.

Jurisdiction of Action Against Foreign Sovereign.—In Mason v. Intercolonial Ry. Co. of Canada (Mass.), an action for personal injuries, it appeared that the railroad belonged to King Edward VII, and the question at once arose whether that fact would defeat the jurisdiction of the court. It was held that it would, and that plaintiff had no remedy in the courts of this country.

Joinder of Tort-Feasors as Parties.—An action was brought against three different oil companies to recover damages for a nuisance created by them by reason of certain pipe lines laid in front of the premises of plaintiff. Each of defendants demurred for misjoinder of parties defendant, on the ground that there was no common interest in the pipe lines causing the injury. The lower court overruled the demurrers, and plaintiff recovered judgment, assessing damages separately against each of the defendants, but the court of civil appeals of Texas, in Sun Co. v. Wyatt, reversed the decision on the weight of authority, and remanded the cause.

Defects in Conclusion of Indictment.—The Constitution of Missouri provides that all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the state." In State v. Skillman, State v. Campbell, the Missouri supreme court held that indictments omitting the word "the" before "state" were fatally defective, because not conforming to the requirements of the Constitution, the court sayin: "It is not a satisfactory solution of this proposition to say we know what the pleader meant notwithstanding this omission."

Right to Compel Service by Electric Company.—There are two electric lighting companies holding franchises and dooing business in Boston, where the house of complainant in Weld v. Gas & Electric Light Com'rs, and Same v. Eadison Electric Illuminating Co., Id. is located. He was formerly served by the respondent company, but, the two corporations having entered into an agreement for division of territory, the right to supply complainant fell to the other company. No claim that service rendered was inadequate, nor that the charges were excessive was made, but it was alleged that electric lightiing companies were quasi public in nature, and bound to serve all persons equally. The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, although recognizing this as a general principle of law, held that it should not be carried so far as to take from corporations the administration of the details of their business, and, complainant having shown no injury, the petition to compel service was dismissed.

Injuries from Ferocious Beast.—The New York court of appeals, in Molloy v. Sarin, held that a carrier was not liable for injuries inflicted by a wild bear which it was transporting, where a boy had gone within its freight house and passed too near the cage. The carrier was under obligation to receive the animals for transportation, and no negligence on its part was shown warranting recovery.

Compelling Remand of Case to State Court.—The state of Nebraska, the attorney general, and the members of the state railway commission were named as plaintiffs in a suit to enjoin the Chiago, Burlington & Quincy Railway company, from charging transportation rates in excess of those fixed by the state law. The petition of defendant for removal of the cause to the federal circuit court, on the ground that a controversy wholly between citizens of different states was involved, and that the state of Nebraska was not a necessary nor proper party, was granted. Upon its removal to the federal court, the supreme court of the United States was asked to grant a writ of mandamus to compel the circuit court to remand the case to the state court. This was refused in ex parte Nebraska, on the ground that the judicial discretion of the lower court was invoived in determining that the state was not a proper party, thus precluding review by mandamus.

Proximate Cause.—In Sullivan v. Old Colony Street Ry. Co., it was claimed that the premature birth of a child, conceived several months after an injury to the mother, could not be charged as an element of damage resulting from such injury, as there must have been an intervening efficient cause by voluntary act. The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts could not be persuaded to take that view, but said: "The perpetuation of the human race cannot be termed a volutary act, but it rests upon instincts and desires which are fundamentally imperative."

Former Jeopardy.—A question of former jeopardy was decided by the Pennsylvania supreme court in Commonwealth v. Ramunno, which, by no means new, is rather interesting. After defendant had been convicted and imprisoned for an assault, his victim died from the effects of his wounds, and defendant was thereupon tried and convicted of murder. The court held that as there could be no murder until death of the victim, and as in this instance he was still alive at the time of the trial for assault, the plea of former jeopardy was properly overruled.

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# WEEKLY DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL

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## AGAINST THE SALOONS

SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED DELEGATES WHO MEET AT COLUMBUS TODAY.

## WANT LIQUOR TRAFFIC WIPED OUT

Illinois Heads List With 178 Delegates—Platform Will Not Differ Materially from Past Campaigns.

Columbus, O., July 15.—With over 1,500 delegates present, many anti-saloon leaders occupying places of honor on the platform and the galleries filled with alternates and visitors, the prohibition party's national convention was formally opened in Memorial hall this morning.

It was called to order at 100 o'clock by Chairman Jones and Robert W. Patton of Springfield, Ill., was announced as the temporary chairman.

A decided impression was made by the speech of Temporary Chairman Patton and resulted in an almost immediate movement to make him the presidential nominee. The Indiana delegation inaugurated the boom.

The assemblage is by all odds the most enthusiastic in the history of the party. Since the last convention several states, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Oklahoma, have joined the prohibition ranks, and the delegations from those states were given a great ovation.

In the number of delegates, Illinois heads the list with 178, with Pennsylvania a close second. The latter state, however, with New York and New Jersey, are admitted to be the most hopeless in the union, from a prohibition standpoint.

Representation in the convention gives each state and territory four delegates at large and an additional delegate for every 200 votes cast for Dr. Silas C. Swallow for president in 1904.

It is declared by the party leaders that the prohibitionists will cast nearly a million votes at the coming election. In 1904 Swallow received only 258,205 votes, but it is alleged that prohibition sentiment has increased by leaps and bounds since that time.

The failure of Tennessee democrats to nominate Senator Carmack, who ran on a prohibition platform for governor of that state, and the defeat of Hoke Smith in Georgia are declared to be temporary reverses.

Apparently no definite decision has yet been reached in regard to the presidential nomination. The contest for the honor is a spirited but good-natured one. Seaborn Wright, of Georgia, has a healthy boom which promises fair chances of securing for him the coveted nomination. Among others actively in the race are F. F. Wheeler, of California; Alfred Manierre, of New York; W. B. Palmore, of Missouri; S. A. Artman, of Indiana, and J. B. Cranfill, of Texas.

The platform will be little changed from recent years and will demand the complete wiping out of the liquor business.

The prohibitionists will carry on the most active campaign in years, and will have abundant funds for that purpose. Maine will be a storm center during the campaign, owing to the attempt to secure resubmission of the prohibition amendment to the constitution.

## CHAMP CLARK FOR SPEAKER

Majority of Members Pledged To Support Missourian.

Wallace Bassford, private secretary to Hon. Champ Clark informs the Mexico Intelligencer that Mr. Clark has written to one hundred and thirty-five democratic members of the house of representatives and has received letters from 123 of them pledging their support to Mr. Clark for speaker of the house. There are 165 democrats in the house and from this it may be readily inferred that Champ Clark will be the next speaker.

### Mr. Stanley's Big Contract.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

T. O. Stanley, who has the contract for a large drainage job in Johnson county, accompanied by H. C. Reeder, Carl McVey and other assistants, went to Warrensburg this morning to begin the work.

### Boone County Without Oasis.

Centralia, Mo., July 11.—The saloon of Theodore Woods closed at midnight Friday, and Boone cunty is now dry. All of the other saloons in the county closed several months ago. Mayor M. S. Busch said: "Now let us give local option a chance. I will personally subscribe $300 to see that it is strictly enforced."

### Thanks for Remembrance.

Emil Bichsel, who returned Sunday morning from his European trip, has the thanks of a member of the Democrat-Sentinel writing staff for a truly beautiful meerschaum pipe, which he purchased while touring Germany, the home of the genuine meerschaum.

## NEW LEAD AND ZINC MINE

IS LOCATED TEN MILES SOUTH OF SMITHTON, NEAR BAHNER.

## THE CAPITAL STOCK $60,000.00

Down to a Depth of 63 Feet—Eleven Tons of Cleaned Ore on Ground —The Work Is Progressing Most Satisfactorily.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Smithton Lead and Zinc Mining Co., which was organized and incorporated March 26, 1908, is working out most satisfactoriy.

Dr. E. A. Albers is president of the company, while W. B. Myers is secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is $60,000, with only eleven shares unsold.

The mines are located ten miles south of Smithton, near Bahner, in Lake Creek township. Mr. R. E. Baker is overseer of the work and is now working nine miners.

Work is now done at a depth of 63 feet, but ore was struck at a depth of 15 feet and has continued down as far as worked.

While work has been progressing but about a month, eleven tons of cleaned ore are on the ground ready for shipment.

The mines are but six miles from Mora, which is the nearest shipping point, and the first car will probably be shipped from there the last of this week.

The development of the mines so far has been most satisfactory, and the directors and stockholders are greatly encouraged.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER

Wealthy Kansas City Man Killed a Business Associate.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—James H. Chandler, an abstracter, who fatally stabbed Frank L. Mackay, manager of the Western Commission company, here yesterday afternoon, was arraigned today before a justice of the peace on a charge of second degree murder.

The killing of Mackay followed a quarrel in which Chandler asserts Mackay struck and kicked him. Chandler says he visited Mackay to discuss the financial affairs of the commission business, in which, he claims to have money invested. Chandler is considered to be very wealthy, having inherited a fortune from his father.

## DEATH OF W. L. O'REAR

Funeral Services at Longwood Thursday Morning.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

William L. O'Rear, 44 years old, son of Judge D. H. O'Rear, died of tuberculosis at his home, 918 South Moniteau avenue, at 3:15 o'clock this morning, after being an invalid for fifteen years.

Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church in Longwood at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, conducted by the Rev. N. M. Dowdy, of Bates City, Mo., former pastor and old friend of the family. The interment will be in the Longwood cemetery.

### Mr. Haseltine to Speak.

Hon. S. A. Haseltine, candidate for the democratic nomination for congress in this district will speak to the voters of Sedalia and Pettis county at the court house next Friday night at 8 o'clock and Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## GOSH!

What a bride for a voter,

## THEY HAVE $220,168.06

THIS IS THE SUM THE ELKS NOW HAVE IN THEIR DIFFERENT FUNDS.

## THE GRAND LODGE AT DALLAS, TEX

Reports Presented Today Show the Order to Be in Good Condition —A Good Increase During the Past 12 Months.

Dallas, Texas, July 14.—Delegates to the national grand lodge convention of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks today began the serious business of the session. The reports of the grand lodge officers were presented today and show a gratifying gain in membership and financial prosperity since the meeting last year in Philadelphia. A great Mexican dinner will be the day's entertainment feature.

In his report, Grand Secretary Fred C. Robinson says:

"The membership the past year has had the usual steady growth, and the increase is much greater than it has been for many years. It is noticeable that lodges are weeding out delinquent members, and those not desirable are rapidly being dropped from the rolls. During the year lodges received by initiation or affiliation 46,345; suspended or expelled, 264; stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues, 8,206, and dimitted 5,368. Deceased, 2,718.

"Forty-four new ladges have been added to the long list, with an increase of 29,789 in membership, giving us today 1,125 lodges, and a total membership of 284,321."

In the numerical standing of the lodges Brooklyn takes the lead, with New York a close second. There are sixteen lodges with over a thousand members each, a gain of five over last year. In membership gain during the last year, Rochester takes the lead, with Scranton, Pa., second and Hutchinson, Kan., third.

The sixteen leading lodges of the country in the order named are as follows: Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago, Portland, Ore., Denver, Kansas City, Baltimore, Hoboken, Detroit, Oakland, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg.

Among the states, Pennsylvania leads in Elk membership, with 25,565; New York is second, with 19,879, and Ohio third, with 17,076. Michigan, Indiana and Illinois follow, in the order named.

The report of the auditing committee, presented today, shows that the total cash on hand is $220,168.06. Of this sum, $100,529.85 is in the general fund, $15,638.21 in the emergency charity fund, $50,000 in the reserve fund, $50,000 in the emergency charity reserve fund, $2,000 in the contingent fund of the grand secretary, $1,000 in the contingent fund of the grand exalted ruler, and $1,000 in the contingent fund of the home committee.

Hugh L. Holland, of Colorado Springs, will be the next exalted ruler as a reward for his work on the new ritual. John P. O'Shea, Hartford, Conn., No. 19, is in the lead for reelection as grand esteemed loyal knight. Fred Robinson has a cinch on re-election as grand secretary, and Edwarl Leach, New York, No. 1, as grand treasruer.

The fight for next year's reunion promises to be a hot one. Seattle claims to be in the lead, but Louisville, Los Angeles and several other cities are also in the race.

## ALL HOPE FOR OIL OR GAS

DRILLING TO BE COMMENCED NEAR LAMONTE WEDNESDAY MORNING.

## BE ON FARM OF MR. W. H. FULLER

Will Work Double Shifts of Twelve Hours Each—Will Go to Depth of Two Thousand Feet if It Be Necessary.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Preparations for commencing the work of prospecting for oil and gas at Lamonte are about completed, and it is expected that drilling will be commenced tomorrow morning.

The first well has been located on the farm of W. H. Fuller, about one mile east of Lamonte and one-fourth mile south of the Lamonte and Sedalia public road.

After starting, the drill will be kept in operation continuously, shifts being changed every twelve hours.

The contractors who have charge of the drilling are prepared to go to a depth of 2,000 feet, if necessary, or, until Mississippi limestone is encountered.

Samples of all substances encountered by the drillers will be taken at each successive depth of five feet, and these will be sent to the school of mines at Rolla, Mo., for examination, in order that a record may be kept of any indications of fire clay or valuable minerals of any kind.

If nothing of value is found, other wells will be drilled before the project is abandoned, as the citizens of Lamonte are determined to find out if there is anything of value under the ground in that vicinity.

### Land Grant Patents Filed.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Six land grant patents issued to the late Clifton Wood, of this county, and signed by Franklin Pierce, president, were filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds today.

## HE DANCED DURING MASS

DEMENTED MAN CAUSED SENSATION IN A CHURCH AT CINCINNATI.

## HEAT UNBALANCED HIS REASON

Not Only Danced, but Sang, Too, After Which He Knocked Down Usher and Took Collection Plate From Him.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14.—Excitement reigned supreme in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, Laurel and Linn streets, during the 6 o'clock mass Sunday morning, when some unknown man started to sing and dance in the midst of the services.

Rev. William Scholl, the pastor, had just finished the first part of the services when the fellow rose from his pew and proceeded to chant a weird and uncanny song.

Previous to this the man had given a bounteous offering when the collection box was passed. The usher, with the box still in his hand, attempted to quiet the man, but in a twinkling he was thrown to the floor. The fellow took the collection box from the prostrate usher's hand and defied all members of the church to put him out.

Singing and dancing in the middle of the aisle, he was the focus of all eyes. After a conference between Rev. Fr. Scholl and various members of the congregation it was decided to remove the man by force, and an appeal was made to the ushers. Four or five of the huskiest ones approached the man from different directions and he was soon hustled out of the edifice.

Meanwhile, somebody had appealed to the police and two officers from the Fifth district had been sent to the church. They were on the outside when the fellow came bounding down the steps. The man still had the collection box tightly held in his hands, and after this was taken away from him he was given a severe lecture and sent on his way.

A large crowd had gathered on the outside and it was in accordance with their wishes that the man was liberated. As neither Rev. Fr. Scholl nor any of the congregation would prosecute, the man was not arrested.

It is thought that he had entered the church with good intentions and became demented by heat.

### Two Clubs Entertained.

Mrs. John A. Collins was hostess to the ladies of the Adagio and Five Hundred clubs Friday afternoon, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Will Tuley, of Springfield. The Adagio club prize, a pair of silk hose, was won by Miss Nina Harris. The Five Hundred club prize, also a pair of silk hose, went to Miss Virginia Dempsey; the guest prize, a lace handkerchief, to Mrs. S. C. Carter; the sweepstakes prize, a box of chocolates, to Mrs. Will Lee, and the consolation prize, a bouquet of flowers, to Miss Grace Sage, of Detroit, Mich., and formerly of Sedalia. Refreshments of brick ice cream and cake were served.

### A Social at Judge Danforth's.

The ladies of Salem church will give an ice cream social at the home of Judge I. N. Danforth on Thursday evening, the 16th inst.

## HELD ON A BOND OF $200

ALBERT DOWNING IS ALLEGED TO HAVE MISTREATED YOUNG GIRL.

## THE CHILD IS ONLY 14 YEARS OLD

Parents at First Asked That Prosecution Be Dropped, But Prosecutor Harvey D. Dow Positively Refused.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Albert Downing, chief engineer at the Missouri Pacific shops, who was arrested yesterday by the police, charged with seducing Linnie Bell Workman, the 14-year-old daughter of J. A. Workman, was arraigned for preliminary hearing before Judge H. M. Gresham, ex-officio justice of the peace, in police court this morning.

His attorney, C. C. Kelly, at the opening of the case, presented to Judge Gresham a written petition from Mrs. Workman, agreed to by Mr. Workman, asking that the case be dropped, as the parents desired no further notoriety in the matter.

Prosecuting Attorney Dow offered objections, and by mutual agreement the case was continued until July 21. Bail for the prisoner was fixed at $200, ex-Alderman F. F. Hugelman and the prisoner's brother-in-law acting as sureties.

Later Mrs. Workman reconsidered her action, and requested Chief of Police Boullt to call at her home. Accompanied by Prosecutor Dow, the chief went to the Workman residence, where the mother of the girl signified her willingness to prosecute Downing to the full extent of the law.

Mrs. Workman said that Downing admitted his guilt, and made numerous propositions to square the matter, but all were rejected. He promised to secure medical attendance for the girl, and after the birth of the child, which he is the father of, he promised to care for the babe.

It developed today that the father of the girl has been employed under Downing at the shops, and that the latter has been furnishing the Workman family with finances. Further, he has paid their grocery bills, house rent and other incidental bills.

Downing is a married man and has a wife and two children.

## SEXTON GETS 5 YEARS

Negro Who Had Feet Frozen Off in Sedalia.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Samuel Sexton, the negro who shot and seriously wounded Patrolman Charles Fuller at Twelfth and Broadway on the night of December 19, 1907, yesterday entered a plea of guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill before Judge Roland Hughes in the first division of the criminal court and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Sexton is the negro who was found in a hay stack in the outskirts of Sedalia with his feet frozen so badly that they were amputated at the City hospital. He was kept here until he recovered sufficiently to be turned over to the authorities at Kansas City.

### Mr. Alexander Taken Home.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

P. S. Alexander, of Lone Jack, Mo., who was injured in the Missouri Pacific collision west of Lamonte recently, was discharged this afternoon from the M., K. & T. hospital, and, accompanied by his wife, was taken home on a stretcher on No. 1.

## NO COPORATION MONEY

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT ACCEPT CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THEM.

## NOTHING OVER $10,000 RECEIVED

All Gifts Exceeding $100 Will Be Published Prior to October 1—Donations Under That Sum Will Not Be Given Publicity.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—The formal work of the democratic campaign was taken up here today when the members of the national committee called on Bryan and Kern at Bryan's home here. It is expected that the committee will be in session until Wednesday, and during this time the chairman of the committee will be selected and the city for the national headquarters determined upon.

The committee in executive session adopted the following resolution:

No contribution to the campaign fund shall be accepted from corporations; no contribution of over $10,000 shall be accepted from any individual, and all gifts of over $100 will be made public by October 15. Thereafter immediate publication of all donations will be given. No contributions under $100 will be published and no money will be received after November 1st.

It was decided that Mr. Bryan will be officially notified of his nomination for president at Lincoln on August 12 and Mr. Kern will be notified of his nomination at Indianapolis at a date to be determined upon later.

The names so far most prominently mentioned for the chairmanship are: National Committeeman Ollie James, of Kentucky; Atwood, of Kansas; Lamb, of Indiana, and D. J. Campau, former member of the committee for Michigan. Mr. Atwood is highly thought of, particularly among westerners, but the eastern sentiment is believed to lie between Lamb and Campau.

## AMERICANS WON CONTESTS

In Olympic Games Took First and Second in One; First in Another.

London, July 14.—Flannigan and McGrath, Americans, won the first and second in the finals of the hammer throw contest, the first event of the day at the Olympic games being held here. Flannigan's throw was 170 feet 4½ inches, beating the Olympic record. McGrath's was 167 feet 11 inches, breaking the British record. Walsh, of Canada was third, with 159 feet, 1½ inches. Lee Talbot, of America, did not qualify.

The final of the 1500-meter flat race was won by Sheppard, an American, with Wilson, of England, second, and Hallows, of England, third. Sheppard's time was 4 minutes 3 2-5 seconds.

The interest of Americans centered chiefly in the outcome of these two events.

## "JOE" LINCOLN'S TALL YARN

He Tells of John Murphy's Remarkable Experience.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Joe Lincoln, district manager for the Bell Telephone Co., reported to the Democrat-Sentinel today a remarkable experience had by John Murphy, employed by the Sturges Lumber Co., yesterday.

John was engaged in unloading a car of cement. His shirt became wet with perspiration, and likewise covered with cement. The cement "set," until it was as hard as rock.

When John went home last night he attempted to remove the shirt, but he was not able to do so until Mrs. Murphy had pounded the garment with a hammer for fully thirty minutes, breaking the shirt into pieces.

And "Joe" Lincoln is not a member of the Ananias club, either.

### Death of W. A. Brown.

Miss Jessie May Kaler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kaler, left Saturday morning for Ramsey, Ill., called by the death of her grandfather, W. A. Brown, who died Friday. Mrs. Kaler was at the bedside of her father when the end came, she having gone to Ramsey when advised of his critical illness.

# DEMOCRAT-SENTINEL

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W. H. POWELL, Vice President.
GEORGE H. TRADER, Secretary.

GEORGE H. SCRUTON,
Editor and Advertising Manager.
E. B. BURROWES, Associate Editor.

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## THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

The nomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency and the platform upon which he will go before the people in his campaign for election are splendid products of the greatest democratic convention ever held. Mr. Bryan is far and away the ablest exponent of the new democracy in America today, and this is the political faith that is destined to triumph. The platform is the most courageous and judicious utterance on principles and policies of government yet submitted by a party of this country.

The developments of the last few years which culminated in the Denver convention have stamped Bryan as a leader of liberal government, analagous in many was to Gladstone, the English liberator, whose party in that nation for the last hundred years has been its progressive, reforming, constructive force. He is not a radical, except as the term may be applied to men of the type of the present occupant of the White House, whose radicalism consists of an attempt to enforce business honesty and economic fairness. The fight of the era is between privilege and equal opportunity. Those who favor privilege, either in the form of a burdensome tariff, corporation license or public graft, are the so-called conservatives of the republican party, who at Chicago regained control of that organization. Those who favor equal opportunity in the form of a tariff which does not discriminate against the consumer, in the destruction of monopoly, in government control of great corporations and interstate commerce, and in the form of private honesty and official probity, are the commoners and liberals of democracy, who are led by the Lincoln statesman.

Mr. Bryan is not the enemy of property, of wealth or of private initiative, as Ignatius Donnelly said in his nominating speech. He is a man of large affairs, the product of his individual exertions, and he enjoys the confidence of men of large affairs throughout the country whose consciences are untroubled by the menacing demand of a "square deal."

The men who oppose Mr. Bryan are of that broad class, principally within the republican party, who have consistently fought Roosevelt, who still oppose his policies and who have regained dominion over that party.

A comparison of the democratic platform with the messages sent to congress by Roosevelt will demonstrate to any fairminded person that what Bryan stands for is not only the liberality of this receding leader, but the progressiveness of an old democracy which has ever since its birth contended for the principles that form the foundation stone of equal rights for all and special privileges for none.

A comparison of the Denver platform with both the Roosevelt messages and the Chicago platform will convince even the most skeptical of the retrograde influence which has cast its power over the republican party, as well as the forward step taken by democracy on the firm ground of popular as opposed to class government.

## MR. KERN AND THE PEOPLE.

The selection of John W. Kern, of Indiana, as the democratic candidate for vice president came as a complete surprise to the country, and the question asked everywhere when the action became known was, "Who is this man Kern?"

Naturally, the nomination was a disappointment to the party at large, which was hoping for the choice to fall upon some one of the many better known leaders, and especially some eastern man.

Yesterday, however, as information as to who and what Mr. Kern is began to be received the feeling of regret changed and the opinion became general that the convention knew better what it was doing than was at first thought.

Mr. Kern is a man of lofty principles, unsullied record and of more than usual ability, even among the great men of the country. For many years he has been the leader of his party in the state that produced such democrats as Hendricks and Vorhees, men of nation-wide reputation as statesmen and patriots, both of whom filled high places in the country's service and measured up to the full requirements demanded by an exacting constituency.

That Mr. Kern has been able to so fully merit, acquire and retain the position in the esteem of his party in Indiana so long and honorably held by these splendid characters, speaks strongly for him, indicates that he is well worthy the honor that has come to him, and that if elected he will meet the resposibilities of the exalted position of vice president with honor to himself and credit to his country.

That the party did not stultify itself again by nominating some one merely because he had a vast fortune from which to contribute to the campaign fund is a subject for sincere congratulation and ought to help the ticket not a little.

Beginning with Levi P. Morton, it has been the custom of the republicans to tie a money bag to the tail of the ticket, practically selling the honor to the highest bidder, and twice the democrats have so far forgotten themselves as to do the same thing.

This year the republicans followed their usual practice in selecting Mr. Sherman, but the democrats got back into the good old way of choosing a man because of his fitness for the position, his character and integrity.

It can safely be predicted that Mr. Kern will grow in popularity as the campaign progresses, and his fellow citizens learn more of him and know him for what he is, until he will be second only to his great leader in the esteem of his countrymen.

## THE STAR'S ADVICE TO DEMOCRATS.

For several days past the Kansas City Star has been showing a great deal of apparent solicitude concerning the candidacy of David A. Ball, of Pike county, for the democratic gubernatorial nomination. It has had very many nice things to say of Mr. Ball, both in its news and editorial columns. To the casual observer, unacquainted with the ways and wiles of William R. Nelson, it would appear that the Star is an enthusiastic Ball organ, and that nothing would so please the "editor and owner" as the nomination and election of the perennial candidate from Bowling Green.

The last statement is half true, and no more than half true. It would be pleasing to the Star if the democrats of Missouri should nominate Mr. Ball for governor. In fact, we know of nothing that could happen in the near future in Missouri politics that would tickle the Star so much as the nomination of Mr. Ball.

Nor would the pleasure be all Mr. Nelson's. One Herbert S. Hadley, attorney general of Missouri and a republican aspirant for the governorship, would also hold a little private jollification in the event that the Star should be successful in its attempt to name the head of the democratic ticket in Missouri. There are also quite a number of republican politicians, hangers-on and place hunters who would gladly volunteer to join in the hilarity.

And all would rejoice for exactly the same reason, because they believe that Hadley would stand a chance to defeat Ball at the November election, whereas, they entertain a feeling of moral certainty that Hadley would not stand a ghost of a chance against William S. Cowherd.

The Star is making two mistakes. Its first mistake is holding the belief that, should Ball be the nominee, Hadley could defeat him at the polls. The Post does not assume to be a prophet, but it does feel perfectly safe in making the assertion that David A. Ball, should he receive the democratic nomination, could and would be elected easily over Herbert S. Hadley, or any other man whom the republicans might name. The democratic party has not arrived at that stage in Missouri where its success depends on any one man being at the head of the ticket. Any one of a dozen good democrats we might name could turn the trick, the difference only being a question of majorities.

The second mistake the Star makes is in thinking it is deceiving the public in its studied and prepared show of enthusiasm for Mr. Ball. The one redeeming quality about the "editor and owner" is that he "stays bought." When he sold the columns of his paper to Roosevelt, Taft, Hadley & Co. he had no intention of failing or refusing to deliver the goods. Instead of violating that contract he is carrying it out to the letter in the form and manner that has received the official O. K. of R., T., H. & Co. The ante-election praise of Ball, the effort to have him made the democratic nominee, is part and parcel of the bargain.

No one need doubt for a moment what the attitude of the Star would be should Ball and Hadley be arrayed against each other. There would be no more complimentary references to the Pike county politician, no further intimations as to his wide popularity and sterling qualities. Its columns would be filled with abuse of the man it now praises.

The trick is an old one, so old that it is frazzled about the edges, run down at the heel and moth-eaten in spots. It can not deceive the democrats of Missouri, men who have learned from a hundred incidents of unpleasant memory to distrust William R. Nelson most when he appears in the guise of counselor and friend. The face of the enemy is behind the smiling mask of friendship, the claw of the wolf beneath the mantle of the sheep.

The trick will not work. William S. Cowherd is the choice of the democracy of Missouri for the governorship, and the efforts of the traitorous Star will not avail to cause a shift of the cut.—Kansas City Post.

## MIGHTY POOR ADVICE.

The advice given this morning by the Capital, to the effect that any citizen seeing an unmuzzled dog, should promptly unlimber his gun and proceed to shoot the unadorned canine is, to say the least, rather hasty and short-sighted. If followed it would undoubtedly lead to much trouble between owners and killers, and most certainly, if every Tom, Dick or Harry should be permitted to shoot promiscuously at every unmuzzled dog that happens along, some one besides the dog would be seriously injured. It is a notorious fact that nine times out of ten officers shooting at an animal, even when it is tied to a post, miss their object. What, then, would be the result if any citizen was permitted to crack down at every dog he met running free in the street?

Flying bullets that would find some other mark, a human one—some little child, perhaps, who innocently was playing near.

Such advice is in accord with the arguments used in defense of lynching—that the law not being enforced calls for action on the part of the mob. No, we don't want any such goings-on in Sedalia, and certainly don't need them.

The whole matter can be safely left to the mayor and the city officers, and they will take care of the problem as it should be cared for.

While there isn't just now any dog scare, yet it is proper to muzzle them during July and August, and owners should co-operate with the city authorities in the premises. If they will not, let an officer take up the animal and dispatch it humanely and mercifully, instead of making it a flying target for reckless marksmen.

## UNCLE REMUS' PROMOTION.

One of the last tales written by Joel Chandler Harris for his "Uncle Remus" in the Home Magazine bore the title of "The Teenchy-Tiny Duck," and in introducing it to the little boy, Uncle Remus appeared to have a premonition of his approaching end. The little boy had, as usual, requested of Uncle Remus a story.

"You hear dat!" the old negro exclaimed. "All you hear fum dat boy is tell me a tale, tell me a tale, an' when dat's done, it's tell me annder, tell me anuder; it don't make no diffunce dat age is a creepin' on the ol' nigger, bekaze when he's a-lyin' on de coolin' board, some young 'un'll lean over wid, 'Uncle Remus, won't you please tell me a tale 'fo' dey takes yo' out ter der buryin' ground?' An' I speck I'll have to turn over an' do de best I kin."

The story that follows was being read by thousands of children and adults when the news came from Atlanta that Mr. Harris, the real "Uncle Remus," had passed away—that one of the best beloved of all the writers of stories had laid down his pen and gone to sleep.

## POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

STATE AUDITOR

LONG—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce John O. Long, of Washington County as a candidate for state auditor, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election August 4 1908.

REPRESENTATIVE

FAST—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce W. A. Fast as a candidate for Representative in the legislature, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

McGRUDER—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Mark A. McGruder as a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

LAWSON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce C. C. Lawson as candidate for prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election August 4 1908.

DOW—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Harvey D. Dow as a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908.

SHERIFF

CONNOR—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce James C. Connor as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

HENDERSON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Mel T. Henderson as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

GREER—The Democrati-Sentinel is authorized to announce E. H. Greer, of Washington township, as a candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the republican primary election August 4, 1908.

AYERS—The Democrat-Sentinel is autaorized to announce Rev. G. H. Ayres as a prohibition candidate for sheriff of Pettis county, subject to the will of the people.

ASSESSOR

GORRELL—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Clay R. Gorrell as a candidate for assessor of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

HARTSHORN—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce David Hartshorn as a candidate for assessor of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

TREASURER

WARE—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Lon V. Ware as a candidate for treasurer of Pettis county, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

CONSTABLE

GORDON—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Thomas Gordon as a candidate for constable of Sedalia township, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, August 4, 1908.

COUNTY JUDGE

KNOX—The Democrat-Sentinel is authorized to announce Charles W. Knox, of Smithton, as a candidate for judge of Pettis county from the Eastern district, subject to the decision of the republican primary election, August 4, 1908

## CLIFTON CITY ITEMS.

Clifton City, July 14.

Mrs. Frank Shea has been ill for the past week.

Mrs. Charles Oswald spent a few days last week visiting in Sedalia.

Miss Sadie Brigg of Pilot Grove, made her usual visit here Tuesday, giving music lessons.

Mr. John Strine is erecting a new barn on the place where Mr. Fogle lives.

Mr. W. P. Bidstrup is erecting a barn on his farm two miles east of town.

Mrs. Pursell is on the sick list this week.

Less Layne of Soleville, was here Sunday.

There is quite a lot of sickness in this territory, and Dr. Fogle is kept busy most of the time.

Dr. M. T. Collins, of Sedalia, was called here on professional business Sunday.

M. McCarty was a business visitor in Sedalia Monday.

Jobe Potter visited his grandmother at Otterville Saturday and Sunday.

A. M. Harlan and family have been the guests of A. Potter and family the past week.

Mrs. Fogle spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Groves, near Bunceton.

Miss Kate Brownfield, of Pilot Grove, spent last week with Miss Ruth Davis.

Miss Maria Striet, who has been visiting her sister in Fort Smith, Ark., for the past four months, arrived a short time ago at the home of C. B. Todd, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Oscar Todd.

Mr. Shea spent a few hours with Mrs. Orel Fritz, near Lebanon, yesterday. Mrs. Fritz is quite ill.

It is quite a help to the people for C. B. Todd to keep ice.

C. B. Todd has just completed a neat little cottage, which he has erected to rent

Rev. Liceloeff filled his regular appointment here Sunday and Sunday night.

Rev. Fr. Stoltz filled his regular appointment here Sunday at the Catholic church.

Roy Pursell, who is at work near Syracuse, spent Sunday with his mother.

## VALDA, MO.

Valda, Mo., July 14.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gross, of Sedalia, spent the day and dined with Elmo Elliott and family Sunday.

Mr. H. A. Heuffner, of Petersburg, Ill., spent Friday and Saturday with his daughter, Mrs. R. M. Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Chrisman attended services at New Bethel Sunday, and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson.

Mrs. Pat Warren, who has been quite sick the past ten days, is some better. She is under the care of Dr. Clabaugh, of Green Ridge.

Jesse Warren and family, of Green Ridge, and F. D. Momberg and family at Camp Branch, attended services at New Bethel Sunday and dined with relatives; also, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Donahue, of Green Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Young had as their guests Sunday Misses Lillie Brandt, of Sedalia, and Ida Westlow, of Pleasant Valley.

Mr. William Dixon, of Sedalia, spent Sunday in this vicinity, visiting his lady friend, who is visiting with friends in the neighborhood.

Mr. Berry Milburn, of near Manila, spent Sunday in the Valda vicinity.

Mrs. Sophia Dixon and children are visiting her paretns, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Proctor.

Mr. Weeden Stephens went to Bunceton Saturday to visit his mother, who has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Amanda Warren, of Sedalia, and her brother, Mr. John Gentry, formerly of Mexico, but recently of Boonville, are visiting relatives near Valda this week.

Walter Russ was transacting business in Sedalia Saturday; also, H. A. Elliott and daughter, Miss Ruth.

The New Bethel Glee club will meet at the Anderson school next Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Fred Arnold and Miss Hattie Elliott spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Brooks Wilson, who has been quite sick.

Mrs. Emery Elliott, of Sedalia, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives near here.

Miss Novella Rogers, of El Dorado Springs spent the last week with Miss Amy White.

Master Edwin Harris, who has been quite sick with measules, is getting along nicely, under the care of Dr. Shirk.

The farmers are very busy making hay these fine sunshine days. Quite a bit of corn is laid by.

The ladies of Bethlehem church will serve ice cream and cake on Thursday evening, July 23. The gentlemen are very cordially invited to come and eat ice cream with the ladies at the home of Mr. W. D. Elliott.

The young people were very royally entertained last Saturday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Elliott. All present had a most enjoyable time. Cake and ice cream were served to the following young people: Misses Mamie Paul, Gladys Williams, Blanche Anderson, Maud and Elsie Yankee, Amy White, Ruby Rede, Florence Bruce, Novella Rogers, Nah Anderson, Gussie Elliott, Mary Kingsley, Mrs. Florence Elliott, Birdie Anderson, Monahle Elliott and Amanada Lee Stephens; Messrs. Berry Milburn, W. R. Baldwin, Ernest Hooker, Harry Taylor, Raymond Anderson, John Smallhut, Lloyd Elliott, John Baldwin, jr., Oscar Leslie, Vest Elliott, Charley Riedl, Harry and Roy Williams, Merle Elliott, John Bohon and others.

## DRESDEN ITEMS.

Dresden, Mo., July 14.

Mrs. George Painter spent Friday with Mrs. J. M. Lee.

Martin Davis was a visitor to the Queen City Thursday.

John Church was visiting friends here Thursday.

O. A. Stine and wife spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Houx.

Master Earl Pitts, of Joplin, is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taylor, of Lamonte, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Rothwell.

Rose Adams spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gentry.

Dixie Scott left for Houstonia Sunday to visit her sister, Mrs. Jim Higgins.

Rev. G. H. Ayers, of Sedalia, made a very nice talk to a large crowd at the school house Monday evening.

Dr. Dyer leaves here Aug. 1 to begin a new practice in the Queen City. Dr. Dyer is a young physician with a bright future before him. He is a gentleman of the highest capacity and ability. His character stands A1 and he is industrious in a remarkable degree. The community regrets very much to see him go, and all wish him success in his new home.

## CAMP BRANCH ITEMS.

We are having some pretty warm weather at present.

Mr. Frank Momberg and family visited her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Elliott, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McLain and two little sons and Mrs. Mathew Williams and son, Vergie, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Clifford Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Hampton and Mrs. M. J. Clifford visited Mrs. Frank Momberg Wednesday evening.

The ladies in this vicinity are quite busy canning blackberries.

Mrs. M. J. Clifford and little son, Leo, and Mrs. Mathew Williams called on Mrs. A. E. Baum Sunday evening.

Mr. Frank Baum, who has been working for Mr. J. R. Hampton, is now working for Mrs. Hampton's father, Mr. Miller, of Sedaia.

Master Eldon Baum was quite ill Friday night, but is well as ever again.

Those who visited Sedalia Saturday were: H. H. Humes, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Clifford and A. E. Baum.

Mrs. Hampton's father and mother and Mr. and Mrs. Jake Miller, of Sedalia, visited Mrs. Hampton Sunday.

## WANAMAKER ITEMS.

Wanamaker, July 13.

Mr. S. V. Reavis transacted business at Marshall today.

Misses Daisy Hauley and Gertrude Marshall were shopping in Marshall Thursday.

Mr. Simon Hunt and daughter, Miss Carrie, are visiting Mrs. Virgil Lower.

Mrs. Stella J. Belwood and son, Joe Prewitt, of Warrensburg, returned home Thursday after a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Mollie Ezell and Mr. J. I. Belwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. F. Rector, of Marshall, visited Mrs. Sarah R. Sellers Wedneday.

W. L. Scott and Marvin Barnhill, of Marshall, and Font Meriwether, of Sedalia, took dinner at Mrs. Lizzie Marshall's Wednesday.

Mrs. Lizzie Marshall left Saturday for Geary, Okla., where she will visit her daughter, Mrs. Owen Pyle. From Geary she will go to Miami, Okla., where she will visit another daughter, Mrs. Edgar Meredith.

Owen and Sam Pyle, of Geary, Okla., and Lin Pyle, of Bosworth, Mo., have returned to their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sellers returned home Sunday evening, after a short visit in this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Ree Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reavis.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hess were shopping in Marshall Saturday.

Richard Hess went to Marshall Monday.

## DUNKSBURG ITEMS.

Dunksburg, Mo., July 14.

Miss Maud Cayton, of Sweet Springs, has been visiting Miss Ada Carmack the past week.

Dr. and Mrs. Tyler and daughter, Mary, attended the concert at Concordia Saturday.

Quite a number from here attended the ball game at Sweet Springs Sunday.

Miss Victoria Tyler, of Sweet Springs, is visiting her brother, S. M. and C. H. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tedder, of Kansas City, visited her father, Mr. J. H. Carmack, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Kate Denny Welch is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A Cayton and daughter, Bess, of Sweet Springs, were visiting friends here Sunday.

Misses Della and Myrtle Smith are visiting friends at Versailles.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Downs, of Houstonia, visited Mr. W. M. Lee Sunday.

## LAMINE ITEMS.

Lamine, July 14.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ellis and Mrs. J. R. Ball were shopping in the Queen City Wednesday.

Mrs. M. A. Veazey was shopping in Sedalia Thursday.

Miss Lizzie Boone, of Boonville, is visiting friends here this week.

Mss Grovye Burk visited Miss Cladys Baker Friday night.

Rev. and Mrs. Thompson spent Saturday night with Mrs. M. A. Veazey and daughter.

Miss Francis Fisher returned home from Warrensburg Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. O'Bannon and children spent Thursday with Mrs. J. J. Ball.

Mrs. Dudley Bidstrup spent Monday with Mrs. Homer Norris.

Misses Lizzie Boone and Grovye Furke spent Monday night with I. B. McMullin and family, of Lookout.

Stephen Taylor visited friends in Sutherland, Mo., a few days this week.

Miss Orie Ellis spent Saturday night with Miss Rose Ellis, of Lookout.

Mrs. J. J. Ballspent a few days of this week with friends at Lookout.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Ellis, of Sedalia, are visiting relatives here this week.

Little Miss Beulah Bales, of Blue Lake, Mo., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Jane Sowers, this week.

Little Miss Pauline O'Bannon spent a few days of this week with J. J. Ball and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Fisher, of New Lebanon, spent Saturday night with Mrs. V. Fisher.

Miss Ada McMullin and Chester Lower called on Misses Josephine and Grace Veazey Sunday evening.

Mrs. Bennett Woolery, of New Lebanon, spent Monday with her daughter, Mrs. George Helms.

Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Miller and son, Jesse, of Sedalia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E Baker this week.

Little Miss Lowell Ellis is spending a few days this week with her aunt, Mrs. C. A. McMullin, of Sedalia.

Miss Pearl Woolery, of New Lebanon, is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. George Helms.

Mrs. Samuel Bayward and Mrs. Will Williams spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. L. J. Sowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Coe, of Pleasant Green, spent Sunday with Mrs. Robert Burke and family.

Mrs. L. J. Sowers spent Friday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lindsey.

Quite a number from here attended the children's day exercises at Union church Sunday.

John Gibson and family and Forrest Norris and family visited Mrs. Robert Burke and family Sunday.

## A Letter From Mr. McGin'ey.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Frank McGinley yesterday had an interesting letter from his brother, Michael McGinley, who is touring Ireland in company with his wife and daughter. Miss Helen; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Cassidy and Mrs. Bridget Quinn. The letter was written nearly ten days ago, up to which time no member of the party had been ill for a moment, and they were having a royal good time seeing the sights on the "ould sod."

**New Crop Turnip Seed**

Finest grown, fresh seed, reliable. One pound will sow an acre; only 40c per pound, by mail. NAVY BEANS, BUCKWHEAT, RYE, WHEAT, Etc ... Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pasture. Everything for the Poultry yard and Bee Keeper.

Largest Seed Supply House in the West.

**Archias' Seed Store,**

Box C, 108 East Main Street, Sedalia, Missouri.

**Money to Loan**

Have some money to loan on good city property on paved streets at reasonable rates. A large amount of money to loan on Pettis county land.

**Grant Crawford 410 Ohio Street, Sedalia, Mo.**

W. T. HUTCHINSON, Pres. WM. H. POWELL, Cashier.
JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice Pres. R. F. HARRIS, Ass't. Cashier.

**Citizens' National Bank**
**Sedalia, Mo.**

*UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY*

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $120,000.

With abundant means and unsurpassed facilities, the Citizens' National Bank extends to depositors every proper accommodation, and solicits new accounts.

DIRECTORS—J. P. Johns, J. D. Crawford, Geo. H. Shively, W. T. Hutchinson, Grant Crawford, Wm. H. Powell.

## Messerly's

**Dress Linens**

Surely this is the place to buy your Dress Linens. Nothing nicer or more serviceable than Linen, and we have it in all popular colors. All our 25c Linens are now reduced to 25c.

**Lawn Specials**

Again this week we will sell our 10, 12½ and 15c Lawns at 7½c. Hundreds of patterns went out last week, and more than ever will be sold this week. Don't pay 5c for a cheap trashy Lawn, but come here and buy the best for 7½c.

**Best Calico 5c Yard**

**C. E. MESSERLY**

SECOND AND OSAGE.


# SLAYER SHOT BY A WIDOW

POETIC JUSTICE OVERTAKES A MAN FREED BY LAW IN NEW YORK.

## HIS WIFE LET HIM LIE ON GROUND

**Probably Mortal Wounding of New York Dentist by Mother-in-Law Recalls Unusual Horner Murder Case.**

Northport, N. Y., July 14.—Standing within a few feet of the spot where, a little more than two years ago, he shot and killed his father-in-law, Dr. James Weddell Simpson, a dentist of New York, was shot and perhaps mortally wounded yesterday by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Bartley T. Horner, the woman he made a widow.

Dr. Simpson's wife, from whom he has been estranged for many months, was near when the shot was fired. Upon learning that it was her husband who had been wounded, she refused to go near him, and Dr. Simpson had to crawl to a house 200 feet away to have his wounds attended to.

Mrs. Horner was later arrested and held in $5,000 bond, while Dr. Simpson, with the assistance of two friends, made his way to Roosevelt hospital in New York. The bullet lodged in his liver, and an immediate operation was performed to take the bullet out. The doctors said that Dr. Simpson has only a small chance of recovery.

Statements from Dr. Simpson and from Mrs. Horner as to the circumstances attending the shooting disagree. The dentist says that he received word that his wife intended to sue him for a divorce, and that he went to the Horner home to talk with her about it.

He says he rang the door bell and upon receiving no response, peered through the door pane. He saw Mrs. Horner, he says, and called to her to open the door.

Then, Dr. Simpson says, Mrs. Horner grabbed up a revolver and shot him. The bullet entered his body above the abdomen and he fell back against the door sill. A second shot was fired at him, he claims, but the bullet went wild.

Mrs. Horner does not deny that she did the shooting, but she claims justification. Through her lawyer, Rowland Miles, she said that Dr. Simpson had several times called at the house and that his visits were unwelcome When he came, she says, she ordered him away, and when he refused to go she took up a revolver and shot at him.


Chills, fever and malaria sufferers can now obtain Wood's Liver Medicine in liquid form. Regulates the liver, kidneys and bladder, relieves biliousness, sick headache, constipation, fatigue and weakness. Its tonic effect on the entire system is felt with the first dose. Pleasant to take. Clears the complexion quickly. $1.00 bottle contains 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.


### A Wreck Patient Discharged.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Lee Bowles, a Western Union lineman, who was one of the injured victims of the head-end collision on the Missouri Pacific near Knobnoster several days ago, was discharged from the hospital today and was taken to the company's hospital at St. Louis on the noon train. Bowles lives at St. Charles, Mo.

# THE BENDERS WIPED OUT

MAN WHO HELPED KILL HUMAN BUTCHERS DESCRIBES THE LAST ACT.

## A TRUE STORY, AFTER 35 YEARS

**Kate, Fighting to the Last, Was Shot Dead Above the Bodies of Her Father, Mother and Brother.**

Chicago, July 13.—After thirty-five years the secret of the fate of the Bender family of infamous memory has been revealed. After they fled from their blood-reeking shanty on the Kansas prairie, they disappeared as completely as if the earth had swallowed them up.

Since that time many rumors of how they got away to Mexico, to Canada or California, to Germany and many other places have been circulated. Stories of their annihilation by the sheriff and United States marshall have been told only to be discredited.

Their fate is now revealed for the first time by a man sick unto death, who for over thirty years has lived the life of a respected and honored business man in a Chicago suburb.

The man who tells the wonderful story gives nothing from heresay; nothing from rumor or "reasoning," but his is the recital of an eye witness, of a man who watched the fiends at work, who helped to organize the posse which pursued the fiendish murderers and was present, gun in hand, until Kate Bender, fighting to the last, plunged with a bullet in her forehead across the bodies of her father, mother and brother.

George Evans Downer, of Downer's Grove, grandson of Pierce Downer, who founded the settlement in 1833, tells the story, fully believing he is on his deathbed, and that it is his duty to publish the truth to the world.

A compact entered into by the members of the vigilance committee at the time has kept his lips sealed all these years, but realization of the fact that if he did not speak the truth might never be known, induced him to tell how he assisted in the extermination of the fiendish family.

Mr. Downer lived at Independence, Kan., during the bloody reign of the Benders. He personally visited the Bender farm on the road between Osage, Mo., and Independence, Kan. He went several times in order to gain a clew of the mysterious disappearances in that neighborhood.

It will be remembered the Benders fled after the murder of Dr. York. It has always been supposed the butchers got clear out of the country. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Downer reveals for the first time, the Benders were put to death the night of their flight.

Downer, whose visits to the Bender place had convinced him that the Benders were guilty of monstrous crimes, associated himself with four other men in an effort to capture the human butchers.

They had no idea of inflicting summary justice themselves. They planned to capture the Benders and turn them over to the legal authorities. They discovered that the Benders had fled, and they took up the trail only a few hours behind.

From this point Downer's story is told just as he gasped it with dying breaths to his wife and son. He said:

"The night was dark and we feared that they might escape us, but our luck was good. We sighted them racing as fast as they could over the prairie and shouted to them. The moon had risen, but frequently was obscured by heavy clouds and the riding was anything but good. As soon as we shouted they opened fire on us and this determined our course.

"There was now no question of taking them prisoners or giving them a trial. There was only one thing to do, and though it has troubled all my life, I couldn't see how I could have acted differently.

"We set our horses going at a breakneck speed and the bullets flew fast from both sides. The bad light and the rough going over the hilly prairie made aiming almost impossible, but we were overtaking them rapidly, when a shot from the wagon struck one of our party, killing him instantly. A moment later the old man, who was firing from the back of the wagon, pitched out on the prairie, dead, and John jumped and ran. He was shot before he had run a hundred feet from the wagon.

"Kate had been driving, but at this time she stopped the wagon short, sprang out, cut one of the horses loose, the one said to have been given her by her wooer, and sped away on it. One of our party shot her horse under her. It rolled over on her and before she could extricate herself we overtook her.

"We dismounted and went toward her ,expecting to help her, and with no thought of trouble. But, my grief, how she did fight. She fought tooth and nail like a tigress and we had to handle her like a bucking broncho. At last, she was firmly tied, hand and foot, and thrown over the front of the saddle of one of the men.

"When we got back to the wagon we found that the old woman within had been killed by a bullet. The old man and John were dead, and we found our own poor comrade stark dead on the prairie, guarded by his faithful horse, which stood over him like a sentinel.

"Kate calmly admitted that they had killed Dr. York and many others, burying their bodies in the orchard.

"We asked her why they did it, asking why some of the people who were known to have no money had been killed.

"'I liked to see the blood come,' she answered.

"As she talked I thought of the time I sat, at her invitation, on that fatal bench, and the goose flesh came all over me. The others were as absorbed as I, when she turned suddenly, with wonderful agility, grabbed the gun from the belt of her neighbor and fired at him point blank. The bullet buried itself in his arm.

"Before she could make another move a bullet whizzed through the air from the opposite side of the embankment and struck her square between the eyes. With a groan, she pitched forward across the bodies of her father, mother and brother. It was all done in a flash, and it was fully a minute before a word was spoken.

"The man who had fired the shot seemed to be the only one who had not fallen a victim to the spell of this copperhead snake. It seemed he had anticipated some such move on her part from the beginning, and in consequence was the only one on his guard.

"A sigh of relief went up from us all when the last of these cut throats was buried. We burned every trace of them and made a compact not to reveal the names of the vigilantes nor the fate of the Bender family.

"We returned to the house and excavated where traces of clay showed on top of the black loam soil of the orchard. We turned up the body of Langchor and his 7-year-old daughter. The body of the man, as in all other cases, was naked, but the arms of the little girl were tightly clasped around his neck, and in her hands were clutched handfuls of clay, showing that she had been alive when buried.

"We then notified Senator York, and 200 men were on the place the next day. We allowed a story to circulate that the Bueders had gotten away some time before and that our attention had been attracted by the deserted appearance of the place, and the disturbance of a starving calf. This was largely in order that the attention of the supposed confederates of the Benders might not be attracted to us."

It is not known how many murders the notorious Bender family committed during their stay in Labette county, Kan., in the early '70s. It is known, however, that no member of the family was ever punished for any of the crimes committed by them. The family consisted of William Bender about 60 years old; his wife, about 55 years old; Kate, about 25 years old, and John, perhaps 23. Kate and John were children of William Bender by a former wife.

In the early '70s the only roads were trails across the Kansas prairies, and the Bender farm was located on what is now the northeast quarter of a section. The house stood on what is now the north line of the section and was on the main traveled road between Osage Mission and Independence. Here the Benders kept a little store, supplied with food for man and beast, but it is said to have been more of a decoy for weary travelers than anything else. Here it was that many crimes were committed of which the world will never know.

Kate Bender professed to be a magnetic healer. A description of the house in which these crimes were committed reads like fiction; nevertheless, what was discovered after their sudden departure bears out all the details. It was a small frame house, not more than 16x20, and fronted north. There was a door at either end and the room was divided by a canvas partition, drawn tightly over upright scantlings. This partition was the death trap. The victim was decoyed to a seat close against the canvas and Kate did the murder.

Nine bodies in all were found, but that probably represents the killing of the last six months of the stay of the family in the country. With the exception of a little baby, all the bodies had their throats cut and all bore the marks of two hammers. A shoe hammer and a blacksmith's hammer were found in the house.

Kate used the former from behind the canvas and the old man followed with blows on the temple with the blacksmith's hammer. Afterward a loose board was taken up and the throat cut. Then the body was robbed of clothing and valuables and cast into the cellar to await a convenient opportunity for burial.

The deed that drove the Benders to flight was the murder of Dr. York, of Independence, Kan. The Benders decoyed him into their slaughter pen and killed him. His brother, Col. A. M. York, of Fort Scott, instituted a search. The grave of Dr. York was found on the Bender place; it had sunk and the loose earth was easily penetrated with a wagon rod. The grave was opened and the body of Dr. York was exposed, face downward, naked, throat cut and skull broken. This was in the orchard.

In the garden two more graves were found, three bodies in one and four in the other. In one was the body of a baby. All except the baby were naked. Before this a body had been found some miles distant in Cherryvale, making nine in all.

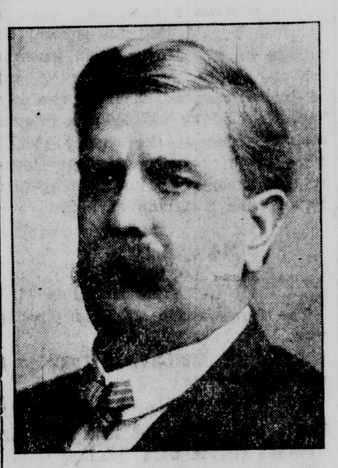
# HON. N. J. WINTERS

**A Candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.**

The Miland Standard says: Nova J. Winters, of this city, has concluded to again become a candidate for the office of railroad and warehouse commissioner.

In 1904 he was a candidate for the same position before the democratic convention of that year, when Rube Oglesby was nominated by a narrow margin over Mr. Winters, who was the leading candidate other than the nominee.

He made a thorough canvass of the state at that time, and wherever



he went and became acquainted, there were his friends.

Mr. Winters has been an honored citizen of this county for more than 36 years. His democracy has been of the unquestioned kind that has always been used in the upbuilding of the party and for the success of democratic principles everywhere.

He is in the prime of life, possessed of rare intelligence and business capacity, with an extensive knowledge of men and business affairs, gained in the school of experience which well fits him for the place.

He is a fair-minded, upright, honest man, of splendid judgment and discretion, who can be relied upon to enforce the law, and at the same time deal justly with both the railroads and the people.

His friends over the state are many, and will take an active part in securing his nomination and election.

His financial circumstances will not permit him to canvass the state thoroughly at this time, but he is rich in the friendship and esteem of those who know him, and upon them he must depend for his success.

He will make a splendid man for the place, and we wish him success.


### A Revelation.

It is a revelation to people, the severe cases of lung trouble that have been cured by Foley's Honey and Tar. It not only stops the cough, but heals and strengthens the lungs. L. M. Ruggles, Reasnor, Iowa, writes: "The doctors said I had consumption, and I got no better until I took Foley's Honey and Tar. It stopped the hemorrhages and pain in my lungs and they are now as sound as a bullet."—Arlington Pharmacy.


### LINCOLN ITEMS.

Lincoln, Mo., July 15.

William Bowmer, of Houstonia, was called here by telegram last Tuesday on account of the serious sickness of his sister, Mrs. Addie Means.

The people of Lincoln would like to have at least one or two political speeches before Aug. 4. Can't some of the candidates for governor make us a speech?

Dr. Walton, of Ionia, attended the meeting of the Benton County Medical society here last week.

Quite a number of our citizens are attending court at Warsaw this week.

We expect many business changes here in the near future.

The ladies of Bethel Baptist church will give an ice cream social here next Saturday night.

The residence of B. F. Hadden is undergoing a coat of paint, which greatly adds to its appearance.

Dr. Sands, of Cole Camp, passed through here today, on his way to Warsaw.

The new crop of wheat is now being threshed. The grain is very good, but the yield is poor. The price paid here is 72 cents.

Arthur Reeves went to Black Oak last Wednesday on business.

### The Gun Club Shoot.

The Gun club shoot Friday afternoon resulted in the following scores: John McGrath and J. B. Brown, 21 each out of a possible 25; Jesse Neff and J. R. Linabary, 19 each; John Kaiser, T. H. Johnson and Frank Raymond, 18 each; Sam Fell, Carl Harter and Charles Cullom, 17 each.


Delay in commencing treatment for a slight irregularity that could have been cured quickly by Foley's Kidney Remedy may result in a serious kidney disease. Foley's Kidney Remedy builds up the worn out tissues and strengthens these organs. Commence taking it today.—Arlington Pharmacy.


### Another Wreck Victim Leaves.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

W. E. Sharp, a Western Union Telegraph lineman, who was injured in the Missouri Pacific collision west of Lamonte, was taken to Kansas City, his home, on Missouri Pacific train No. 1, Saturday.

A young man in New York was arrested for kissing girls on the street, but explained he kissed them because seeing so many pretty girls set him crazy. What a wave of osculation would strike Baltimore, exclaims the Baltimore American, if the number of pretty girls turned masculine heads like that.

### Is Against Mr. Bryan.

J. West Goodwin returned Saturday night from Denver, where he had been attending the democratic convention.

Col. Goodwin says that the Denver newspaper which quoted him as being for Bryan was altogether wrong, as he is as much against the democratic candidate now as he ever has been, if not more so. He wants it known that he is for Taft for president.

### To Kill Unmuzzled Dogs.

Mayor Babcock has instructed the police to kill all dogs that are without muzzles in Sedalia during July and August. The order is timely and should be enforced without fear or favor. The life of one child is worth more than all the dogs in Missouri.

# CHANCE FOR HAWKEYE STATE

**Iowan Says He Believes His State Will Go for Bryan.**

Des Moines Ia., July 14.—"The battle ground of the presidential campaign will be in the middle west this year, and I believe Iowa will be in the democratic column when it is all over," said Hon. Jerry B. Sullivan.

"When the progressive or Roosevelt republicans of this state and all of the democrats compare our platform and candidate I do not see how they could vote for any other party than the democratic. The people know that Bryan will carry out the progressive principles according to the wishes of the people, irrespective of the Roosevelt policies.

"So, in view of all this, I candidly believe that Iowa will go democratic for the first time in its history."

### To Run Trains by Telephone.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad will initiate a new train dispatching system wthin the next thirty days. It will use telephones to direct themovements of trains, instead of the telegraph system now in vogue.

Officials of the Lackawanna said that the system had been adopted by the road because it would facilitate the moving of trains and also would be economical, as the 8-hour law for telegraph operators had put railroads to additional expense.

The work of installing the new system is under way and on some divisions will be adopted within the next month.


# GREAT SHOE SALE

**The Greatest Sale in the History of Sedalia!**

Women's Patent Oxfords
**$2.00**
Formerly $3.50 and $3 00

Women's Patent and Kid Oxfords
**$1.50**
Formerly $2.50 and $2.00

One Lot Women's Kid Oxfords
**$1.25**
Formerly $2.50

1 Lot Women's Kid Oxfords
**$1.00**
Formerly $1.50

One Lot Men's Patent and Kid Oxfords
**$2.50**
Formerly $4.00 and $3.50

One Lot Men's Patent and Kid Oxfords
**$2.00**
Formerly $3.50

ALL KINDS OF MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS, PRICE 50c UP

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY

GOOD GOODS NOTHING SHODDY LATEST STYLES

**People's Shoe Store**

204 SOUTH OHIO STREET


# BRYAN HAS GOOD CHANCE

TO CARRY THE EMPIRE STATE AT THE ELECTION IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

## SO SAYS THE LEADER OF TAMMANY

**"Harmony" Is the Battle Cry in New York, and If It Is on the Level It Means Much When Votes Are Counted.**

New York, July 14.—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and several of his personal following arrived in New York yesterday from the democratic national convention in Denver. Mr. Murpny says he believes the democratic national ticket has a good chance of carrying New York state this year.

"Everything in this state is harmonious now," he said. "The upstate leaders with whom I have talked since leaving for the west seem to think the outlook in their districts is very bright. I am sure that the states in the middle west can be relied on, too, for Bryan and Kern."

Mr. Murphy would not discuss the handshaking episode at Lincoln, where he was met at the railway station by the democratic candidate for the presidency. Martin W. Littleton was quite willing to describe the meeting, however.

"It was a very cordial greeting," said he, with a smile.

"On both sides?"

"Cordial on both sides."

### Death of an Infant.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Ruby Redmond, the 17-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Redmond, died of summer complaint at her parents' home, 1419 West Tenth street, at 10:10 o'clock this morning. Funeral services will be held at Sacred Heart church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and burial will be made in the Catholic cemetery.


**HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD**

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID AT ALL TIMES. CALL AT 116 SOUTH KENTUCKY AVENUE.—ROBERT BIGGS.

# No Half-Way Measures HERE

OUR Mid-Season Clearing Sale is the talk of the town. Never before such bargains in desirable merchandise as now. Values eclipse anything ever before offered even by us. You are invited to attend.

All charge accounts suspended during this sale.

St. Louis Clo. Co.
Outfitters for Men and Women.


# LETTERS FROM TOILERS

THEY TOOK THE PLACE OF THE REGULAR SERMON SUNDAY EVENING.

## REV. J. B. TOOMAY'S NEW METHOD?

Former Pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Sedalia, But Now a Resident of World's Fair City.

The Rev. J. B. Toomay, former pastor of the Second Congregational church of Sedalia, was written of as follows in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Sunday:

The Rev. John B. Toomay, of Fountain Park Congregational church will not preach a sermon at Sunday's night's services. Instead he will read the replies which have been made to letters he sent out during the week to men who work with their hands.

These, he said last night, will be more eloquent than any sermon, in that they will show how these men regard the church as it is conducted today.

"The questions which I asked," said Dr. Toomay, "were these:

"'Why do not more men who earn their bread by manual labor attend the churches?'

"'How could the church be more helpful to you?'

"'Tell what you think of the Bible?'

"'What is your opinion of Christ?' and 'Where do you gain your chief comfort in life in the hours you are not at work?'

"My questions have been very well received. In many cases I put them personally to workmen whom I chanced to meet. Not one of them was discourteous.

"I find that men who work are deeply interested in these questions. Most of them have a strong basis of religious feeling. Many say in their answers that there has been too great a movement of churches to the West End. Others show that they believe they are not well dressed enough to attend Sunday services, though they would be glad to do so but for that reason.

"I am in hearty accord with most of the opinions expressed in the letters. They open up the grave question as to whether the churches are really representing Christ as they should."

### LAMONTE ITEMS.

Lamonte, Mo., July 15.

Miss Marie LaBelle, of Sedalia, is visiting Miss Mary Buckley.

Verner Terry, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. J. J. Penquite, returned to his home at Kansas City Sunday.

W. T. Cobb and wife are visiting at Excelsior Springs.

Miss Mamie Rudy, of Kansas City, who has been visiting here, returned home Tuesday morning.

Miss Edith Reavis left Saturday for a visit at Green Ridge.

Dale Wensell and mother visited at Houstonia Sunday.

Mrs. Murray and children, of Kansas City, are visiting relatives here.

The ladies of the Catholic church served ice cream and cake on the lawn here last Saturday afternoon and evening. They realized quite a nice sum for their trouble.

Mrs. Price Agee, of Knob Noster, who has been teaching voice culture here, will give a recital at the Christian church here Wednesday, July 15. All are invited to attend.

Mrs. R. H. Wheeler and daughter, Miss Rowena, left Wednesday for a visit at Warrensburg.

Mrs. Lucas left Tuesday for a visit with relatives and friends in Kansas City.

Mrs. Sam Hull is very sick at her home in this city.

Roy Hughes, of Sedalia, visited here Sunday.

Mr. Collins, of Smithton, and Ben Penticuff, of Knob Noster, spent Sunday with Elbert Taylor.

Prentice Chipley, of St. Louis, is visiting his grandparents here.

J. R. Clark visited in Sweet Springs Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Baldwin visited in Sedalia last week.

Miss Lucile Reynolds, who has been visiting Miss Marian Clark, has returned to her home at Corder, Mo.

Mrs. W. H. Oglesby and daughter, Eunice, left Wednesday for a short visit at Warrensburg.

Miss Dimple Wimer is visiting at Houstonia this week.

### KNOBNOSTER ITEMS.

Knobnoster, Mo., July 15.

Jacob Shoemaker and wife were visiting their daughter, Mrs. S. Swope, at Windsor last week.

The Knobnoster baseball club defeated the Smithton club last Saturday by a score of 10 to 2.

Rev. W. Haden and his brother, Frank, left last week for DeKalb county to see their father, who was very sick.

Misses Prudence and Olive Hall, of Sedalia, have been visiting Mrs. M. Jackson, south of this city.

G. E. Rigg and wife spent Sunday with Mr. Rigg's parents at Higginsville.

John Crole is quite sick at his home in Pettis county.

W. May and wife, of Sedalia, were visiting friends in this city last Saturday and Sunday.

Born, in this city, Sunday, to Elder J. R. Sutton and wife, a son.

Price Agee and wife attended the funeral of of T. L. Courtney at Sedalia Tuesday.

Frank Rothwell and Gilbert Utley, with their wives, drove over to Sweet Springs Sunday.

A barn belonging to J. E. Taylor was struck by lightning Tuesday evening and was totally destroyed; also, some hay, farming implements and harness. The barn and contents were worth about $2,000.

### PRAIRIE ITEMS.

Prairie, Mo., July 14.

With less rain and warm weather, the prospects for a corn crop is much improved.

Walker Finley has been helping T. R. Melton this week.

Mr. E. Bohon and family were in the city Saturday.

Mr. Allison finished threshing a fine crop of wheat Saturday.

The ladies of the Oak Grove church will serve ice cream at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Berry Thursday evening, July 16. All are invited.

Mrs. W. A. McNulty is visiting relatives and friends in Boonville this week.

Rev. R. C. Miller filled his regular appointment here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wherley and family, of near Beaman, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Warren.

Mrs. C. D. Warren has received a handsome box of fruit from her uncle, who resides at Cedonia, Wash.

Mr. Albert Porter and Miss Allen, of near Beaman, were visiting in this neighborhood last Sunday.

# HORNE WAS NOT INSANE

WHEN COMMITTED TO THE ASYLUM AT ST. JOSEPH LAST MARCH.

## THIS IS THE VIEW OF SUPT. KUHN

Denies That Horne Was Given All Manner of Liberties—Says He Was Treated Like Any Other Inmate.

Richard C. Horne, who shot and killed H. J. Groves, managing editor, and dangerously wounded O. D. Woodward, president of the Post, was discharged from the state insane asylum at St. Joseph a few days ago, says Friday's Kansas City Post.

Horne was tried in the latter part of last March for the murder of Groves, in the criminal court of Jackson county, and after a trial lasting a full week, a jury found that he was insane when he shot Groves and that he was still insane.

Upon this verdict, Judge William H. Wallace, of the Jackson county criminal court, committed Horne to the state insane asylum at St. Joseph. After remaining there barely three months. Horne has been given his freedom upon the recommendation of Dr. W. F. Kuhn, superintendent and other officials of the asylum.

To a representative of the Post, Dr. Kuhn said:

"I recommended Horne's discharge on the ground that he was perfectly sane that he was a sane man when he came here, and that there was no evidence that he had ever been insane."

"Is it true, as is reported, that the officials of the asylum regarded the jury's verdicst in the Horne case as a 'joke?' was asked Dr. Kuhn.

"Neither myself nor any one under me ever commented upon the verdict of the jury in the Horne case so far as to call it a 'joke.' But judging from the condition of Horne when he came here, while the verdict of the jury may not have been a 'joke,' it was certainly a miscarriage of justice."

In answer to the question whether the report was true that Horne, during his stay in the St. Joseph asylum, was given all manner of liberties, Dr. Kuhn said that Horne had not been allowed to enjoy his full liberty during his stay at the asylum; that he had been given the liberty of the grounds only, and that he had to cornform to the rules as did other patients. Dr. Kuhn said that to his knowledge Horne had only gone down town twice, and that he was accompanied each time by an attendant.

"Did Horne have an understanding, as reported, with you or anyone under you to apear at the asylum only at meal times and at bedtime?" Dr. Kuhn was asked.

"I know of no such understanding," said Dr. Kuhn.

"What has been the nature of Horne's confinement? Was it changed at any time during his stay at the asylum?"

"There was no change made in Horne's confinement at the asylum. He was required to follow the rules from first to last. He ate at the same table with the other patients and had the same food."

"Was Horne sane or insane when committel to your care?"

"I regarded him as sane."

"In such cases do you act upon your own judgment or do you base your treatment of the person on the theory that he was insane as declared by the jury?"

'We treat him according to our own judgment. Of course, we consider the verdict of the jury. But when we think it necessary we act on our own judgment without any regard for the verdict."

"If you regarded 'Horne as being perfectly sane when he came to the asylum, why didn't you recommend his release sooner?"

"We make a practice of holding a person committed to this institution for two or three months in order to make certain that no mistake will be made in the discharge of such a person. The law was followed by me in every respect before Horne was released. I recommended to the board of managers at their meeting in June that Horne be released. A majority of the board must approve a recommendation for a discharge before it can be granted. The recommendation in Horne's case was laid over for about one month before it was passed upon. When it was acted upon the board granted it by unanimous consent. The recommendation was made not only by me, but also by the physicain who had Horne directly in charge."

"Did you give notice to any state official or to any official of Jackson county that steps were to be taken to set Horne free?"

"No, I did not. Under the law, this is not necessary. The law provides that notice shall be given only to the board of managers."

"Have you received a request for Horne's release from any official of the state or Jackson county?"

"I have not. Neiher did I expcet any such request."

"Do you know, doctor, that there has been a report current since the trial of Horne, that he would remain in the asylum about three months and then be released. Was there any basis for the rumor or is it only a coincidence that it happened to come true?"

"I know nothing of any such rumor. The officials of state hospital No. 2 are not in collusion with any lawyers, juries or doctors. Neither are they a cat's paw to bolster up or condemn any verdict found by a jury in a criminal court."

At the trial of Horne, three eminent physicians, Dr. Samuel W. Ayers, Dr. S. Grover Burnett and Dr. J. M. Allen, who qualified as experts in mental diseases, testified that Horne was of unsound mind and that he was a hopeless paranoiac. Dr. Ayers said that he considered Horne a dangerous lunatic and unsafe to be at liberty among society. The able attorneys for Horne based their entire case and made their arguments to the jury on the theory that Horne was of unsound mind and that he was insane when he shot H. J. Groves and O. D. Woodward, and that he had been insane for a number of years prior to the shooting. The jury by its verdict shows that it took that view of the case.

The three physicians who testified that Horne was of unsound mind were put upon the witness stand by the attorneys for Horne.

Dr. Kuhn, when asked what he thought of the testimony of the physicians who testified that Horne was insane, refused to give any opinion on the matter.

In regard to whether or not Horne was allowed his liberty while at the asylum, a newspaper man at St. Joseph said that on several occasions he saw Horne down town in the city of St. Joseph unaccompanied by any attendant from the asylum. He said he clearly remembered seeing Horne at the county clerk's office in St. Joseph, and that Horne at that time was not accompanied by any one from the asylum.

### MANILA ITEMS.

Manila, Mo., July 14.

The farmers are all busy plowing corn.

Mrs. Ferd McNutt is numbered among the sick.

Mr. Elmer Thompson and sisters, Emma and Virgie, of near Windsor, attended church here Sunday.

Mr. Harry Pottorff and sister, Grace, were shopping in the Queen City Saturday.

Misses Nora and Lula Mowery, of Sedalia, were the guests of Geneva and Media Jordan Sunday evening.

Mr. Charley Warren, who has been out to the Kansas harvest fields for the past month, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. Tom Williams and family and Jim Warren and mother dined with Bert Suhl and family Sunday.

C. A. Miller and family dined at John Williams' Sunday.

Mr. Harvey Hutchinson, of Sedalia, dined with Mr. Ben Funk Sunday.

Mr. C. E. Francis and wife and two daughters, Isabel and Grace, visited at the home of Will Leischel Sunday.

Mrs. S. Keyte and daughter, Emma, entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Keele and daughter, Pearl, Misses Grace Pottorff, Emma Thompson and Mr. Elmer Thompson at dinner Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Whipps and Mr. and Mrs. Lurix, of Kansas City, were the guests of the former's father, Mr. R. M. Whipps, and family, last week, and left Sunday for a fishing trip on the Osage.

### Pearl King to Visit Here.

Pearl G. King, a former Sedalia clothing salesman, but now in the same business at Oklahoma City, sends the Democrat-Sentinel a catalogue of the Oklahoma state fair, to be held there October 1 to 10, and which Pearl says will be "the greatest state fair held in the United States this year." Pearl is now married and he and his wife will spend the month of August with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike King, and other friends here.

### A Guardian Appointed.

G. W. Anderson was appointed guardian and curator of Rachel A. and Lillie F. Carpenter, minors, in the probate court here Saturday.

### Resigned His Position.

Christie E. Collins, who has been employed at the M. M. Stevenson Packing company, resigned Saturday.

### LOOKOUT ITEMS.

Lookout, Mo., July 14.

The M. W. of A. social Saturday evening was a success financially and socially. There was a large crowd in attendance. The evening was cool and pleasant and supper was served on the lawn. We had with us several of the county candidates, who seemed as busy as bees and whose names are as follows: Hon. E. E. Johnston, C. C. Lawson, Lon Ware, Charles Knox, George Anamosa, Jas. Connor, Mel Henderson, Clay Gorrell, Rev. Ayers. Messrs. Johnston, Lawson and Anamosa favored the members with short talks on "Woodcraft," spiced with wit and humor. Mr. Lawson and wife and Mr. Ware remained over to be present at the Children's day exercises, which were observed at Union church Sunday, and were attended by a large and appreciative audience. The exercises of the morning, after a sumptuous dinner, were followed by a short talk by Mr. C. C. Lawson and a sermon by the pastor, Rev. Thompson, of Marshall, Mo. The day was a decided success in every particular, as the little folks as well as the older children did credit to the excellent training they had received.

Miss Sallie Spears, second daughter of George Spears and wife, is in a very critical condition, suffering from a hemorrhage of the bronchial tubes.

Herman Fisher and wife, of Otterville, are visiting his mother and family for a few days.

Tom Scott and wife visited relatives here last week.

Gus Holdner and wife and Bird Dewitt and wife visited G. Holdner and family Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mary Wilson, of Hughesville, visited friends here last week.

Matt McMullin and sister, Fay, of Sedalia, visited their uncle, D. McMullin, Saturday and Sunday.

A. H. Kemp and Lon Ware, of Sedalia, spent Saturday night with A. C. Leftwich.

Miss Frances Fisher, who has been visiting relatives at Fayette, returned home Saturday.

Pearl Waller and Miss Mattie Paxton were married at Boonville Thursday. They have returned here to reside.

The sound of the threshing machine and mower is making music for the people in this vicinity this week as well as last.

E. G. Leftwich, who was severely bitten by a copperhead snake last week, is up and around, but his finger pains him at times and it is badly swollen at intervals.

### PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Mo., July 13.

Miss Jessie Wood spent Saturday with Miss Jessie Anderson.

Miss Grace Lee is visiting in St. Clair county.

Mr. Lon Baker was shoppng in Smithton Monday.

Ben Morris spent Sunday with Perry Hudson.

Miss Mata Gardner, of Beaman, attended preaching here Sunday night.

Mr. James Martin, of near Boonville, attended preaching here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Anderson were shopping in the Queen City Saturday.

C. E. and P. D. Hudson were in Sedalia shopping Friday.

The ladies of Salem church made about $30 at the ice cream supper given at the home of Mr. N. A. Monsees Thursday night.

Mr. T. W. Hudson and family and Mr. P. G. Stuart and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Chambers near Smithton Friday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Humphrey and Mr. John Cook and family visited with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wood Sunday.

George Stamberger and Clarence Hudson attended the ice cream supper at Lookout Saturday night.

Mr. P. G. Stuart and family, Mr. J. L. Anderson and family and Mrs. J. G. Stamberger and daughter, Miss Minnie, visited with Mr. T. W. Hudson and family Tuesday evening.

Quite a number gathered at the home of Mr. E. W. Wood Saturday night to eat ice cream.

P. G. Stuart was shopping in Sedalia Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Stamberger attended preaching at Olive Branch Sunday.

### IONIA, MO.

Ionia, July 15, 1908.

Farmers are very busy plowing corn, haying and threshing.

David Roberts, traveling saleman for the Riley-Wilson Grocery Co., is in our town today, talking business to the merchants.

Henry Koop, one of our successful feeders, sold to a Mr. Siegel, of Stover, thirty-four fine steers, which were weighed yesterday. They weighed 1,400 pounds and sold at 7 cents per pound.

P. R. Schnabel, our stock shipper, sent to the St. Louis market this week one car of cattle and three car loads of hogs.

Rev. G. W. Qualls, pastor of Mt. Olivet church, preached for us on Sunday last, while our pastor, Rev. Thos. Stephenson, occupied the pulpit at Mt. Olivet.

W. W. Alcorn and Bert Walkup, southwest of here, were in our town yesterday, and each purchased a new mower from our dealers.

C. O. Howe's new house begins to look home-like.

The heavy hail of July 2 so badly damaged newly painted buildings as to render repainting necessary. The same hail storm completely harvested many good timothy meadows in this vicinity.

Mr. Austin, of Eldon, Mo., was here on Tuesday, looking at the Schroer farm. Mr. Austin has lately traded for this farm. He reports that he is much pleased with the farm, as well as with the county generally.

Richard Stelljes was seriously hurt on last Sunday by being kicked by a mule. He was struck on the chin and in the side, which rendered him unconscious for several hours. Friends feared the worst, but he is getting along nicely now and will soon be as sound as usual.

### MORA ITEMS.

Mora, Mo., July 14.

Nic Staus and wife were visitors in Cole Camp Saturday.

P. G. Muller erected a windmill for Andrew Renken one day recently.

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Lewis were in Sedalia trading Saturday

Hy Mahnken and family visited on Sunday with D. Mahnken and wife.

David Holtzen shipped stock from this place to the St. Louis market Tuesday.

A. J. Crawford, of Dresden, came down Saturday for a visit with his daughter, Mrs. George Dump.

Charles Schent and family dined Sunday with D. Mahnken and wife.

Henry Holtzen is the owner of a new Banner surrey that he recently purchased of A. C. Eckhoff.

Dr. Elders, the Spring Fork physician, was here one day the past week, buying provisions.

F. S. Hunnyfelt, salesman for the Beiler Grocery Co., called on the trade at this point Friday.

Phil Seifner was hauling new wheat to Cole Camp Monday.

Mrs. Mike J. Donohoe, of Sedalia, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Farrell, the past week.

William Eicholtz, the popular threshserman, began the season's threshing last Wednesday. Wheat is yeilding good.

John M. Moss and wife were at Cole Camp Saturday.

Max Deicke was here one day the past week after lumber for his new house.

### Had Two Initiations.

At Monday night's meeting of Queen City council, Knights and Ladies of Security six applications were received, and Misses Nellie Connor and Marie Weller were initiated into the order.

*Special For Thursday, Friday and Saturday*

All Women's $3.00 Oxfords reduced to..... 2.05

All Women's $2.50 Oxfords reduced to..... 1.95

*Ponder a moment at these prices, then act quickly. Plenty of time to wear summer shoes.*

QUINN BROS.

*206 Ohio Street*


# A $250,000 BUILDING SITE

Kansas City Star to Erect New Newspaper Plant.

Deeds were filed with the recorder yesterday conveying the title of 300 feet of property having a frontage on Grand avenue between Seventeenth street and Eighteenth street to William R. Nelson, owner and editor of the Kansas City Star, says Sunday's Kansas City Journal. The aggregate cost of the property was a little more than $250,000, and it is the intention of the owner to build a new and commodious home for his publication.

The plans have not been drawn yet for the new building, but the intention is said to be to make it one of the finest newspaper offices in the west. According to the present intentions of the owner, the building will be erected as soon as possible. The architect is Louis Curtis, who has planned many buildings of this city. He is said to have in mind a building that will be distinctive and unique as a newspaper building.

The property which has come into possession of Mr. Nelson is located on the east side of Grand avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The lot numbers run from 1713 to 1733.

### If You Knew

**The merits of Texas Wonder, you would never suffer from kidney, bladder or rheumatic trouble. $1 bottle two months' treatment. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co. Testimonials with each bottle.**

### Entertained Sans Gene.

Miss Lucile Hill entertained the Sans Gene club Friday with Mrs. Byrd . Caldwell ,of St. Louis as guest of honor. The club prize, a silver fork, went to Mrs. W. H. Cloney, while the guest prize, a Congress deck of playing cards, went to Mrs. Caldwell.

### Dr. Ferguson Goes to Dallas.

Dr. W. J. Ferguson, district deuty grand exalted ruler for the Missouri lodge of Elks, left Saturday night for Dallas, Tex., to attend the national convention of the order.

### Engine Blows Up; Two Dead.

William Wetterman, engineer, and Joseph Baums, fireman, both of Columbus, were killed Sunday by the explosion of the boiler of a Hocking Valley freight locomotive at Powell Station, sixteen miles north of Columbus, Ohio.

The locomotive had just helped a freight train up the steep grade and was standing at the station when the accident occurred. The boiler was hurled sixty feet.


20 Discount
WALL PAPER
Bought in July. This discount applies to all paper—nothing reserved. 1-5 deducted from regular price.
Geo. E. Dugan Co.,
116 East 5th Street.

*A Big Helpful Economy Sale of*

# UNDERMUSLINS

This sale is an annual event, occurring each successive July—is planned far in advance and intended to provide a special chance to this store's long list of patrons to get their summer's supply of undermuslins at radical price savings—intended also as a special reason why those who may be unacquainted with our vast Undermuslin stock and the great selection to choose from may find out by personal investigation the superiority of the showing. Back of everything is the Flower Barnett unlimited guarantee of first and best quality.

*Note the Special Reduced Prices*

A great majority of the display embraces the famous Priscilla Undermuslins, the standard by which other makes are judged, for which we are exclusive representatives for Central Missouri.

75c and 89c GOWNS, Corset Covers, Chemise, Drawers, Short Skirts, etc., reduced to each..... **50c**

$1.00 GOWNS AND CORSET COVERS; our dollar assortment of Undermuslins is our pride; these are Gowns and Corset Covers taken from our regular $1.00 lines at..... **59c**

89c Skirts, at..... **69c**

$1.00 Skirts, at..... **75c**

$1.50 Skirts, at..... **1.00**

$1.75 and $1.98 Skirts, at..... **1.25**

$2.25 and $2.50 Skirts, at..... **1.69**

WOMEN'S DRAWERS — Extra special 39c values, each..... **25c**

Flower-Barnett
THE STORE THAT SETS THE PACE
219-221-223 Dry Goods Co. OHIO ST.


## POLICEMAN SHOOTS GIRL

**Button on Jacket Deflects Bullet Sent to Stop Auto.**

Chicago, July 14.—A button on her jacket which deflected a bullet from the revolver of a policeman is believed to have saved the life of Miss Emily Stribling, of Chicago, a member of an auto party fired upon in Glencoe.

Miss Stribling is in the care of a physician as a result of her wounds. She is a nervous wreck as a result of the fright she experienced when Frank H. Moore, a special officer of Glencoe, fired a revolver shot through the back of the seat which she occupied.

The automobile was driven by T. P. Henderson. He did not stop when warned by Moore, because he did not think he was exceeding the speed limit. Then the policeman began firing.

"I shot at the gasoline tank on the rear of the machine," he said last night. "I never intended to shoot the girl."

**Killed While Asleep on Track.**

Charles Tishlick, 32 years old, left Washington Mo., at 11:30 Saturday night to walk a mile down the railroad track to his home.

He sat down on the track a short distance east of the station and went to sleep. He was killed by Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 3.

**Returned From Sad Errand.**

P. E. Hurley and daughter, Irel, returned Saturday from Springfield, Mo., where they were called by the death of Mrs. Hurley's niece, Mrs. T. L. Livingston, before her marriage Miss Lena S. Rupert, of this city. Death resulted from typhoid fever last Sunday, and besides her husband she leaves her mother, Mrs. Tony Rupert, and a sister, Miss Carrie, both residing at Springfield.


*In New Location!*

*Ormond & Klueber*

*Moved from*

*317 South Ohio St.*

*to*

*316 South Ohio St.*

*Just Across the Street.*


## TWO BROTHERS DROWN

**Bathe in Old Coal Pit and Lad Steps Into Deep Water.**

Nevada, Mo., July 13.—Christian and William Johnson were drowned in an old coal pit a mile west of Bronaugh Friday night, in the sight of two brothers, powerless to save them.

William and Christian, the sons of J. P. Johnson, of near Bronaugh, with their brothers, had gone to the coal pit to bathe after their day's work.

When William ,who was 12 years old, accidentally stepped from a large ledge into deep water, Christian, who is 24, went to his assistance. Neither could swim, and in his struggles, William drew Christian beneath the surface.

Before the other two brothers could assist them, William and Christian had been drowned. Help was summoned and the bodies were recovered after two hours' work.

## HIS $10,000 PACKAGE BURNS

**Express Company Causes Arrest of a Louisville Man.**

Indianapolis, Ind., July 14.—Eugene F. McDonald, aged 26 years, who has been connected with the Co-Operative Realty Co., of Louisville, Ky., is locked up here, having waived examination yesterday in the police court, charged with attempting to perpetrate a $10,000 fraud on the Adams Express Co.

McDonald, it is charged, registered a few days ago at the company's Indianapolis office an express package which he claimed was worth $10,000. Shortly afterward it caught fire and was found to contain excelsior and phosphorus. McDonald was arrested at Louisville and brought here.

**Connor Babe Some Better.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

James Edward Connor, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Connor, who is quite ill at his parents home on West Fourth street, was pronounced slightly improved today.

**Frank [illegible] Was Acquitted.**

(From [illegible]nesday's Daily.)

Frank Bell, colored, charged with having trespassed on the Stanley farm north of town, was acquitted by a jury in Justice Rickman's court today. C. C. Lawson was the defendant's attorney.

## SWEET SPRINGS NEWS

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITY OF HEALTH DURING WEEK JUST PASSED.

**VISITING LIST IS QUITE LARGE**

**The Weekly Herald, a Splendid Newspaper, Is to Install Campbell Press—Reception for a Visiting Lady.**

Sweet Springs, July 11.

Special to the Democrat-Sentinel.

Jack Hall, of Nevada, visited his parents here the past week.

Miss Dorothy Simrall was the guest of Sedalia friends a part of the week.

Mrs. Florence Anderson and daughter, of Sedalia, spent the Fourth with Mrs. Marvin Davis.

R. H. Elliot and wife returned Sunday from a visit with Mrs. B. F. Swaggard in Kansas City.

T. C. Andrew spent Friday in Kansas City on business connected with his general store.

Mrs. J. T. Curry, of Sedalia, spent last week here with her daughter, Mrs. George Mayse.

Miss Nina Babcock, of Sedalia, was the guest of Miss Ruby Reavis last week.

T. H. Andrew returned to his home in Carmen, Okla., Sunday, after a short visit with his parents here.

Mrs. U. A. McBride and daughter, Miss Mildred, returned to their home in Marshall Tuesday, after a delightful visit of a week with Mrs. F. H. Tisdale.

Miss Nellie Hayman came up from her home near Houstonia to spend the Fourth and visit her aunt, Mrs. C. W. Hodges.

R. W. Burkhart left Monday afternoon for a business trip through Oklahoma. Mrs. Burkhart and daughter will spend the remainder of the summer here with her parents, T. C. Andrew and wife.

Mrs. Ed. Reavis and Miss Odie Perry were guests of Houstonia friends yesterday.

Mrs. E. L. Spurgeon returned Thursday afternoon from a delightful visit of six weeks at different points in Tennessee.

Pete Woolfolk, wife and baby, of St. Louis, and Miss Ruby Wright, of Appleton City, guests of T. C. Berry and daughters last week, left Tuesday morning for a short visit at McAllister Springs.

Mrs. C. L. Jones spent the week in Kansas City with her son, Roger J. Jones, who is located there for the summer.

Rev. S. F. Shiffler, of Dallas, Tex., has accepted a call to serve the Presbyterian church in this city as pastor, and will come with his family some time during the present month.

Mrs. Dollie Simrall and her charming daughter, Miss Dorothy, entertained a house party last week, made up of the following guests: Messrs. James Simrall, of Liberty; Milton Knighton, of Hannibal; Robert Estill, Girard Blair and Miss Hazel Mahan, of Sedalia.

Dr. H. L. Paul, wife and son, Nelson, of St. Louis, who have been guests of Mrs. Paul's parents, T. G. Nelson and wife, for several weeks, are in Kansas City for a short visit before returning to St. Louis.

Hon. Wm. S. Cowherd and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. John T. Harding, of Kansas City, were guests of Mrs. Ed T. Orear Saturday of last week.

Jos. F. Kahmann, of Kansas City, representing the Home Insurance Co., of New York, was registered at the City hotel Friday.

Mrs. T. B. McEntire and son, Kenneth, are in Mt. Carmel, Ill., with Mrs. McEntire's mother,

Mr. Galloway returned to his home in Independence Sunday, after a two days' visit here with the family of T. C. Berry.

Miss Mary T. Berry and Will Owens went to the country home of Mrs. Will Smith, south of this city, Friday, for a visit.

J. E. Barnett returned Saturday from a six weeks' trip through Oklahoma, in the interest of the Home Insurance Co.

Mesdames B. F. Prigmore and F. H. Tuck, of Houstonia, returned Sunday from a visit with a sister in Sedalia.

Miss Ethel D. Pickett will deliver an address in the Christian church Wednesday evening, July 15th, on the subject, "The Christian Endeavor of Today." Miss Pickett is general secretary of the Missouri Christian Endeavor Union, and is thoroughly conversant with the subject she will handle.

Dr. J. B. Holbrook, who recently graduated from the Kansas City Veterinary College, has located in this city. He comes well recommended as a young man of the highest attainments in his profession, and is worthy of a liberal patronage.

Hon. Henry M. Beardsley, of Kansas City, Holmes Hall and Albert Daniel, of Sedalia, were guests of T. C. Andrew, Judy 4th.

Sweet Springs is now a dry town for the first time in many years, the license of the last saloon expiring Saturday night. As soon as the necessary changes can be made, the building will be occupied by the Electric theater.

The management of the Sweet Springs Herald expect to install a Campbell cylinder press in their office here, which is only one step of many being taken toward the betterment of this splendid publication. The Herald has always been closely identified with the best interests of this community, and its friends are glad to note its growth and increasing popularity.

The representatives of Sweet Springs' younger social set were delightfully entertained Friday evening of last week at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tisdale, on Locust street, complimentary to their charming guest, Miss Mildred McPride, of Marshall. Those who received with Mrs. Tisdale, in addition to Miss McBride, were: Mrs. U. A. McBride, and Lieut. Richhart, a West Point cadet, who is visiting relatives in Blackburn. Mrs. Tisdale has scored many successes as a hostess, and this last party was one of the most enjoyable ever which she has ever presided. The guest of honor, Miss McBride, is one of the most popular girls in her home town, Marshall, and has many admiring friends in Kansas City and Columbia, where she has recently visited, in addition to those she made while here. Progressive whist was the amusement, six table participating. Miss Sloan, of Kansas City, was awarded the lady's prize, Miss McBride, the guest's prize, and Ed Reavis, the gentleman's prize. Mrs. Tisdale, with the assistance of Mrs. Ed Reavis, served a delicious lunch, which concluded a party charming in every detail.

The regular meeting of the Priscilla club was held Thursday afternoon with Mrs. T. C. Andrew, a number of invited guests also being present. The attendance at the meetings of this popular club during the heated term is evidence of its popularity. The fancy work feature has been dispensed with during the summer, and the meetings are of a social nature altogether. At this last meeting the vocal music furnished by Mrs. R. W. Burkhart was very much appreciated. Dainty refreshments were served and a pleasant afternoon was spent by all present.

**Fire Did $50 Damage.**

Fire of unknown origin did $50 damage at B. S. Rembaugh's bakery and confectionery store, Sixth and Ohio avenue, at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. Paper sacks, ice cream pails and other articles were destroyed.

**Little Boy Fractured Leg.**

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Samuel Rizer, the 14-year-old son of O. D. Rizzer, a Missouri Pacific conductor, fell down a flight of stairs at his home on East Broadway at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and fractured his right leg midway between the knee and ankle.

**He Dreamed He Was in a Wreck.**

George Reculider, a news agent running between Mellen and Chicago, had a nightmare at Ashland Wis., Monday.

Believing he was in a train wreck, he jumped from a two-story window over a saloon at Mellen, breaking an arm, a leg and his nose. He was internally injured. His condition is dangerous.


*Our Annual*

# July Sales

*The Ebent You'be Been Waiting for. Do Not Expect Further Reductions.*

15c yard Batistes, yard..... **10c**

25c yard Batistes yard..... **15c**

35c yard Organdies, yard..... **16⅔c**

30c yard Persian Lawns, yard..... **22c**

35c yard Persian Lawns..... **25c**

12½c Towels, each..... **8⅓c**

25c Turkish Towels, each..... **17½c**

A big Hosiery Sale now in progress in our Hosiery Section.

Flower-Barnett
THE STORE THAT SETS THE PACE
Dry Goods Co. OHIO ST.


## KILLED WIFE AND SELF

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CITY OF ST. LOUIS OVER A 90-CENT GARMENT.

**THE MURDERER WAS A MACHINIST**

**Suit for Divorce by the Slayer Was Withdrawn and the Couple Was Reconciled Only Ten Days Ago.**

St. Louis Mo., July 14.—Two little children, orphaned and homeless after Martz Martini shot his wife to death and ended his own life early Monday, leaned over the fence of an adjoining yard and watched an undertaker and assistant carry the lifeless bodies from the house at 2335 Thrush avenue, tears streaming down their faces.

"Mamma won't ever come back any more," Irene, 9 years old, said to Margaret, a year her junior.

"Anyhow, sighed Margaret, "papa won't whip us any more now."

That the children feared their father more than they loved him was shown by their behavior after the tragedy. Their grief seemed almost wholly a dawning realization of the loss of their mother. Her devotion to them was a matter of approving comment in the neighborhood, where the family had lived a year.

Martini was 28 years old, and his wife, tall, dark-eyed and brown-haired, two years younger. He was a machinist, and, although his wages were ample for the support of his family in that modest home, he was known to all who knew the Martinis as a man of miserly disposition. This is said to have been the cause of domestic quarrels, which were aggravated by charges of unfaithfulness by Mrs. Martini.

Little Irene thinks her father killed her mother and himself because Mrs. Martini bought a housegown last week.

"It only cost 90 cents," the child told a reporter, "and mamma made it all herself. She kept saying she just had to look better around the house, or she couldn't expect papa not to fuss at her.

"When papa found about the dress he was awful mad, and he fussed at mamma. He fussed at her most of the time, anyhow. All day Sunday he was fussing at her, and I heard him tell her he was going to kill her, but he had said that before and I didn't believe it.

"Mamma woke me up real early Monday morning to get some milk for papa's breakfast. When I got back, mamma and papa were lying on the floor, and they were dead, and Mrs. Mueller took me away."

Mrs. Mueller is the wife of Andrew Mueller, who lives at 2333 Thrush avenue. Her husband heard three shots at 5:10 a.m. and ran into the Martini home.

The first shot had gone wild and was buried in a wall. The second penetrated Mrs. Martini's right eye and probably was instantly fatal. The third entered Martini's temple. He still clutched the revolver.

Mrs. Martini was clad in the housegown which was the cause of the tragedy.

Mrs. Barbara Klein, 2247 Thrush avenue, mother of the dead woman, said Martini was unfaithful to his wife, and that this was one cause of their quarrels. Two months ago he left her, and was gone several weeks. He filed a suit for divorce, charging incompatibility of temper, but withdrew it later.

The couple became reconciled and have been living together for ten days. That Martini was penurious is the common opinion of the neighborhood, and this trait is blamed chiefly for the killing.

Martini and his wife were born and reared in Hungary and married there. The children were born before they came to the United States. Irene was born when her mother was 17 years old.

The bodies are at the morgue. For the present the children will remain in Mrs. Mueller's care.

## STORK BLOCKS A CAR LINE

**Passenger Was on Way to Hospital When Bird Arrived.**

New York, July 14.—Street car traffic in Washington street was brought to a standstill for half an hour yesterday, when Mrs. John A. Ruloff, a passenger on an Armitage avenue car, while passing the city hall, gave birth to a girl baby. The woman was on her way to a hospital accompanied by a nurse.

Dr. I. G. Rawlins, attached to the city health department, was called and later mother and child were taken in a police ambulance to the hospital.


*The Slaughter is Now In Full Swing—*

# Figures Are Cut Nearly In Two

*During This, the Greatest Clearing Sale We Have Ever Had. Be Wise, Early Comers Get Best Selection.*

Your free choice of hundreds of Men's Suits, formerly $8.50, Clearing Sale price..... **6.40**

Your free choice of hundreds of Men's Suits, formerly $10.00, Clearing Sale price..... **7.75**

Your free choice of hundreds of Men's Suits, formerly $12.50, Clearing Sale price..... **9.85**

Your free choice of hundreds of Men's Suits, formerly $13.50, and $15, Clearing Sale price..... **11.95**

Your free choice of hundreds of Suits, formerly $16.50, $18, $20, Clearing Sale price..... **15.95**

Your free choice of hundreds of Men's Suits, formerly $22.50, and $25, Clearing Sale price..... **17.95**

Boys' Suits and Men's Trousers are included in the carnage.

THE BELL
ALBERT KAHN, Prop.

**25% DISCOUNT**

On All Straw Hats!
1-4 off former prices!


**A Missourian Killed by a Train.**

Charles Green, of Jefferson City, was run over and killed by the eastbound Missouri Pacific fast mail train at Greenwood Sunday morning.

Green had been working at the wreck near that place for the last two days. Green was 25 years old.

## BURIAL OF MR. COURTNEY

**Funeral Services at Home of Parents This Afternoon.**

The remains of Thomas Lee Courtney, who died in St. Louis Sunday night, arrived here this forenoon, and were conveyed to the home of the parents of the deceased, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Courtney, 720 West Sixth street, where funeral services were conducted at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. A. H. Kokendoffer, pastor of the First Christian church.

There was a large attendance of friends who had known "Tom" Courtney from his boyhood days, and the floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, several of them being from relatives and friends in other cities.

The music was furnished by Mrs. Harvey MacGugin and Miss Lou Menefee, who sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide With Me."

The remarks of the Rev. Kokendoffer were touching and beautiful, affording great comfort to the bereaved parents and other relatives.

At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Crown Hill cemetery and interred, the following friends serving as pallbearers: Messrs. W. E. Bard, S. E. Spencer and Ernest Lamy, of Sedalia; R. M. Blakey and W. E. Roeschel, of Boonville, and W. A. Shelton, of Windsor.

**Gold Found in Boone County.**

Columbia, Mo., July 11.—Free gold in a quartz gravel bed, two inches thick, between two strata of clay, and from six inches to a foot from the surface, was found this week by D. P. Webb, on the farm of A. W. Selby, in eastern Boone county. The gold is not in paying quantities.

**The Taylor Case Continued.**

Judge George F. Longan, who has been employed to defend Charles Taylor, former night operator for the the Missouri Pacific at Lamonte, charged with manslaughter in con-

## HANDED A 26-OUNCE LEMON

**Grown on Charles Easton's Ranch, near Victoria, Texas.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Geo. W. Kemp returned this morning from Victoria, Tex., where he met Charles Easton, who sent to the Democrat-Sentinel a lemon grown on his ranch that weighs twenty-six ounces, and measures fourteen inches in circumference. The lemon was grown on a tree only two years old. In a note Mr. Easton says:

"I hand youn a lemon, through he courtesy of G. W. Kemp, of your city, who will give it to you. This is only a sample of the many kinds of citrus fruits that we raise here. Our orange trees are loaded with fruit, but not ripe enough to send you a sample. Our fig crop is immense. Our corn is ready to harvest and will make from forty to sixty bushels per acre.

"While the boll-weavil has injured cotton some, it is still good for from one-half to three-fourths bale to the acre.

"Do not let the lemon spoil on your hands. It will keep nicely for a month or more, but when you have feasted your eyes on it for a few days, make a lemonade or a few pies out of it and you will say that you never tasted a finer flavored lemon in your life.'

**Verdict in the Cole Case.**

The coroner's jury Monday afternoon returned a verdict in the case of C. A. Cole, the M., K. & T. bridgeman, who died last Friday from injuries received in the company yards here Thursday night by being run over by a car, the finding being that Cole came to his death through his own negligence.

Foreman Johnson was the only witness examined at the adjourned session. He testified that just before the accident he was sitting with Cole between two cars of their train, which was awaiting orders to leave the yards. Johnson said he was called by an employe to a car which was standing on an opposite track and while there the switch engine "bumped" the cars down the line. He ran to Cole's assistance, but was unable to drag him from under the wheels.

**DR. TOMLIN,**
**THE OLD RELIABLE SPECIALIST.**

DR. TOMLIN cures diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, Female Diseases in all their forms, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Nervous Prostration, Diseases and Weakness of men; all Blood, Skin and Nervous Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Sores, Rectal Diseases, Hydrocele and Varicocele.

SEND FOR BOOK FREE.

Address, **DR. B. F. TOMLIN,**
1100 MISSISSIPPI AVE. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dr. Tomlin & Co., the old reliable specialists, who have visited Sedalia since '96, will be at the Huckins hotel, Tuesday, July 14, 1908, one day only, and will return every four weeks.


# A GIRL'S BODY IN A POND

MURDER WAS SECOND CRIME AGAINST WOMAN LAST SEEN ON JULY 4.

## AUTO PARTY SAID TO BE INVOLVED

Machine Containing Women Drove at Night to Scene of the Killing, Not Far From Troy, New York.

Troy, N. Y., July 14.—The body of the young woman found Saturday floating in Teal's pond has been identified as that of Miss Hazel I. Drew, daughter of John Drew, of Troy. Identification was made through a brooch which was found on the waist and a hat pin which was found in a black straw hat on shore about 20 feet from the spot where the body was found.

It was at first thought that the girl might have committed suicide, but this theory was dispelled by the autopsy, which showed that there was no water in the lungs, proving that the young lady did not drown, and that her skull had been fractured by a heavy blow on the back of the head.

It is supposed that the murder occurred at some other place, possibly in this city, and that the body was taken to the pond, which is secluded and lonely, and thrown into the water with the intention of having the case appear as one of suicide.

Miss Drew was 19 years old and attractive. She had been missing from home since July 4. Following the autopsy, physicians declared that murder was the second crime against the girl. The police are seeking a man who was seen with the young woman July 4.

Chris Carpe, proprietor of a hotel near Teal's pond, which is ten miles from Troy, has reported that the night of July 4 an automobile without lights was driven rapidly past his establishment toward the pond. The occupants were two men and two women.

Detectives incline to the belief that Hazel Drew's body was in the machine, which also contained the slayer or slayers.

The girl's body was found by Gilbert Miller, who passed the place daily. Several days ago he noticed what he thought was a bundle in the water, but paid no attention to it. Finally his curiosity was so excited that he fished out the body, and identification was furnished by the initials, "H. I. D." on the brooch.

### Rev. I. W. Williams Testifies.

Rev. I. W. Williams, Hunitngton, W. Va., testifies as follows: "This is to certify that I used Foley's Kidney Remedy for nervous exhaustion and kidney trouble, and am free to say that Foley's Kidney Remedy will do all that you claim for it." Arlington Pharmacy.

..Operation for Piles will not be necessary if you use ManZan Pile Remedy, guaranteed. Price 50c. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

# WOMAN KILLED BY NEGRO

TRAMPS FIND VICTIM'S BODY AND AID IN HIS EARLY CAPTURE.

## LYNCHING WAS BARELY AVERTED

Blow of Black's Fist Ends Life of Mrs. Roy Plum, a Carnival Company Attache, at Joplin, Missouri.

Joplin, Mo., July 13.—Mrs. Roy Plum, 19 years old, an attache of a carnival company, was killed early Sunday morning by Will Wilson, a negro, 24 years old, who then tied a rope around his victim's neck and dragged her body 300 feet down the Frisco railroad tracks. There he left the body and returned to his quarters. He was tracked by his bare footprints and discovered just thirty minutes later at 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

The negro was arrested by Marshal Ote Barnard, his deputy, and J. G. Miller, proprietor of the carnival company, and spirited away to escape a mob of employes who had secured a rope with which to lynch him. He was later taken to the county jail at Carthage. During his stay at Carl Junction he broke down and later he confessed to Jailer Weaver of the Carthage jail.

The negro broke into Mrs. Plum's quarters in one of the carnival company's cars and when she resisted struck her a terrible blow on the temple, which killed her. The car, alongside which he dropped the body after dragging it 300 feet up the tracks, was occupied by three tramps. One of these, coming to the door, saw the body lying across the track and notified his companions. These, in turn, ran down the track and awoke the carnival proprietor, telling him of their find. Miller notified the authorities at Carl Junction and the search for the negro began.

From the car door, they traced where he had dragged his burden by the discovery of an occasional side-comb, handkerchief or piece of the dress. On arriving at the spot where the body lay, they detected a number of bare footprints and followed these back to the negro's apartments in the car.

Here they found him. The negro was pretending sleep and on being charged with the murder put up a bold front. A crowd of fellow employes gathered and two or three of the leaders, securing a rope, crowded around, crying, "Lynch him! Lynch him!" Fearing harm to the negro, the officers spirited him away to the Carl Junction jail. For the safety of other negro performers and employes, Proprietor Miller sent them away also.

### Four Cars Were Burned.

Four Missouri Pacific cars on the Lake City spur of the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific, three miles from Independence, were burned yesterday.

There were nearly 500 bad order cars in the string, but only the number stated were destroyed.

Whether the fire was caused by tramps or a switch engine is not known.


## WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DESSERT?

Try JELL-O, the dainty, appetizing, economical dessert. Can be prepared instantly—simply add boiling water and serve when cool. Flavored just right; sweetened just right; perfect in every way. A 10c package makes enough dessert for a large family. All grocers sell it. Don't accept substitutes. JELL-O complies will all Pure Food Laws. 7 flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Cherry, Peach.


### Fast Freight Is Ditched.

A fast freight in charge of Conductor Reece Hughes, running ahead of No. 8, the Missouri Pacific fast mail train between Kansas City and St. Louis, went into the ditch between Lee's Summit and Greenwood Friday afternoon, tearing up about 1,500 feet of track and piling nineteen box cars along the right of way.

The freight was running late in an attempt to make Greenwood to take the siding ahead of No. 8. It is supposed a drawhead pulled out in the middle of the train and dropped onto the track, causing the cars to go into the ditch.

All main line passenger trains were detoured over the Kansas City-St. Louis line of the Rock Island.


Bees Laxative Cough Syrup for young and old is prompt relief for coughs, croup, hoarseness, whooping cough. Gently laxative. Guaranteed. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.


### Bought a Ford Roadster.

J. R. Dillon, of Sedalia, Mo., bought a Ford roadster here last week, which he drove home.—Kansas City Star, 12th.

# THE PICTURES ARE VILE

SOME OF THOSE FOUND IN KANSAS CITY, MO., ARE TO BE "SUPPRESSED."

## MOVING PICTURE MAN ARRESTED

Miss Beebe Thompson, a Settlement Worker, Pronounces at Least One Show at Exceedingly Rotten.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—Following up the plan outlined some time ago, looking to the better morals of the children and youths, especially in the crowded tenement districts, the Franklin Institute recently instructed Miss Bebee Thompson, a settlement worker, to make an investigation of the pictures shown by the cheap amusement companies of the city.

As a result one proprietor, J. J. Dunn, who conducts the "Fairyland" show at 1329 Grand avenue, has been cited to appear in police court today and answer charges of exhibiting immoral pictures.

Others have been found at various places which do not tend to elevate or instruct the youth or older persons, and complaints will be lodged with Mayor Thomas T. Crittenden, Jr., and an effort made to suppress all such pictures as "The Young Model, "The Thaw-White Tragedy" and others of like nature.

It is not the object of the workers, they allege, to suppress the moving picture shows, for these are the amusement places of the poorer classes, and if properly regulated, will prove a benefit.

The report submitted by Miss Thompson is thorough and covers every amusement place of the moving picture class in the city.

Those pictures which were found to be pleasing were complimented, and those of an immoral nature censured.

The mutoscope comes in for most of the censure, for it is in these penny-in-the-slot machines that most of the pictures which were disapproved were found.


"Health Coffee" is the cleverest imitation of real coffee yet made. Dr. Shoop created it from pure parched grains, malt, nuts, etc. Fine in flavor—is made in just one minute. No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. Sample free. Sold by J. R. Williams.


### Missouri Pacific Earnings.

The following railroad earnings are reported from New York:

Missouri Pacific—First week in July, $606,000; decrease, $46,000.

Central branch, Missouri Pacific—First week in July, $18,000; decrease, $2,000.


Any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure. Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets quickly stop headache, pains of women, etc. 20 tablets, 25c. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Store.


### The Gorley Case Continued.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The preliminary examination of Thomas Gorley, charged with having ravished his 16-year-old step-daughter, Kate Amos, was continued until July 25 by Judge Rickman today.

# ON A LID-LIFTING TOUR

SALOONS AND DIVES FOUND TO BE WIDE OPEN ON SABBATH DAY.

## MANY UGLY RUMORS ARE VERIFIED

Sunday Night Reveals Uncontrolled Lawlessness in the County—Assistant Kennish Is to Investigate.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—Some of the members of the Clayton grand jury being of the "show me" type of Missourians, growing tired of the repeated rumors of the lawlessness of South Broadway dives and saloons in St. Louis county, without any convicting evidence, took a trip through the district Sunday night.

Yesterday one of them said in Clayton that, although he had traveled through the west in its wildest days, he never saw anything there to compare with the lawlessness of this district. The trip has caused a good deal of comment at the county seat.

Just what the members will do with their personal evidence is now a matter of surmise. The evidence could be used to bring indictments, it is said. Several of the members of the party say that most of the dozen saloons in that district were running wide open, and only a few took precautions.

Improper conduct on the part of men and women, with seeming indifference to the public eyes, and loud cursing and swearing were some of the common things, they say.

"We had a drink in every place we visited," one member of the party said, "and we didn't skip a resort. No questions were asked us. The waiters and bartenders were too busy waiting on the crowds to ask questions.

"At some places we had to fight our way to the bar through the struggling crowd before we could attract the attention of the bartenders. At several of the bars four and five men were waiting on the trade, and the money was rolling in hand over fist. The most open violator of the law was a man who has no saloon license at all. His place was wide open. Four bartenders and the 'boss' were waiting on the struggling mob, which was composed largely of negroes.

"At another place we went into a grove and had to wait a long time before we could get served. The tables were all occupied by men and women and we had to sit on a board. In many of the places we met the proprietors, being introduced to them with aliases. We talked the lid question over with them, got their ideas, sympathized with them, bought a drink and then said good by. We had no idea the locality was so bad."

Beer and highballs were the most popular drinks, according to the investigators. Any kind of dancing went at most of the dancing pavilions, with plenty of drinks between dances. Small boys were seen to buy drinks. This is the first time in the history of St. Louis county that members of a grand jury have been known to go out on a tour of this kind.

### Kennish Leaves Capital.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 14.—Assistant Attorney General Kennish left for St. Louis county last night, where he will take part in the proceedings against the Belmont club, whose case comes up today.

Mr. Kennish will also take part in the grand jury proceedings in the matter of probing into alleged violations of the gambling and anti-Gramshop laws.

Complaints of such violations were made to Governor Folk by R. B. Denny, a member of the grand jury, whose letter was delivered by the governor to Mr. Kennish with instructions taht he make inquiry into the matter.

### No Boom at the Shops.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

There is not to be a general resumption of business at the Missouri Pacific shops tomorrow, despite the fact that a local newspaper a month ago said the grand opening would occur on either July 6 or 13, and wanted its readers to "stick a pin on those dates."

There is no change in the local situation. The business of the company does not yet warrant putting to work a full force of men in all of the departments, it is said, and it will likely be some time in August before an order is given to put all of the old men back to work, together with many more men.

Many of the former employes have secured situations elsewhere since the shops closed on February 20, and will not return here. A local machinist stated to the Democrat-Sentinel Saturday that there are now fewer than sixty members of the union in Sedalia, and there has also been a material reduction in the ranks of other unions.

In the meantime, car repairers are still in demand, and all carpenters who apply will be put to labor on piece work.

# LOOKS BAD FOR MINISTER

HE IS CHARGED WITH HAVING CAUSED DEATH OF YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER.

## RUINED BY REVEREND CLYDE GOW

This Was the Statement of the Girl on Her Death Bed—A Physician Also Implicated in Lincoln County Case.

Troy, Mo., July 15.—Rapid progress was made yesterday in the case of Dr. W. A. Hemphill, charged jointly with Rev. Clyde Gow with the death of Miss Lizzie Gleason, a young school teacher of Elsberry, Lincoln county. As early as 10 o'clock the jury had been selected and was sworn in by Judge Barnett.

The first witness for the state was Mrs. Gleason, mother of the dead girl. Her testimony was strong and unshaken by the defense.

The dying statement of her daughter, Miss Lizzie, was admitted by Judge Barnett, after being vigorously opposed by attorneys for Dr. Hemphill. On her deathbed, Miss Gleason stated that Mr. Gow accomplished her ruin and downfall, that Dr. Hemphill performed the operation that caused her death, and that she was sent by Gow to Dr. Hemphill for the purpose of having the operation performed.

After Mrs. Gleason's examination and evidence, Dr. Bailey the family physician of the Gleason's, was put on the stand. He stated that he was called in just before Miss Lizzie died, and that she died from peritonitis, caused, in his opinion, by traumatic causes, and that he asked Dr. Hemphill what he had to say. Hemphill stated, said Dr. Bailey, he did not do it for a money consideration.

The young woman told her mother just a few hours before she died, the mother said, what Gow and Hemphill had done, and that she had promised never to reveal it, and if she got well she must never let it be known, but if she died she didn't care.

The last witness examined was Dr. R. M. C. Connell, bacteriologist to the state board of health, who was on the stand when the court session closed.

His testimony referred to his connection with the case as an expert, upon invitation of the coroner, and contradicted statements of Dr. Hemphill regarding Miss Gleason's condition.

Miss Gleason was 23 years old and died February 25, 1908. The operation was performed on a Thursday and she died the following day.


Foley's Orino Laxative, the new laxative, stimulates, but does not irritate. It is the best laxative. Guaranteed or your money back.—Arlington Pharmacy.


# POLISH PLOT AGAINST CZAR

More Than 100 Alleged Conspirators, Men and Women, Under Arrest.

Berlin, July 15.—A news bureau has received a private dispatch from Sosnowice, Russian Poland, stating that a plot against the life of Emperor Nicholas has been discovered there. The conspiracy acording to the dispatch, was well planned and had many ramifications.

More than a hundred men and women were arrested at Sosnowice, harged with being implicated in the plot, and other arrests are pending. The railway station is guarded by gendarmes and coosacks, and the fronters are beng closely watched.


To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock's Blood Bitters, the great system tonic and builder.

Itch! Itch! Itch!—Scratch! Scratch! Scratch! The more you scratch the worse the itch. Try Doan's Ointment. It cures piles, eczema, any skin itching. All druggists sell it.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) correct the liver, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

Cures baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mama's sore throat, grandma's lameness.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, the great household remedy.


### Beautiful Barber Shop.

Emmet Bealert, the West Third street tonsorial artist, has just completed the repapering and repainting of his shop, the work having been done by Dugan & Co., and he now has one of the cosiest places in central Missouri.


One application of ManZan Pile Remedy, for all forms of Piles, soothes, reduces inflammation, soreness and itching. Price 50c guaranteed. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.


### Will Abolish Post Office.

The post office at Dundee, on the Missouri Pacific, has been abolished effective July 31.


Rheumatism promptly driven from the blood with Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy. A test will surely tell. In tablet or liquid form. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Store.

LOONEY & BLOESS LUMBER CO. FOR RUBBER ROOFING, $1.50 PER SQUARE.

# BIG SALE

**This week only, you cannot afford to miss it. It will pay you to lay in your fall supply at the prices we will make you on Dress Goods and Silks and the following articles:**

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.50, this week, yard..... 95c

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.25, this week, yard..... 85c

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for $1.00, this week, yard..... 69c

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 75c, this week, yard..... 48c

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 60 and 65c, this week, yard..... 38c

All our woolen and silk dress goods we sold for 50c, this week, yard..... 29c

All our woolen dress goods we sold for 25 and 35c, this week, at..... 18c

Amoskeag apron gingham, worth 8 1-3c, this week, at, yard..... 5c

All the best brands of calico, Americans and Simpsons, at, yard..... 4½c

Hope bleached domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... 6½c

Good bleached domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... 5c

Good heavy L. L. brown domestic, yard wide, this week, yard..... 5c

Large size good sheets this week at..... 45c

Large size bleached Pepperell sheets this week at..... 55c

25 per cent off on all jackets, skirts and shirtwaists.

$6.50 to $7.50 silk petticoats, this week at..... 4.50

$5.00 to $6.00 silk petticoats, this week at..... 3.50

$4.00 to $4.75 silk petticoats, this week at..... 2.75

All summer wash goods at about half price.

Every article in the store that we have not mentioned above will go at reduced prices. Now is your golden opportunity, take advantage of this sale. We willl not accept 'phone orders.

**G.B. Stotts & Son**
214 OHIO STREET


# BRYAN WAS INTERESTED

Statement of Republican Treasurer Attracted the Democratic Candidate.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 15.—Mr. Bryan this morning was especially interested in the announcement made by Republican National Treasurer Sheldon that he would not before the election make known the contributons made for the republican campaign, but would do so after the election.

Mr. Bryan on all occasions has manifested great gratification over the campaign publicity plank of the Denver platform, as well as the action of the national committee in line with it.

### Four Ill In One Family.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Local physicians report an unusually large number of cases of sickness throughout the city, due principally to hot weather. Typhoid fever, malarial fever and bowel trouble are the principal ailments. Four cases of typhoid fever exists in one East Sedalia family.

### Realized $25 from Supper.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

About $25 was realized from the chicken pie social given at the parlors of the First Christian church last night.


# Wood's Liver Medicine

(In liquid form, pleasant to take)

**For Chills, Fever and Malaria**

Headache, Biliousness, Constipation and all other symptoms of deranged Liver quickly overcome. A tonic to the entire system,

**Liver, Kidney, Bladder and Blood**

The $1.00 bottle contains nearly 2½ times the quantity of the 50c size. Prepared only by the

PINEULE MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

W. E. BARD DRUG CO., Druggists.

# JULY CLEARING SALE AT F. TAYLOR CAIN'S

118 WEST MAIN STREET

ALL SUMMER GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT REGARDLESS OF PROFIT—Organdies, Lawns, Ginghams, Summer Underwear, Ladie Belts, Etc., Etc. New Goods, Latest Styles, marked down—away down—come look, get our prices, whether you buy or not. We have the goods and th prices, and whoever takes advantage of these offerings will be the gainer. We are going to sell them. Come whether you want to buy or not--come, look.

**F. TAYLOR CAIN, 118 West Main Street**

# Pianos From the Factory To Your Home!

FACTORY PRODUCTION OF 12,000 "STARR," "RICHMOND," "CHASE," AND "REMINGTON" PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS ANNUALLY.

## Direct Responsibility

That's what you pay for when you purchase a Piano or Player Piano from us. Our investmemnt of over three million dollars in the retail and manufacturing industries is a solid guarantee which makes every Piano we sell worth 100 cents on the dollar.

DOES IT NOT STRIKE YOU THAT HE IS THE WISEST WHO BUYS HIS PIANO OR PLAYER PIANO DIRECT FROM ITS MANUFACTURER.

How many reasons can you think of, reasons that will convince you of the folly of buying it from anyone else?

WE CAN SAVE YOU FROM $75 TO $100 ON A PIANO OR PLAYER PIANO. THIS IS WORTH WHILE, ISN'T IT?

WE SELL DIRECT TO YOU; NO MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT TO PAY.

## Four Points of Superiority of the STARR PIANO

1. Full and mellow tone.
2. Perfectly regulated action.
3. Durability of tone, action and finish.
4. Beautiful case designs. In use in over 70,000 American homes. Used and endorsed by more than two hundred conservatories and colleges. Monthly payments acceptable. Why not place a Starr Piano in your home?

A beautiful "Richmond," "Chase" or "Remington" Piano will make your home a happy one, and prove a charming and delightful possession for life. Sold on easy payments.

The "Starr," "Richmond" and "Chase" Player Pianos bring the world of music to your door. Call and ask for demonstration we will gladly give the price and quality. Liberal allowance for your old Piano. Payments arranged to suit purchaser.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200, $214, $238, $276, $316, $347 and upwards. Terms $10 to $25 cash; balance $6 to 10 a month.

Slightly used Upright Pianos, $135, $152 and upwards. Terms, $10 cash; balance $5 a month.

Slightly used Cecilian Piano Player $160, including fifty rolls of music. Easy payments.

Second hand Mason & Hamlin and Chicago Cottage Parlor Organs; good condition; $25 and upwards. Your own terms.

Easy payments. Great price reductions this week. Railroad fares refunded in full to out-of-town buyers. Write for bargain list. We ship Pianos everywhere. Come tomorrow. Don't wait. Don't delay. Remember the place—The Manufacturer's Store.

**The Jesse French, Piano Company**

516 SOUTH OHIO STREET,
Sedalia, Mo.
E. J. ADAMSON, Mgr.
Main Offices, 1114 Olive st., St. Louis.
America's Foremost Piano House.


# TO BE HANGED THIS WEEK

THE ASSASSIN OF FATHER LEO WILL MEET DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

## HOUR OF EXECUTION IS NOT FIXED

Guiseppe Alia Retains His Fierce Hatred of the Priestrood, and Everything Connected With the Church.

Denver, Colo., July 14.—Guiseppe Alia, the murderer of Father Leo Heinrichs, will be hanged in the state penitentiary at Canon City some time this week, but the day and hour are known only to the prison officials, and perhaps has not been definitely decided upon by them.

The custom in Colorado, long followed by the courts, is to designate the week when convicted murderers, sentenced to death, shall expiate their crime, leaving it to prison officials who actually carry out the sentence to select the moment when the sentence shall be carried into effect. The law requires that a certain number of witnesses be present at the time, and in previous cases it has happened that a certain number of newspaper men have been present in this capacity.

That the death sentence under which Alia now rests will be carried into effect without interruption from the pardoning power of the state is practically certain. Governor Buchtel has stated in emphatic language that he will not even reprieve him, because he believes the sentence was lawful and just.

Realizing that the shocking nature of his crime—the killing of Father Leo at the altar of St. Elizabeth's church, in this city, while the priest was administering the sacrament at early mass one Sunday morning—made impossible the stirring of human sympathy in his behalf, Alia awaits only the coming of the moment when he shall be summoned to his death.

The greater portion of the time he lies upon his cot, his face buried in the covers, occasionally mumbling a word or two. When approached by any one he flies into a rage, even resenting the presence of jail officials. For a week he has absolutely refused to eat. On Friday last the prison physician, becoming alarmed at his haggard appearance, administered milk by means of a pump. Since then he has eaten unassisted.

Alia retains his fierce hatred of the priesthood and everything connected with the church. When visited in his cell recently by a Catholic priest he raved and stormed, and was not quieted for some time after the priest had withdrawn.

Pineules for the kidneys, 30 days' trial $1.00, guaranteed. Pineules act directly on the kidneys and bring relief in the first dose to backache, weak back, lame back, rheumatic pains, kidney and bladder trouble. They purify the blood and invigorate the entire system. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Co.

### The Tuesday Whist Club.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Mrs. G. H. Scruten was hostess to the members of the Tuesday Whist club at her home on West Third street yesterday afternoon. There were five tables of players, and the club prize, a silver fork, went to Mrs. N. J. Finney, while the guest prize, a deck of art playing cards, went to Mrs. W. F. Keyser. In cutting the cards by all the players, Mrs. Miller, of Boonville, who is visiting Mrs. S. C. Carter, won the prize, a vase. Refreshments of cream and cake were served.

Strengthen your weak stomach, heart and kidney nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Don't drug the stomach nor stimulate the heart or kidneys. This is wrong. Vitalize these weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how fast good health will come to you. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Store.

### Held on a Bond of $1,500.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

G. H Corbett, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of 19-year-old Anna Beal, was given a preliminary hearing in Judge Rickman's court yesterday, and was held to the action of the criminal court on a $1,500 bond, which was furnished by his son James Corbett.

### Officers Were Installed.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The installation of officers-elect of Apache tribe No. 55, I. O. R. M., was held last night. Will DeBold, great senior sagamore, acting as installing officer. Vic Loefler, Lester Ayers and Eugene Ayers were appointed a committee for a return baseball game with Wichita tribe on Sunday, August 2.

### George Kroencke Locked Up.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

George Kroencke, who was arrested several days ago for failure to pay a license to conduct a hotel, and who was fined $25, with a stay of $24 when he secured his license was locked in the city jail by Officer Wood today after the latter had been given a committment for Kroencke's arrest for failure to comply with the terms made by the court.

# SOME DEALS IN DIRT

TRANSFERS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN BOTH THE CITY AND COUNTY.

## WHAT THE COUNTY RECORDS SHOW

Deeds That Have Been Filed in the Office of Recorder Morey During the Week Ending July 14th, 1908.

The following transfers of realty have been filed for record:

E. Ralph Blair and wf. to E. R. Blair, W.D., 167 a. of land, more or less, in Dresden twp., $8,000.00.

John W. Payton and wf. to Fisher Quaintance and John F. Guenther, W. D., prop. E. side Ohio ave., bet. 16th and 17th sts., $1,500.00.

Sedalia Loan & Security Co. to Algetus Wheeler, W. D., prop. N. side Johnson st., near Ohio ave., $125.00.

R. L. Sanders and wf. to H. W. Knox, W. D., und. ½ interest in tract of land E. side of Engineer st., bet. Cedar and Tower ave., $3,000.00.

Ollie L. Schneider and hus. to Alonzo and Ida Graham W. D., prop. N. side 15th st., bet. Hancock and Thompson aves., $500.00.

Mary Ann Rippey and hus. to Francis B. Rippey, W. D., prop. NE. cor. 15th and Washington ave., $1,000.00.

Zachary T. Lewis to Louis Bahner, wd., 80 a. of land in Prairie twp., $6,000.00.

James R. Huntress and wf. to Joseph T. Smith and Ida H. Smith, W. D., 770 a., more or less, of land in Smithton twp., $4,956.70.

Mary A. Letts to H. M. Bohannon, W. D., prop. NW. cor. 13th and Center streets, $390.00.

George S. Turner and wf., by Atty. in fact, to Porter Real Est. Co., W. D., prop. S. side 3rd st., bet. Brown and Summit sts. $1.00 and other consideration.

I. N. McNeil and wf. to C. S. Marshall, W. D., prop. NE. cor. Broadway and Marvin sts., $1,500.00.

C. S. Marshall to Ellen B. McNeil, S. W. D., prop NE. cor. Broadway and Marvin sts. $1,500.00.

### Outlook Is Bright.

Indications are multiplying in all branches of trade that a return of normal business conditions is rapidly approaching. Railroad managers, especially, report a decided improvement and a sharp demand for cars for transportation of all classes of freight, with the possible exception of steel and iron.

A prominent railway official said at Cleveland, O., Monday, that while this branch of business continues far below normal it no doubt largely resulted from the fact that the railway companies themselves were not buying material. This state of affairs, however, could not possibly continue much longer, and the railroads would shortly be compelled to go into the market, and when they did so, the demand would be sudden as well as heavy.

Grand Chief Engineer Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said Monday that his reports showed a decided business improvement on the railroads throughout the country. Repair shop forces, he added, had been put on full time on practically all of the railroads, both east and west, and many engineers, who have been idle, are now returning to work. Mr. Stone declared the business outlook to be exceedingly promising.

Reports indicate that numerous industrial plants which have been closed down are resuming operations, while others which have been working with short forces are putting on additional help. Two furnaces of the American Steel and Wire company in Cleveland will be "blown in" this week, giving employment, it is said, to about 1500 men.

Piles get quick and certain help from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Trial box to first prove, mailed free by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Sold by W. E. Bard Drug Store.

# MUST PAY FARE OR WALK

CAN'T EXCHANGE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FOOR RAILROAD PASSES.

## DECISION BY JUDGE C. C. KOHLSAAT

If Permitted the Railway Business iMght Lawfully Become One of Barter and Sale, Limited Only By Demand.

Chicago, July 15.—"If it is lawful to make an exchange of railroad transportation for advertising, then it would be lawful to do the same in every transaction, and the railroad business might lawfully become one of barter and sale, limited only by demand."

In a decision handed down today by Federal Judge Kohlsaat, from which the above is quoted, the jurist enjoined the issuance of transportation by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co., better known as the Monon route, to the publishers of Munsey's Magazine in exchange for advertising.

The decision was rendered in a test case submitted to Judge Kohlsaat on an admission of facts and a presentation of briefs and arguments.

The government contended that the exchange of advertising for transportation amounts to a discrimination against the general traveling public, in that, according to the contentions, the value of advertising space is not fixed as is that of money.

The railroad company took the position that the interstate commerce laws do not apply to an agreement such as the one in question, claiming that advertising has a sufficiently fixed value to make it a lawful consideratio nfor the issuance of transportation.

# TODAY'S MARKET REPORT

Latest Wire Quotations on Grain, Live Stock and Local Products.

### Grain Quotations.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by **B. C. Christopher & Co., grain merchants, Board of Trade building, Kansas City, Mo.:**

Grain receipts—Wheat, 153; corn, 300; oats, 22. Wheat market, good demand; No. 2 selling at 95@$1.03 1-2; No. 3 selling at 90@99. July, 86 1-8; Sept. 84 2-4; December, 87 1-8. Corn market, slow; No. 2 white, 82 1-2; No. 2 yellow, 76 1-2; No. 2 mixed, 76 1-2; No. 3 sells for about 1 cent less. Futures—July 74, September 76 3-4; December, 55 1-8; May, 56; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 50@52; No. 2 white, 54@56. good demand

### Live Stock Quotations.

The following quotations are furnished the Democrat-Sentinel at 3 p. m. each day by **Campbell Bros. & Rosson Live Stock Commission Co., stock brokers.**

Live Stock Receipts—Cattle, 6,000; Hogs, 11,000.

Cattle market slow and dull. Best corn fed cattle $4.75; medium corn fed cattle, $6.27 1-2; Grass cattle weighing 1,200 and upwards, $4.50@$5.50. Feeders—Heavy $5.00; light, $3.50@4.50; stockers, $3.75@$4.00. Cows, Best $5.00 Stock calves $3 50@4.50; veal calves, $3.50@4.50.

Hog market—13c to 15c lower; Choice heavy over 250 pounds, 6.35@6.65; choice prime, over 200 pounds, 6.50@6.62 1-2; choice light, over 100 pounds, $6.30@6.50.

### SEDALIA MARKETS.

Prices Paid by the Local Dealers for Breadstuffs, Cereals, Etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lard, per lb | 9½c to 10 |
| Potatoes, per bu | 65 to 75c |
| Eggs, per doz | 13c |
| Butter, per lb | 16c to 20c |

**Cereals and Breadstuffs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hard wheat flour, per cwt | $3.00 |
| Soft wheat flour, per cwt | $2.70 |
| Graham flour, per cwt | $2.40 |
| Choops, per cwt | $1.60 |
| Bran, per cwt | $1.30 |
| Corn, per bu | .75 |
| Wheat, per bu | .85 |

**Poultry.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Roosters | 3c |
| Ducks | 5c |
| Springs | 12c |
| Turkeys | 8c |
| Hens | 8c |
| Geese | 3c |

Subscribe for the Democrat-Sentinel.


# Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not in itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and Indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Going direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. Without that original and highly vital principle, no such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had.

For stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and sallow complexion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend

**Dr. Shoop's Restorative**
W. E. BARD DRUG CO.


# "WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC"

'TIS FEARED 15-YEAR-OLD GIRL FROM ST. LOUIS IS ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

## EDNA COBLENZ IS NAME SHE GAVE

Escaped From a Chicago Y. W. C. A. Woman, It Is Now Believed, By The Clever Ruse of a Celestial.

Chicago, July 15.—The disappearance of a 19-year-old girl, who came to Chicago from St. Louis a few days ago, leads the police to believe that Chinese are engaged in the "white slave" traffic.

Edna Koblenz is the name given by the girl who arrived at the Union depot here Wednesday. She was found in the waiting room by a policeman, who sent her to the Harrison street annex.

The girl told the matron she had been corresponding with a man whose address was 293 Clark street. She said she began correspondence with him through an advertisement, but never had seen him.

As the address is in the center of "Chinatown" the police scented a "white slave" case. Inquiry at the number failed to find the girl's correspondent.

The next day the girl was taken in charge by the Young Women's Christian association. At her suggestion, Mrs. Barr, who is connected with the association, took the girl to the Union depot to see if the man who had been corresponding with her would appear.

While there Mrs. Barr left the girl in the waiting room to give attention to an aged woman who appeared to be suffering from an epileptic fit. When she returned the girl had gone.

Several persons at the depot saw the girl go away with a Chinaman. The police decided that the Mongolian, aided by the girl and the "old lady" had played a clever ruse on Mrs. Barr.

The baggagemaster was then instructed to notify the police when an express man would call for the girl's trunk.

Monday night a Chinaman, driving an express wagon presented the check at the baggage room. He was held until the arrival of Detectives Havern and Fitzpatrick.

When questioned about the trunk he said he was going to take it to his home. A white man, he said, had given him the check and told him to keep the trunk until called for.

# RAT POISON IN THE PIE

Aurora, Missouri, Pair Held After Analysis of Black.

Aurora, Mo., July 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kinney were arrested here yesterday on a charge of having attempted to poison their neighbor, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hampshire., and the latter's family by means of a blackberry cobbler. The arrest and the charges have created much excitement, as the two families are among the oldest and most respected in the community.

The blackberry cobbler was sent to the Hampshire house by a member of the Kinney family.

When the dish was received it had such a peculiar look and odor the Hampshires decided not to eat it and their suspicious were so aroused that they had it analyzed by a physician. The doctors declared that the dish had been adulterated with rat poison.

When their report was learned by Hampshire he referred the matter to the prosecuting officials, and a warrant was issued for Kinney and his wife. The Kinneys were released on bond to appear for preliminary hearing next Tuesday.

The Kinneys are well-to-do, and own considerable property in the neighborhood of Aurora. They declare that they have no idea of how the rat poison was introduced into the dish, if it was present, and say their sending of it to the Hampshires was the mere act of neighborly courtesy.

Hampshire is a miner and contractor.


# Live Under Canvas

Colorado is the Sunshine Land where life under canvas is perpetual joy. No dews or dampness—only the dry, clear life-giving air of the high altitudes.

Camp outfits and guides are provided at reasonable rates—nearby markets, plenty of pure water everywhere, fish and game in limitless supply—and *no mosquitoes.*

There is no restorative known to science like the free life in the open and the pure air of the mountains.

For those to whom camp life does not appeal, the best of accommodations can be had in hotels, boarding houses and picturesque lodges at economical rates.

Round trips from Sedalia to Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, **$21.30.**
Glenwood Springs, **$31 30;** Grand Junction, Delta, and Montrose, **$34 30.**
via "The Highway to the Heights"

**Missouri Pacific**

Through sleepers, free reclining chair cars handsomely appointed Dining Cars (meals a la carte), excellent train service.
For full particulars, address—

J. W. McCLAIN,
P. & T.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN


### Trains Collide in St Louis.

In a head-on colisinon in St. Louis Tuesday night on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern railway Engineer Donohoe on the St. Louis-Memphis special was killed and nine persons were injured.

The train left the union station at 7:45 o'clock and crashed into a freight train near the intersection of Tower Grove and Oak Hill avenues. The collision is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding of orders.

# SALOON MEN ARE INDICTED

Seven Bills For Violating the Sunday Law in the County.

Clayton, Mo., July 15.—Indictments returned against seven St. Louis county saloon keepers last week on the grounds of having violated the Sunday closing law were made public today.

The defendants each gave $200 bond. Members of the St. Louis county grand jury made a trip through various groves and saloon gardens just outside the St. Louis city limits last Sunday, and several of them said that at least a dozen indictments charging violations of the excise law would follow as a result of the trip.

# DROWNING OF TWO PRIESTS

While Fleeing From a Fire In a Mission They Fell Into a River.

Winnipeg, Canada, July 15.—The Roman Catholic mission at Chippewayn Lake, northwest of here, was destroyed by fire Monday, with all supplies and twenty dog teams.

While in flight from the burning building, two priests, Father Poitras, in charge, and his asistant, were drowned at Smith's landing on the Athabasca river.

# PRINCESS ALICE IS BARRED

Prohibitionists Say She Smokes and Goes to Races.

Columbus, O., July 15.—The Kentusky delegation in the Prohibition national convention by a decisive vote in caucus, have refused to invite Alice Roosevelt-Longworth to attend because, it claimed, she smokes cigarettes and attends races.

# WON SECOND IN CONTEST

American Team in Three Mile Race Next to English One.

London, July 15.—The three mile race in which the American interest at the Olympic games today was centered, was won by England, with the American team second. The time was 14 minutes, 9 3-5 seconds.

# KILLED THE WRONG MAN

HENRY LACEY, OF WEBB CITY, MO., WHO DIED IN MISSOURI PENITENTIARY.

## WAS THE SLAYER OF W.W. PARKER

Supposition Is Lacey Mistook His Victim for an Unknown Man Who Had Been Intimate With Mrs. Lacey.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 15.—A telegram was sent from the penitentiary to Webb City Monday announcing the death in the state penitentiary of Henry Lacey, of Webb City, under life sentence for the murder of W. W. Parker in October of last year. Lacey Lacey was in the last stages of consumption at the time he committed the crime, and has been in the prison hospital every day since he was taken to the penitentiary.

The crime for which Lacey was sent to the penitentiary for life was committed in his own home in Webb City. He shot Parker without a word passing between them, and so far as known there had never been the slightest disagreement.

Lacey was incensed over an alleged intimacy between his wife and a man who had formerly been a frequent visitor at the house, and the first words uttered after the shooting by Lacey to the officers who took him in custody indicated that it was not Parker whom he had intended and thought he was killing.

The death of Parker from the shots fired at him by Lacey was instantaneous, and although Lacey's wife and two other persons were in the room when the shooting occurred, none of them could recall that any word was uttered by Parker either before or after Lacey began firing at him.

# MR. KING A LITTLE BETTER

Was Able to Leave His Bed Short Time Last Evening.

Kansas iCty, July 15.—A slight change for the better in the condition of Albert King, the Journal reporter who was slugged last week by Jack Gallagher, the North End salcor-keeper, was reported last night.

He was able to leave his bed for a few minutes, and, with the help of a pair of crutches, was able to cross the room. His legs are still partly paralyzed, and it may be weeks before he recovers their use entirely.

# WON'T CONSIDER REFUSAL

Socialist Labor Party Insists on Running Convict for President.

New York, July 15.—The national committee of the Socialist Labor party, which was turned down by Martin Preston, a convict, who declined its nomination for president of the United States, decided yesterday not to consider Preston's refusal but to run him anyway.


ESTABLISHED 1880.
**McLAUGHLIN BROS.**
**Undertakers and Embalmers**
515-517 Ohio Street
Chapel and Sanitary Morgue in Connection. Prompt, Careful Service.
Bell Phone No. 8. NIGHT CLERK. Queen City No. 8.

# The Dr. Camp Medical Co.

## Sedalia's Leading Specialists

We, as specialists, recognize no superior in the treatment of chronic, nervous and special diseases of men and women. We have searched the world over in acquiring special knowledge for the cause and cure of deep-seated chronic and complicated conditions that affect the human system. Our new and perfected course of systematic medication, the modern Americanized European method of treatment is working wonders in a large number of cases heretofore classed as incurable.

By these wonderful methods the sick can now be given the benefit of a class of treatment and a quality of skill that they have never had before without going to Europe. We have brought to this city the **Great Medical Discoveries** and inventions of the old world, in addition to the very latest and best that modern American medical science has to offer for the cure of many chronic, deep-seated and special diseases that so baffle the skill of all those who employ the ordinary methods.

## WEAK WOMEN--- WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

We pride ourselves on our great achievements in restoring the gentler sex to health, strength and beauty; a clear, rosy complexion denotes perfect health. It is the health of the wife, the mother and daughter that mars or makes the happiness of home life. Many suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, well knowing they need medical attention.

**THE CAUSE** is readily traceable to some derangement of the female organs, chief of which are a depression of spirits, melancholy, a reluctance to perform cheerfully the daily duties, backache, dragging sensation, unnatural discharges, irregularities, pain in the back, sides, breast, neck or head, nervousness, bloating and sleepless nights, discoloration around the eyes, liver spots, blotches, muddy complexion. **One or all** of these symptoms are but timely warnings, and if unheeded, a life of suffering with serious complications is the inevitable result. **To all such sufferers** we extend a helping hand. Our modern method of examination and manner of procedure is without exposure; our consultation free; our special home treatment for ladies works the most happy results, put up in mailable form for those who can not call.

**THE CRITICAL PERIOD OF A WOMAN'S LIFE.**—The most dangerous and critical period of a woman's existence is during change of life, and if you have been a chronic sufferer **beware,** cancer of the breast or womb, ovarian tumors, polipi ulcerations, etc., all stand ready to wreck your hopes of a ripe old age, **and to those of you** who have already encountered these terrible wreckers of happy homes, **we bid you hope,** for it is on these malignant and deep-seated diseases that we have concentrated all our energies for years and have so perfected our methods that we cure absolutely and permanently without operations or the use of the knife, advanced cases of cancer, ovarian fibroid and uterine tumors, together with all other complications arising therefrom by our modern Americanized European method of **Painless, Bloodless Surgery Treatment for Female Disease.** Our sanitarium connection enables us to accept cases that need constant attention and those who are unable to come to our offices regularly. If you can not call, write for further information.

## TO ALL WHO SUFFER

Come to our offices and we will make a thorough, searching and scientific examination of your case **Free of Charge,** and if we find that your condition will yield to the influence of our advanced methods then we will take your case.

## OFFICES, 225 S. OHIO ST., SEDALIA, MO.

Over Smoke House Cigar Store.

HOURS—9 to 12 and 1 to 5 and 7 to 9. Sundays 9 to 12 only.


# WHO HON. J. W. KERN IS

NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRACY AT DENVER FOR VICE PRESIDENCY.

## LAWYER, ORATER AND STATESMAN

Been in Politics a Good Many Years, and Is Expected to Redeem the Hoosier State at November Election.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.— John W. Kern, nominee of the democracy for the vice presidency, was born Dec. 20, 1849, at the village of Alto, Howard, county, Indiana. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern, was a Virginian by birth, who removed to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new northern country.

John Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett, and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Ohio. In 1854, when John was five years old, the family removed to Warren county, Iowa. From the time he went to Iowa until he was 15 years old he did not see a railroad train.

The family moved back to Howard county in 1864. In the early 60s, while still in Iowa, Mrs. Kern died, two children were left, John and his sister, who is now Mrs. Isaac Engel, of Daleville, Va.

John was educated in the district schools and he continued his education by attending the Indiana Normal school of Kokomo, Ind., riding horseback ten miles each way every day. Later he taught school near Alto. He earned money to enter the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of that university in 1869. He immediately began practicing in Kokomo, Ind. He was drafted when he was 21 years old to make the race for the legislature in the republican county of Howard, but was defeated.

He was chosen city attorney of Kokomo for six terms over republican aspirants. In 1884 he was elected reporter of the supreme court. Since then Indianapolis has been his home, where he has practiced law.

He has worked in every campaign, served his country in the legislature and was the leader of his party in the state senate. He was city attorney under the last two administrations of Mayor Thomas Taggart, from Oct., 1897, to Oct. 1901. In 1900 and 1904 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated each time. Before the St. Louis convention four years ago Mr. Kern's name had been prominently mentioned among the vice presidential possibilities.

Mr. Kern, who is a man of large means, has been president of the commercial club and has always been conspicuous in all state and civic movements. Mrs. Kern is prominent in all of the social and literary affairs of the city. Miss Julia Kern, their daughter, is well known socially. There are two other children, John W. Kern, Jr., aged 9, and William H. Kern, who is now 5 years old.

There is no more popular man in the entire state of Indiana than Mr. Kern, and the opinion is general that he will redeem that state to the democrats in November, as well as adding strength to the ticket in all sections.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Special to the Democrat-Sentinel.

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 14.—Cattle receipts 8,500, including 5,000 southern. General market for natives 15@20c lower than yesterday, and fully 40 cents lower than the close of last week. Most of the good to choice steers now selling at $5.85@7.25; good to choice heifers, $5.10@6.25; good to choice cows, $3.85@4.75. Canning cows and bulls have not declined more than 10@15c per cwt. Stockers and feeders, 15@25c lower than last week's best time. We look for lighter supplies in the Texas division during the remainder of this week, and that will help to steady the market up some on medium grades of natives. It looks, therefore, like a good time to market that kind, for there cannot be any permanent advance; on the contrary, must be a further decline, as the southern division receipts increase. Outlook steady on choice stuff.

Hog receipts, 12,000. Market opened about 5c lower, closed fully 10c lower than yesterday; top for full load, $6.95. One small bunch brought $7.00 per cwt. Bulk of all the hogs sold from $6.65 to $6.85. This break is not surprising, and may go a little lower this week, but it will be only temporary.

Sheep receipts, 10,000; best lambs, 25@40c lower than yesterday; top, $6.65. Plenty of common to medium lambs unsold, and hard to get bids on. Sheep market about steady. Good breeding ewes up to $4.40; good mutton sheep, $4.35. Keep the half fat kinds at home until they are good, but do not hold the good ones for any improvement in prices, as receipts are bound to be heavy for some little time.


# Our July Clearing Sale Is On!

THE first half of 1908, just passed, has brought us by far the greatest volume of business this store has ever enjoyed—we have exceeded our highest expectations. Our stocks in every section are much larger and more complete than we have ever handled, and now the task of their final clearance is before us. In strict compliance with our imperative rule to start each season with crisp, new stocks throughout, we inaugurate the most determined July Clearing Sale ever attempted in this city. This season's choicest wares are SHARPLY REDUCED to insure a hurried and complete clearance. We make the positive statement that it's the most sweeping bargain carnival of 1908. Join the crowds of enthusiastic buyers; supply your needs for months—the savings are genuine and too exceptional to be passed by.

## The Millinery Sale You Have Been Waiting For

This annual event is anxiously waited for by thousands of customers, and they are never disappointed. "Nothing carried over from one season to the next" is the motto. The greatest bargains in fine millinery this store ever offered will be sold. Come early for best selection.

Two big bargain lots of children's beautiful trimmed hats, marked for immediate clearance; those that sold at $2 and up, now 95c; those that sold at $1 and $1.50, now..... **47c**

Your pick of women's handsomely trimmed midsummer hats that have always sold in season at $2.50, $3 and $4; July clearing sale price..... **1.98**

PLUMES — The chance of a lifetime; one of the specials—$3 bunch of three plumes..... **1.48**

## Chasnoffs 110 W. Second St.

**Single Lines Are Devoted to Items Deserving Great Prominence—Read Carefully and Grasp Fully the Significence of Every Statement.**

## NECKWEAR

Sale of several thousand new, fresh embroidered Turnovers and Collars; values in this lot up to 25c; a rousing bargain..... **7½c**

Up to 50c Lace Collars or finest Turnovers, for quick July clearance at..... **17c**

(SEE THEM ON DISPLAY.)

## RIBBONS

The Ribbon sale of the year. Three huge bargain lots just in from New York will be in this sale. Fancy Persian, plain Satin and Taffeta Ribbon:

10c value, special..... 5c
19c Ribbons, on sale..... 9c
35c (No. 80) Ribbons..... 14c

(IN THE BARGAIN BARRELS.)

## Exciting Clearance of New Summer Waists

We propose to sacrifice for immediate clearance at prices that will fairly startle all Sedalia every waist in the house. It's a sweepping event. Come and select all the waists you can use. Note the reductions:

WOMEN'S 75c TRIMMED WAISTS, 25c.

Prettily trimmed white India linon waists that have always been sold at 75c; splendid assortment; marked for July clearance.... **25c**

Women's fine white lawn waists, all over embroidery front and tucked or lace trimmed extraordinary $1.50 value, in this sale, choice..... **75c**

Handsomely trimmed $3 lingerie waists, in the July clearing sale..... **1.97**

$4 Net Waists..... $2.98

$7.50 Fillet Net Waists..... $4.48

## HOSIERY

WOMEN'S HOSE, 3c.

Women's black Hose that always sell at 8 1-3c; July clearing sale price while they last..... **3c**

Splendid Hose for men, Women and children, 15c value, for..... **9c**

25c seamless fancy Hose..... **14c**

39c gauze lisle Hose..... **24c**

## HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's large white 'Kerchiefs, and women's pure linen embroidered 'Kerchiefs; 10c value; in this sale..... **3⅓c**

15c pure linen 'Kerchiefs..... **7c**

25c dainty embroidered 'Kerchiefs..... **14c**

## LACE CURTAINS

Those worth $2.00 pair, each..... **14c**

$2.50 and $3 curtains, each at 39c and..... **29c**

3½-yd., $2 Lace Curtains, pair..... **94c**

$3 Nottingham Curtains, pair..... **1.69**

$5 fine Lace Curtains, pair..... **2.75**

## TABLE LINEN

54-in., unbleached Damask, that is worth 39c; July clearing, yard..... **25c**

75c, bleached, 64-in. Damask, yard..... **49c**

$1.50 fine bleached Damask, yard..... **87c**

## CORSETS

Girdle Corsets, all sizes; regular 25c value; in this sweeping sale..... **12½c**

35c summer Corsets, now..... **19c**

$1.00 F. P. Corsets, for..... **62c**

## BRAID

A lot of fancy Dress Braids, worth up to 15c, during this sale, yard..... **2½c**

5c Upholstery Braid, yard..... **1c**

## Gigantic Clearing Sale of Skirts

White Wash Skirts; neatly with pleats; up to $2 values, July clearing sale price..... **69c**

$2.50 White Linen Skirts, $1.87

$4.00 Linen and Mohair Skirts..... $2.50

$5 White Mohair Skirts, $3.65

Women's new pleated Skirts, with fold at bottom, our regular $3.00 value for July clearance sale..... **1.85**

$4.50 Pleated Mohair Skirts..... $2.87

$6.00 Panama Skirts, silk folds..... $3.97

$8.50 Voile or Panama Skirts..... $5.87

$10.00 Silk trimmed Voile Skirts..... $7.47

## Suits

STARTLING REDUCTIONS.

Women's Shirt Waist Suits; $1.50 value; sale price..... **87c**

$3 Persian Lawn Suits.. $1.75

$15 Panama Suits..... $5.95

$20 Panama Suits..... $9.63

$25 Panama Suits..... $12.45

## Petticoats

Up to $1.75 Petticoats..... 85c

$2.50 black Petticoats..... $1.47

7.50 rustling Taffeta Skirts..... $4.82

## Muslin Underwear

25c trimmed Corset Covers, 17c

75c trimmed Gowns, Drawers or Corset Covers..... 47c

$1 trimmed Skirts and all other garments..... 69c

$1.50 Nainsook Undermuslins..... 87c

3c NOTION SALE.

Dozen Pearl Buttons, Allen's Talcum Powder, Golden Lily Toilet Soap, Cabinet of Hair Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Good Tooth Powder, these articles, choice..... **3c**

7½c BLEACHED MUSLIN, 5c.

Soft finish, 7½c bleached Muslin; July clearing sale, yard..... **5c**

$1.25 BED SPREADS, 79c.

Fine Dimity Summer Quilts and White Crochet Spreads—hemmed; full size; actually worth $1.25; in this sale..... **79c**

39c EMBROIDERIES, 17½c.

Corset Coverings; 17 inches wide; deep embroidered cambric, with ribbon beading top; sale price, yard..... **17½c**

15c DRAWERS, 8c.

Children's good Muslin Drawers, the 15c kind; in the July clearing sale..... **8c**

SILKATEEN, 1½c.

Knitting and crochet Silkateen; worth 5c; some soiled; pay spool..... **1½c**

TO 50c BELTS, 15c

Women's fine Silk or Leather Belts, fancy buckle; 50c value; clearing price..... **15c**

7½c PERCALE, 5½c.

Double bookfold Percale, light and dark grounds; July's clearing price is..... **5½c**

10c BACK COMBS, 5c.

A lot of Back Combs that sell ordinarily at 10c, buy in this clearing sale at..... **5c**

SUN BONNETS, 5c.

Think of it. The material is worth more. Nicely made and finished 10c Sun Bonnets in this sweeping sale..... **5c**

15c SUPPORTERS, 9c.

Children's good Hose Supporters; all sizes; 15c values; to go at..... **9c**

7½c GINGHAM, 4½c.

Good checked Apron Gingham; you know the regular price—it's 7½c; clearing price, yard..... **4½c**

6c CRASH, 3⅞c.

Splendid 18-in. Crash; good standard 6c value; buy in this clearance sale at only..... **3⅞c**

TURKISH TOWELS, 7½c.

Regular 12½c Turkish Towels, priced in this rousing bargain carnival, each..... **7½c**

## Greatest Shoe Sale Ever Held

Women's Misses' and Children's Shoes and Oxfords—odd lines and broken sizes, but they are up to $3 values, for July clearing..... **1.33**

Children's $1.25 Patent Leather, three-strap Sandals..... **87c**

Children's $1.00 white Oxfords..... 65c

Women's patent colt or vici kid Oxfords in black or tan; regular $2.50 value, our unmatchable clearing sale price is..... **1.47**

Women's $3.00 Oxfords go at..... $1.95

Women's $4.00 Ties and Pumps..... $2.39

Misses' $2.00 patent and tan Oxfords..... $1.44

Women's $1.50 Shoes cut to..... 97c

Positively the bargain of the year in men's patent colt, vici kid or box calf Shoes; all styles; $2.50 and $3.00 values; your choice in this sale..... **1.79**

## Wash Goods

Splendid 10c Lawns..... 5c

15c Dimities, Lawns, Batistes and Swisses, cut to..... 7½c

Up to 25c finest White Goods..... 11½c

30 highly Mercerized Poplin..... 33c

## Dress Goods and Silks

50c China Silk..... 39c

31-inch $1 black Taffeta.. 67c

36-inch, 25c, Dress Goods.. 14c

75c fancy Mohair..... 39c

MEN'S BARGAINS.

Men's 50c and 75c Mohair and Negligee Shirts..39c

Men's 10c Linen Collars in the clearance sale..5c

Entire stock of men's up to $3.50 Hats; choice $1.69

Men's and boys' 50c Overalls will be .....25c

Men's 50c Summer Underwear .....32½c

(And Hundreds of Others.)

## UNDERWEAR

GAUZE VESTS, 4c.

Women's gauze Vests that others ask 8 1-3c for; July clearing price is only..... **4c**

Women's 25c Vests; silk tape and crochet edge; now..... **9c**

20c French rib gauze Vests..... **14c**

50c lace trimmed, fine gauze Vests..... **33c**

## LACES

Special lot of val and torchon Laces and Insertions; 5c values; to clear out at..... **2½c**

8 1-3c Laces to go at..... **5c**

10c and 15c val Laces, at..... **7½c**

25c fine Venice, yard..... **10c**

42-in., $1.50 Lace, net..... **79c**

Remnant lengths of Laces and Embroideries, marked for quick clearance at.... **Half Price**

## EMBROIDERIES

10c Swiss and Cambric Embroideries and Insertions, July clearing price..... **5c**

15c Embroideries will sell at..... **9c**

Up to 25c Embroideries, at..... **14c**

50c Embroideries or Flouncing, at..... **29c**

75c Flouncing or Corset Cover Embroidery, at..... **44c**

## GLOVES

$1.00 Kid Gloves; some slightly mussed; to close out at, pair..... **35c**

Long Silk and Lisle Gloves; all colors; $1.00 value, for..... **49c**

Pure Silk Long Gloves, $1.39 value, will be..... **79c**

## PARASOLS

Children's 39c Parasols, cut to..... **19c**

Splendid steel rod, 75c Parasols..... **42c**

$2.50 fancy handle Parasols..... **1.47**

## PURSES

50c Hand Bags, to close out quick..... **22c**

Large $1.50 Leather Bags, clearing price..... **87c**


### COLE CAMP ITEMS.

Cole Camp, Mo. July 14.

Our citizens are circulating a subscription list to have a two-day picnic about the middle of August. The money is nearly all subscribed.

Business is very good, considering that our farmers are all busy in the oat and hay field.

Gerd and P. G. Mueller shipped four carloads of calves, hogs and sheep to the St. Louis market Monday.

Fred Bruns returned to St. Louis Monday to take charge of his job with the American Express Co., which he has held for the last three years.

Dave Tucker and the Misses Emilie, Argena and Helen Boehmer, of Lincoln, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bruns Sunday.

Claus and Tillie Bruns departed for Sedalia Monday to resume their labors.

There being a merry-go-round in town, the young folks are having a fine time getting rid of their few nickels and dimes.

George Trader returned from Sedalia Monday, where he had visited his family over Sunday.

William Harms is having his dwelling and outhouses painted. Frank and Hy Esser are doing the work.

The new dwelling of H. G. Heimsoth wil soon be completed and our butcher, C. F. Schrieffer, will move into it with his family.

Wm. Harms and family visited at Cord Gerken's last Sunday.

Gerhart and Clarence Tonjes, of Nay, were among the visitors at the home of J. H. Bruns last Sunday.

Agent Schroeder, on the Rock Island at Nay, has taken a month's layoff and Gerhard Tonjes is holding down the job during that time.

Charles Botz, editor of the Sedalia Journal, and Holmes Hall, candidate for state senator on the republican ticket, were in our city last week, shaking hands with friends and voters.

M. D. Moore and several others will leave the latter part of this week for Mexico, in the interest of their land business there.

John Monsees, who has been sick for quite a while, is somewhat better.

### Paid $9,165 for a Lost Eye.

The largest judgment ever received in Labeth county, Kas., from a railroad company for a personal injury to an employe was paid Monday by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad company to John J. Quinlan.

The judgment was for $9,165 for the loss of an eye, the result of an injury suffered by Quinlan while working in the company's shops at Parsons.

### John Manus Goes to Jail.

John Manus, arrested Friday evening for using Barney Bertman's horse and buggy without the consent of the owner, was sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the county jail by Judge Clark Saturday.

SUPPLEMENT TO
Daily Democrat-Sentinel,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI.
Vol. 2. No. 169.
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

# SPEECH OF SENATOR W. J. STONE.

## Delivered at Marshall, Mo., July 16, 1908.

Fellow Citizens:

It has been said by some who oppose my re-election to the Senate that I am strong in the cities, but not strong in the country. I have read and heard statements of that kind. These statements have not alarmed me nor excited very deep concern. Hitherto, as all Missourians know, in my various political struggles, whether for personal advancement or for the promotion of public purposes I believed to be for the general good, I have relied with greatest confidence and security upon that part of the electorate known as the country people. And why should not that have been so? I was born and reared to more than half-manhood on a farm, doing the things that farm-boys ordinarily do, and practically all my life has been spent among the country people. My wife, a native Missouri girl, was born on a farm, and we were married at the old homestead under whose roof she was reared. My kith and kin, and her kith and kin, were of the country, and nearly all the associations of my life have been identified with the country and with country-folk. I feel justified, therefore, in saying that if there is any particular class of people I ought to understand and think I do understand, and with whom I ought to be in sympathy and am in sympathy, it is the country people. If that were not so I would be false to

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE.

every high impulse that should touch the heart of man. Is it any wonder then that in the thirty years and more during which, in public and private life, I have taken part in public affairs I have depended most upon and been closest to the people I have known the best? I have sometimes appealed to them for personal preferment, but oftener have appealed to them for aid in promoting measures I deemed for the public good, and have never appealed in vain. I have been honored with the good will of Missouri's splendid yeomanry, and especially honored with the confidence of the country democracy. For thirty years, in office and out of office, I have been fighting their battles, and they know it. For thirty years I have leaned reliant upon them, and they have not failed me. I am not conscious of anything done to forfeit their respect, and so when I hear it said by those who have reason to wish me misfortune that the country people have turned against me, I do not believe it. If it be true that after a long public service, as I hope and believe it is true, that the people resident in the large industrial centers of the State have come to regard me with greater favor than formerly and to esteem me as capable of representing creditably the various and important interests of this great Commonwealth, I am bound to confess that the assurance of this fact is a source of profound gratification to me. I am unable to see why a fact of that kind, if it be a fact, as my opponents insist it is, should be to my discredit. This is a wonderful and mighty State I have been representing in the Senate. Agriculture is our greatest industry—the foundation, indeed, of all our industrial activities, and those engaged in it are the people with whom I have been most intimately identified. Nevertheless, there are other interests of stupendous import whose prosperous progress is necessary to a symmetrical and vigorous growth of the State. If, as a representative of all the people, I strive to give some thought and some attention, aye, equal and impartial thought and attention, to whatever concerns my countrymen as a whole, whether they live in the country or the city, who will dare to speak in protest? Because I strive to do this am I to be told that the people out in the country have lost faith in me? I do not believe it. I think I know the country people better than those who say these things. At all events, I want to know about it and I am going out through the country to find out about it. And so, in the presence of this great audience of country people, and at the very inception of my campaign, I demand to know if any man here has any charge or accusation to make against me. If so I call upon him to speak now. I do not say this in defiant mood, but I address myself respectfully to your individual sense of justice and fair play. If you have aught to say, speak now, that I may have a chance to be heard. Do not hold your doubt or accusation or whatever it is locked tight in the grip of silence until I am gone, and then spread the poison of an unanswered charge. I am here to find out what any man has to say against me, and all I ask is a chance to be heard. I have not gone to a great city among flashing lights and spectacular environments to open my campaign, but I have come right out here among the plain country people, my oldest and hitherto, as I hope they still are, my best friends, to deliver my first public utterance in this campaign. If any there be whom I have offended, let them declare the cause of my offense. I stand ready to give an account of my stewardship and to answer any question, but beyond that I am not here to speak of things personal to myself. I have no detestation. To me the thought is repulsive of painting myself as a shining light, as a colossal Ego, the center of a system, with multitudes of men and things revolving like satellites around me. I have done the State some service, but I remain conscious of the fact that that service is not so exceptionally conspicuous as to warrant me in lifting myself by my own bootstraps to the admiring gaze of mankind, nor yet so illustrious as to obscure the achievements of other men. I am content to be a plain, blunt man—an average citizen—neither better nor worse than any other man who loves his country and strives to do his duty. I am not endowed with special omniscience, virtues or powers, and I know I am afflicted with the foibles of my kind. All I can do is to do my duty as I see it, and contribute whatever I can to the progress of my country and the betterment of mankind. I am not a pessimist. I believe that most men are honest, conscientious and courageous. I believe through the passing centuries the world has been moving and still moves along a mounting way. I believe that the average of intelligence, morality and citizenship rises from one generation to another. That the world grows better from year to year I have no doubt. But to say that we are upon the verge of the millenium, is, I think, wholly visionary. I do not believe that we have just emerged from a fresh edition of the dark ages into the light of a new dawn which is ushering in an age of endless perfection. We are simply moving as did our fathers in past ages with measured step forward and upward. Men, right-thinking men, are striving now, as in the past, to suppress evil and promote the good. In this ever-forward movement the individual man, free to act on his own initiative, is the safest reliance. The greatest liberty of thought and action consistent with good order is the best. Now and then, and here and there, there will be intrigue, lawlessness, turbulence and crime. Against all these the relentless hand of public authority must be raised. But crime is exceptional, not the rule. The rule is progress. So it is now, has always been, and will be to the end. If this were not so the tremendous strides the world has made would have been impossible. In the work men do for progress I have striven in my day to perform my part, as I shall strive to do in future. But I shall not hang any banners upon the outer wall nor blow any trumpets from the parapet. My work, whatever it may be, great or small, I shall let stand to speak for itself.

I turn now, my fellow citizens, from these reflections, which to some extent and of necessity have been semi-personal in character, to other things. I have said practically all I have to say of a personal nature. I come to you as a Democrat to talk democracy. I am not here to speak for myself, but for the Democratic party; not to arraign Democrats and sow the seeds of dissension, but to attack the Republican party and expose its unworthiness; not to pronounce a biographical eulogy on myself, but to discuss great questions of party difference in which the people of the State and Nation must inevitably be profoundly interested. We are entering upon a campaign of immeasurable import to the American people. The two great political parties have promulgated their national platforms and nominated their presidental candidates. And now once again these two old combatants, the Democratic and Republican parties, ready for the fray, confront each other like gladiators in the arena of the Nation. Today I shall talk chiefly of national candidates and national questions. Later on, after the State tickets have been nominated and the State platform adopted, I will devote more attention to State questions and discuss them at greater length than on this occasion.

### TAFT.

At the outset it is well to take a measuring glance at the leaders. After a desperate, almost savage factional contest, such as we have rarely witnessed, President Roosevelt succeeded in nominating Secretary Taft as his successor. It was a memorable victory for the President, won not only over many of the most conspicuous leaders of his party, but won also over the vehement protest of organized labor throughout the country. Taft is the product of political patronage. He is a creation of Roosevelt. Personally he is an amiable and gifted man, but withal, puffy, flatulent and wofully deficient in those rugged qualities that make for masterful leadership. He is fat, good natured, easy-going, and liked by everyone he meets—a man who would rather eat a canvasback than flash a sword—who would rather temporize than resist, compromise than fight. As a presidential quantity he is, I say, the product of Roosevelt and patronage. Who does not know that except for Roosevelt and that vast retinue of officials who do his bidding, the Taft candidacy was impossible? The President likes Taft, although the two are wholly unlike. But that a man of Roosevelt's imperious nature should become enamored of a man weaker than himself and pliant to his will, is no cause for wonderment. That is an occurrence with many parallels. No man is more companionable than the Secretary, and it is no marvel that Roosevelt, arrogant, assertive, dominating as he is, should take this genial, complaisant gentleman for an intimate and confidant. The President, who does strange things in strange ways, and whose spectacular performances adroitly staged have attracted popular applause and given him undoubted power, determined to make a President of his chum. Here we have presented an interesting anomaly in American politics. A president, overfed with obsequious adulation and puffed with the pride of power until he feels that "He doth bestride the narrow world like a colossus," makes up his mind to name his own successor, and picks his man because, forsooth, he personally likes him. Since the illustrious example of Washington the American people have resolutely opposed a third term for any President. Even a Republican convention, which ordinarily gives little heed to precedents, refused to violate this traditional rule, which has become almost a part of our unwritten law, when its abrogation was attempted on behalf of the most popular military hero the country has known for half a century—the illustrious captain who led the Union armies to victory in the most stupendous conflict of modern times. The President knew enough to know that a third term for himself was impossible, and, although he sometimes wavered, in the end he was wise enough to put aside the heedless flatterers who urged him on. But here we have a new situation almost as bad as the suggestion of a third term. Seeing the end of his official tenure, the President openly and publicly nominated his successor. Exercising a royal prerogative, he proclaimed his heir apparent. He summoned his minions about him and delivered his edict, commanding them to go forth and publish the Ruler's will to his faithful subjects. And forthwith the trumpets sounded, and there was hurrying and scurrying in all directions throughout the land. High officials, drawing munificent salaries, hastened hither and yon to obey the sovereign will. Some went to the south to organize the official retainers there that they might, if possible, tease or coerce the recalcitrant colored brother into line, and to devise plans to capture conventions by whatever put the machine in motion, until a hundred thousand officeholders were in the field. The Republicans of Missouri know what happened here. Practically every Federal official in the State was an active, dictatorial, noisy Taft propagandist. Scarcely could a county, much more a district, convention be assembled without the over-awing, assertive presence of an official representative of the White House. The Globe-Democrat, the Kansas City Journal and other Republican organs cried out in vehement protest, but the ponderous machine rolled steadily on like a juggernaut crushing out all opposition. Uncle Joe Cannon, the rugged Czar of the House, gnawed his big cheroot more viciously than ever and looked on in amazement, for once impotent and helpless. And Fairbanks, Knox, Hughes and such old war-horses as Crane, Carter, Cullom and Kerens were bowled over like ten pins. The like of it has never been seen in American politics. The machine was irresistible. The President's triumph was complete. He nominated his protege, and made him the scion of our new Republican royalty.

With this situation, viewed solely as a Republican party condition, I ought not perhaps to feel very deep concern. And yet I cannot view with indifference the spectacle of a great party, which for the major part of a half century has dominated the American Republic, having its organization, its policies and its destiny taken bodily and by force into the hands of a trained army of officeholders with the sinister and selfish end of perpetuating themselves in power. But over and beyond that is the universal question as to whether the American people, without regard to party, endorse the notion of a President openly and offensively using the great powers of his great office, and of employing a stupendous force of salaried subordinates, to compel the selection of his choice to the Presidential succession. None would deny to the President the privilege of a preference, nor the right within conservative limits to express it. That is a right inherent in him, not as President but as citizen. Against that I make no protest, but I do protest against the President aggressively using the tremendous power and influence of his office, and aggressively directing the organization of a vast official machine, to force his individual choice of a successor upon the country. Such a course is violative of historic usage, and violative also of the civil service law which forbids "pernicious activity" by public officials in politics. Moreover, it is intolerable as a matter of good taste and public decency, and is dangerous as a precedent. If it can be successfully accomplished today, it can be successfully accomplished hereafter, and so, if permitted to go unchallenged, it may become the rule for one President after another to name his successor. That in itself would border pretty close on to a species of monarchy, wherein the presidential will would be substituted for an untrammeled popular will, and to what that would ultimately lead no man can foretell. Hear what the Hon. Henry F. Cochems of Wisconsin had to say in his speech nominating Senator LaFollette for President before the Chicago convention. He declared that the man who succeeded Roosevelt should be "neither his heir nor his crown prince." And further he said, "If there be danger of Mexicanizing the government by an election to a third term, that reason obtains with equal force against the wisdom of a second term incumbent dictating the candidate for the third term." That is Republican authority. Of all things it is most important that the supreme right of the American people to voice their will at the ballot-box should be absolutely free. Therefore, it is of the utmost consequence that this extraordinary and vulgar misuse of executive power should be instantly rebuked, and that this arrogant stride in executive assumption and usurpation should be rudely checked in its incipiency. Those who win party victories in this fashion should be taught that they must afterwards account to an indignant people.

Of Judge Taft as a possible President I have but little to remark. No one can assume to outline with certainty what he might or might not do. But of one thing you may be sure, that the tariff baron, the trust magnate, the exploiter of special privilege, and all who represent predatory wealth, are without dread of his candidacy. They have tested him on the bench and in other stations, and they are without fear. Instinctively an honest man, with intellectual qualities of a high order, he is yet deficient in combative force and by nature unfit for uncompromising resistance. Those mighty influences the people dread the most will be behind his candidacy, and if elected they will be forever grouped about him, and step by step he will become to a large extent the creature of his environment. J. Pierpont Morgan arrived in New York from Europe on the day following Mr. Taft's nomination at Chicago. To an Associated Press reporter he expressed himself as pleased at the choice of the Secretary of War, remarking, "It is good, very good." The reactionaries feared the idiosyncracies, the broncho methods and the impetuous outbursts of Roosevelt, but they are not much alarmed about Taft. The Wall street sentiment was well expressed by a prominent broker when he said, "We think Taft has sense enough to stand hitched." He inherited Roosevelt's policies, so-called, but what he will do with them no man can predict. About all we can say is that he is an uncertain quantity, and if he should be elected, all we can do is to hope for the best.

### BRYAN.

Of Mr. Bryan there is need to say but little to an American audience. If ever a name in fact was a household word, it is the name of Bryan. He is not only the most conspicuous living American, but the most illustrious private citizen of the world. And yet, great as he is, he is only a plain, unpretentious, everyday type of the common people. If you should ask any man of any party in any audience who most nearly represented his ideal of a Great Commoner, his mind would instantly revert to Bryan. All men know him to be honest and able, faithful and gifted, courageous and devoted, and utterly incapable of pretense, double-dealing or littleness. But to eulogize Bryan is superfluous. It is but commonplace to praise him.

What a contrast between his nomination and that of Mr. Taft! Bryan's nomination was not in the remotest degree the product of official intervention, force or intrigue. It is the product of a spontaneous demand of the people. From every section of the Union the unmasked, untrammeled masses called to him for leadership. Stalwart efforts put forth to stem the tide were futile. As well had the opposition tried to dam the Nile with bull-rushes. The people believe in the man and love him. They know him to be a man of exceptional endowments—a student, thinker, philosopher—a man familiar with the governments and civilizations of the world, and one who correctly comprehends both the constitutional form and true spirit of American institutions—but withal, a man of simple habits and simple life. But, above all, they believe him to be faithful and true. And so buoyed by this high faith in this illustrious man it is no wonder that the Democratic multitudes, who toil for an honest livelihood, who believe in equal opportunities for all men and in the faithful administration of public affairs, should have again summoned him to the arduous responsibilities of leadership. His candidacy is not the product of a President, but of the people; not of a machine, but of popular acclaim. In one way the contrast is significant, in another inspiring.

As President, Bryan would loom at once as the central figure among the world's rulers. From the hour of his inauguration the world would stand impressed by the imposing fact that the most distinguished son of the Republic had been called to the Presidency. In the conduct of his high office justice would be his ruling passion. Justice, as a talisman, would be ever-shining before his eyes. There are those who affect to fear that he would be impetuous, radical, rash. But that is only a bugaboo —an ancient, venerable bugaboo—which a hostile partisanship, fired by particular interests, conjured years ago to affright what was termed the "business interests of the country." It served its purpose then and was laid to rest by those who used it. Now it is resurrected, and with the smell of the sepulcher on its bones, the skeleton is set to dancing again. But it is not so fearsome as formerly. The people are familiar with its antics, and have become wiser through the bitter experience of Republican panics. As President, Mr. Bryan would be broad-minded, cautious, conservative and just. That he would set a frowning face and stubborn front against dishonesty, lawlessness, and all forms of encroachment on well-defined popular rights, is certain. But always he would act deliberately, judiciously and justly, so as to conserve the just rights of every man and every interest. Sometimes Mr. Bryan has made suggestions of policy that did not command my unqualified approval, and on which we were not in full accord. I did not find him impatient, petulant or dogmatic. On the contrary, he likes a man who thinks for himself and speaks his own mind. He does not believe himself incapable of mistakes, and he invites discussion with a view to correct action and the evolvement of beneficent results. As President he would gather around him the wisest, most thoughtful and experienced men of his party, and the highest aim of his administration would be not to tear down, but to build up, and to do the greatest possible good to the greatest number. A man so splendidly equipped as he is for public service, and with his high aims and ambitions, cannot be dangerous to his country or the great body of his countrymen. His administration would become distinguished for things sane and practical, without stunts spectacular or spasmodic. It would be run solely in the interest of the people, would be made glorious with great achievements and stand forever memorable in American history.

These, fellow-citizens, are the leaders; this the way of their choosing and the promise of their performance.

From the discussion of men I pass now to the discussion of conditions and policies.

### THE PANIC.

I have adverted to the fact that in 1896 and 1900 Mr. Bryan was pictured by his enemies as the dark evangel of industrial ruin. Methods of deception without a parallel—scandalous, mendacious and immoral—were adopted to excite apprehension that Bryan's success would be the equivalent of disaster. Not only so, but a monstrous, wholesale indictment was noisily proclaimed that Democratic ascendancy was the invariable signal for national retrogression. Do you not recall the multitudinous changes rung on the so-called Cleveland panic? With what pathetic eloquence were doleful pictures painted of depressed industries, of enforced idleness, of destitution and soup-houses! Soup-houses, particularly, were worked over time. In fact, these melancholy pictures were often painted on a vast soup-bowl; but however painted, the Democratic party was always swung in the back-ground as the grim, over-shadowing angel of destruction. And do you not remember the wild howl with which they burdened the complaining air because Cleveland issued bonds in a time of peace? Oh, how they called us names, ugly names, and trod upon us. Never were attacks so insolent and exasperating. Nor, on the other hand, was there ever such effusive and offensive boasting. The grandiloquent assurance with which they proclaimed their superior prowess in statecraft and higher capacity for successful government was confounding in its very audacity. Panics, bond issues, financial disturbances, industrial depressions, were evils impossible, they shouted, under a Republican administration. As long as Republicans ruled the sun would surely shine, without even a fleecy cloudlet upon the sky. But how, alas, have these proud boasts eventuated, and how have these captivating promises been fulfilled? For ten years the Republicans have occupied all the executive offices and controlled both Houses of Congress by large majorities. For ten years they have been supreme, exercising power so absolute as to be beyond the possibility of successful challenge. And what has happened? What has become of the perennial sunshine, and what of the fleecy clouds? For nine months now we have had the devil to pay. A storm, long brewing, broke with startling suddenty upon the country. Nearly every bank in every state suspended payments, and scores of them toppled to a fall, carrying wreck and ruin to thousands. The banks everywhere, unable to realize on their securities and meet lawful demands upon them, were compelled, with the enforced connivance of public officials, to issue scrip —shin plasters—based on their own credit, to bridge the emergency or even current and ordinary business and check the growing havoc. These bank issues depositors, supply houses, wage-earners, were obliged to accept as money, trusting to luck, or go without. I refer to this not to reproach the banks, for, although this action was violative of the law, I approved it at the time, and I approve it now. I approved it on the theory that I would justify a trespass to check a conflagration. They did wisely to take the hazard. But the banks were not the only sufferers. The great industrial establishments of the land have either reduced their pay-rolls and output, or shut off their furnaces and closed their doors. Although enormous quantities of agricultural, mining and manufactured products were piled up throughout the country, there was no money to handle them, nor markets to absorb them. As a consequence of this, freight traffic fell away until the transportation companies have been on the verge of bankruptcy, and many, indeed, have been forced into receiverships. As late as March 10th, of the present year, the management of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company issued a statement to the effect that at that date that company had 19,200 idle freight cars standing on yard and sidetracks and in shops, out of a total of 87,500 cars. Those idle cars represented a non-productive investment of $19,200,000. About the same time I was informed by a prominent official of the great Burlington System that that system then had more than 40,000 idle cars. These are but examples of a condition universally prevailing among the railroads. This panic-storm, which, with varying severity, has swept the land, has affected in a relative degree every industrial activity of the country. For months there was universal stagnation, disastrous and pitiful, and deep depression still prevails in every section. Tens of thousands of wagemen have lost employment and thousands have been driven to want. I could fill pages with authentic accounts of wage-losses and resultant destitution. It has been stated on excellent authority that 500,000 railroad employes alone have been laid off in all branches of the service. Only a short time ago Mr. Mellen, president of the New Haven Railroad Company, publicly stated that the panic had so seriously affected business that his company had been compelled to reduce the service, and that since December 15th they had dismissed 8,000 men. Right here in Missouri approximately 15,000 men, representing all departments, have been laid off or discharged. But to these must be added that still greater army sent forth downcast, and too often empty-handed, from shops, stores, mines and other fields of industry. The aggregate is appalling. There have been bread riots—real bread riots by hungry men, women and children—in cities like Chicago, Buffalo and New York; and to relieve a most menacing situation thousands of unemployed men were given temporary employment on public works in Philadelphia. There have been more soup-houses in the east, and more people supported by such charities than ever before. And not only in the east, but even here in bounteous old Missouri the grim necessity of the soup-house was forced upon the people. Hear this from the Springfield, Missouri, Republican, whose editor throated a wail over the Cleveland panic and made the air blue with frightful prophecies should Bryan be elected:

> "Calls for aid at soup-houses are increasing every day. More than 500 people were fed yesterday at the soup-house being conducted by charitable organizations of the city. Though the place was opened to the public only last Saturday, hundreds have applied for something to eat."

My fellow-citizens, this is the same old song of the soup-house, only it is sung in a different tune and by a different choir.

And now what dare I say of the bonds issued in this piping time of peace? Is it possible we are in the midst of halcyon Republican days? Bonds issued by Roosevelt and Cortelyou! Incredible!! "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer dream?" Nevertheless, it is literally true that on November 18, 1907, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, made public offer to sell $50,000,000 of two per cent Panama canal bonds and $100,000,000 of three per cent treasury certificates of indebtedness, which, in substance and effect, are nothing but bonds. For what were these canal bonds sold? Not to raise money for canal construction; no one so pretends, although that was the only purpose for which they could be lawfully sold; but they were not sold for that purpose, for at that time there were millions for which there was no call to the credit of the canal fund. Both bonds and certificates were sold to aid the national banks. Whenever anything relating to bonds or the currency is on foot, the national banks are sure to be in the midst thereof. One feature of this bond transaction I wish to emphasize, since it exhibits the touching tenderness of Cortelyou for the banks. In his first published offer he proposed to sell them, as the law requires they should be sold, to the public without discrimination, for cash full paid on the terms of the offer. Subsequently he arbitrarily changed that policy so as to give preference for both individual purchasers would demand money from the banks with which to make their payments. The spectacle of depositors asking their own money from the banks to make investments appealed to the Secretary as so unconscionable and as involving so great a hardship to the banks, that he determined to deal with the banks alone. As to the $50,000,000 of bonds, he declared his intention to require only 10 per cent cash from the banks in payment for them, and that the remaining 90 per cent should remain in the banks as government deposits without interest. Now these bonds draw 2 per cent interest, and so when a bank purchased a $100 bond, and paid only $10 on it, retaining the other $90 as a deposit without interest, the bank, while that condition lasted, would be really receiving 20 per cent interest on the amount actually invested. For one who accused the banks, as the President did, of being chiefly responsible for the panic, this favoritism is astounding. It is such inconsistencies that make me so often question the good faith of his utterances.

Republican apologists, unable to agree, are "scrapping" among themselves as to the cause of the panic. Some say it is over-production, some that it is over-speculation, some that it is bad banking, some that it is an insufficient currency, some that it is a defective monetary system, while others charge it directly to what they denominate the rabid indiscretions of the President; and the President answers to the mayor of Omaha, so the mayor says, that if the panic was to come the sooner the better, and he was proud of his part in it. Proud of it! What think you of that? Proud to have worked havoc among the industries of a great nation; proud to have brought idleness to a million men and the gaunt specter of want to countless homes; proud to have clogged the wheels of progress; proud to have cast a dark shadow over a happy land. I know the mayor of Omaha. He is an old-time friend of the President, and I know him to be an honorable man. Yet it surpasses belief, it seems incredible, that the President of the United States, this popular darling, could have so expressed himself. But whatever the cause, and it is undoubtedly due to more than one cause, the great central fact remains that we have suffered a disastrous panic under Republican auspices. How long the panic may linger none can forecast. The recuperative energy of our people is marvelous, and already they are bringing order out of chaos. We will have the experience of other panics. Gradually our wounded industries will limp out of the storm, and sooner or later normal conditions will be restored. But for the enormous damage already done, and for inevitable losses yet to accrue, there can be no restitution. Out of it all comes only this poor consolation, that it is a Republican panic. Not even in the remotest degree can it be charged to the Democratic party. That is the significant fact I wish especially to impress. It proves the falsity of Republican accusations and the emptiness of Republican boasting. Hereafter sane men will give less heed to traducers when the name of Bryan is heard.

### THE ALDRICH-VREELAND BILL.

Certain Republican leaders in Congress, like Aldrich and Vreeland, following a coterie of great bankers and financiers, affected to believe that the panic was due to a lack of money and the want of greater flexibility in our currency system. Thereupon they started in to incubate a remedy, and the result is the hyphenated monstrosity known as the Aldrich-Vreeland law. Of this law I wish now to speak. Prior to its passage national bank notes were issued only when United States bonds were deposited to secure them. The new law makes two radical changes in this particular. First, under this law national banks may now under certain conditions pledge state, county, town and municipal or district bonds as the basis of their circulation. Upon such bonds the banks may receive circulating notes equal in amount to ninety per centum of the market value of the bonds deposited, the market value to be ascertained under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed the par value of the securities. Second, under this law ten or more national banks, having an aggregate capital and surplus of at least $5,000,000, may organize what is termed a "national currency association." The chief purpose of these associations is to enable an individual bank, a member of the association, to use its commercial paper, that is, promissory notes, as the basis of circulation. If a bank holding membership in one of these associations should desire to use its commercial paper to obtain additional circulation, it would be required in the first instance to lay the proposition before the board of managers of the association, together with the securities it offers to pledge. If the officers of the association should approve the application, it would then be their duty to value the securities and transmit the proposition to the Comptroller of the Currency. If in turn that officer should approve it, it would then be his duty to lay it before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if he should be of opinion that the conditions contemplated by the law existed and that all statutory requirements had been complied with, he would direct the issue of additional circulating notes, based on the commercial securities pledged, to an amount, in his discretion, not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the cash value of the securities deposited. These circulating notes would be delivered in the first instance to the currency association for and on behalf of the particular bank applying for them. The entire association, under the law, would be responsible for the redemption of the notes, the association holding the pledged securities to indemnify it. The evident and confessed object of the law is to enable the larger national banks to unite their credit and commercial assets, and by co-operation to utilize them to obtain additional circulation as they might have occasion to need it. The law fixes the aggregate amount that may be issued under its provisions at $500,000,000. All notes issued under the provisions of this act are made subject to a tax at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the first month, and one per cent per month additional thereafter, until a rate of 10 per cent per annum is reached. The notes issued under this law are known as "emergency currency," and the tax referred to is imposed to hasten their early retirement.

This, in substance, is the remedy certain national bankers and Republican statesmen, acting in co-operation, propose as a panic preventive and panacea. The best feature of the law is the provision limiting its continuance to six years. That is the duration fixed by its terms. I venture to say, however, that while it is claimed to be an experiment, tentative and temporary, it has been really put out as a feeler. If the people endorse the measure, if they fail to express their disapproval of it, then the policy it inaugurates will be continued. It is the first hesitating step toward turning our monetary system over to the national banks. Movements of this kind gather volumes as they go. Is it possible that the American people are willing to endorse this dangerous departure? Here, more than ever before, the government abdicates the sovereign function imposed upon it by the constitution of making money, and confers that great prerogative, at least in substance, upon corporations. The high duty of providing a safe and adequate currency to the people is one of the most delicate and important functions of our sovereignty. It is a function the American people cannot afford to delegate to private, or semi-private, public bodies. That is a prerogative that should remain exclusive and unimpaired in the hands of the people, or in the hands of their public representatives. It is no answer to say that in a great emergency, like that recently experienced, the banks under a law of this character would be greatly strengthened in their ability to relieve a monetary and commercial stress. If that were all of it, and if there were no other and higher consideration involved, and if the banks should in the utmost good faith use the law alone for legitimate purposes, it might be that no immediate harm would result. But the principle is wrong, the policy vicious, and both trench upon the constitutional privilege and duty of the sovereign government. Moreover, this law, as it is, may be employed to work unspeakable injury. It enables banks and banking associations to value their own securities and to obtain circulating notes upon them to the extent of $500,000,000. These notes when issued can be retired at the pleasure of the banks. Deliberately, therefore, we have put it in the power of the banks to expand and contract the volume of currency almost at will to the extent of $500,000,000. Every man should know that a sudden increase of the circulating volume to that extent would tend greatly to appreciate values, and, in many instances, to inflate values. It is an economic fact known of all intelligent men that as the volume of money grows the value of [illegible] wages appreciate. The [illegible] petus to business activity and to the increase of values. On the other hand, if that sum should be systematically and suddenly withdrawn from circulation, as it could be under the provisions of this law, the instant effect would be to cut the very life out of business and force values hurriedly along a downward scale. I do not assume that bankers who might avail themselves of the law would be guilty of such misdeeds, but I do assert that it is a dangerous thing to give to any class of men this great power and opportunity.

What a commentary on American statesmanship that members of Congress should stand, as many did, on the floor of the House and Senate and solemnly asseverate that in their opinion the panic was due more to the contemptuous refusal of national banks to observe the law and to the manipulations of bankers than to all things else, should permit themselves to be dragooned into voting to confer far greater powers upon those same banks to work their will than they ever possessed before. To my thinking it exhibits a course of conduct absolutely inexplicable. There are many Republicans in Missouri who believe as these Senators and Representatives believed. I wonder if they, too, will be dragooned into voting to endorse this legislative abomination in November?

It is a diverting spectacle to observe such statesmen as Aldrich and such financiers as J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller clamoring for an asset currency. Once upon a time these were the champions of "sound money." They were among the leaders who bayed the loudest on the track of the silver propaganda. They were among those who cried in all the tones of the chase, against a "cheap dollar," a "fifty-cent dollar" and a depreciated currency. Now they stand for an asset currency—that is, for a currency based upon and secured solely by the credit and assets of national banks. Do you want to establish a bank oligarchy in America and turn over to it the fiscal affairs of a hundred million people? Do not deceive yourselves, my countrymen, for that is the goal toward which we are hastening. Here is what the Philadelphia North American, one of the leading independent Republican papers of Pennsylvania, has to say about this law:

> "This law will mean the turning over of the treasury of the United States to the gamblers of the New York Stock Exchange for a period of six years. It will mean the making of 'good times' and 'bad times,' of 'bull markets' and 'bear markets,' according to the pleasure of Rogers and Rockefeller of the National City Bank, and J. P. Morgan of the National Bank of Commerce. It will mean not only the slow and certain movement of contraction and inflation by the natural laws of commerce, but sharp changes forced at will by the master gamblers. It will mean the gift to the chief enemies of the nation of the power to issue or retire a half a billion dollars, exciting speculation or compelling disaster, according to whichever best suits their betting book. We do not know what measure of punishment a long-suffering people will inflict upon their betrayers."

This is from a high Republican source. I could quote many like statements from other publications of equal character and potentiality. I appeal to my Republican fellow-citizens to ponder this subject seriously and to look down the path of the future, if possible, to the end of this tendency.

That our monetary system is imperfect there is no doubt. That it needs to be re-cast, reformed and revised is equally certain. It is the handiwork of Republican statecraft, and formerly they were wont to boast that it was as near perfection as any monetary system that human ingenuity could devise, but now the most blatent boasters among them concede that it is radically defective and inadequate. Within the last two months Senator Dryden of New Jersey, among the most distinguished men of his state, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, a multi-millionaire, and hitherto a high authority in Republican circles on matters financial, in a public speech before the Republican convention of his state, over which he presided, made this declaration:

> "The country's financial system has passed its day of usefulness; it is insufficient and unsuited to present needs, and has become a menace, and cannot continue without remedial action."

That is a common sentiment among Republicans now, and, of course, has long been the sentiment among Democrats. On this point at least Republicans are coming to an agreement with the long-time contention of democracy. All of us are fast agreeing that the existing monetary system is inadequate and unsuited to the country. But Senator Dryden went on to say:

> "That whatever action may be taken should be taken by the party whose record entitles it to public confidence."

By which he meant the Republican party. That sentiment will, of course, be echoed by Republican orators and organs throughout the country. I shall echo it also, but with a different meaning. What party has a record entitling it to public confidence? Who constructed this system we have? Who begot it, nurtured it, and brought it up to its present state of lusty imperfection? It is a choice creation of the Republican party, and if now its creators confess their work a failure, is that a record to inspire confidence? Should a record of failure, demonstrating incompetence, command confidence? Are we to permit the same people to again try their hands and organize a monetary system which will deliver over to the banking corporations the sovereign power of regulating the fiscal affairs of the nation? The Democratic party cannot do worse than these discomfited Republicans have done and propose to do. Of one thing you may be sure, that if the responsibility of reforming our financial system is committed to the Democracy, it will be done in accordance with the theory that it is the constitutional duty of the government to supply money based on its own credit and to control the fiscal affairs of the people.

### A CORRUPT BARGAIN.

Before dismissing this subject I cannot forbear expressing curiosity as to what return the Republican party managers expect from national bankers for the new favors conferred upon them by the Aldrich-Vreeland law. What compensation will be made in the way of campaign contributions? In 1896 the national banks contributed several million dollars to the Republican campaign fund. They were caught red-handed in the very act of contributing, indeed made but little effort to conceal it. Leading bankers in great centers wrote urgent letters to banks all over the country, both state and national, for contributions, and many of these letters were given to the press. I have now in my possession a letter written by a committee of national bankers, stating that their own banks had contributed on the basis of one-quarter of one per cent of their combined capital and surplus, and urging that the banks addressed should do likewise. It is well-known that many banks, particularly national banks, generously contributed upon that basis. It is known that many banks contributed more than once, but a single contribution on the basis stated would raise an enormous sum. At this time there are 6,698 national banks, with a paid-up capital of over $900,000,000 and with an aggregate surplus and undivided profits of $750,000,000. If the experience of 1896 should be repeated this year, and a contribution equal to one-fourth of one per cent upon the combined capital and surplus of national banks alone, to say nothing of state institutions, should be made, it would produce a political corruption fund exceeding $4,000,000. No wonder Republican Congressional bosses did not want a Federal publicity statute enacted. Democratic senators and representatives were anxious and urgent to have such a law passed, but the Republicans of the House tacked on to the publicity bill an amendment to set on foot an investigation of elections in the South with the undisguised purpose of reducing representation in the southern states. They knew that the Democratic members from those states would never consent to such an amendment, and would resist its passage to the bitter end. The insertion of such a provision in the bill was a deliberate and cunning piece of political trickery, nothing more nor less. It was done to prevent the passage of such a law. No measure could be more abhorrent to Republican managers, who depend most upon golden sinews for political victories, than a law compelling a detailed and accurate statement of the amount and source of campaign contributions and the methods of expenditure. Over and over Democrats in both Houses challenged the Republican majority to [illegible] democratic support for the measure, but we were only laughed at for our pains. Mark my word, in due time it will all come out again, as it did before, that among contributors to the Republican campaign fund none will be found to have been more generous than national bankers. Mr. Roosevelt was the recipient of such favors from banks, insurance companies, and other corporations when he ran for Vice-President in 1900, and again when he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1904. After his election he wailed like a veritable Jeremiah in warning protest against the corruption of the electorate by the illegitimate use of money. But before the election he personally sent for Harriman and others to come to him at the White House, and there he personally invoked their aid in raising money, and on one occasion, within twenty-four hours after leaving the august executive presence, Mr. Harriman "produced" $200,000 and turned it over to Chairman Cortelyou. Roosevelt took the goods, and then, with a pharisaical pretense of virtue, denounced the method through which he had obtained his office as a crime and his participating pals as criminals. Of course, when the President signed the Aldrich-Vreeland bill, the last act which made it a law, not even a dream flitted across the horizon of his virtuous mind that possibly the banks out of gratitude to him might remember Taft. This whole performance would be comical, if it did not border so closely upon tragedy.

### FEDERAL AGGRESSION.

The question of the constitutional relation between the state and federal governments, involving the powers and jurisdiction of each, although an old question, coeval with the foundation of the republic, has, by the circumstances of recent years, been forced acutely to the front again. In the beginning there were two great divergent lines of thought, the one most conspicuously represented by Hamilton, and the other by Jefferson. These men and their ideas clashed when the fathers came to organize the republic. Hamilton had little faith in the capacity of men for self-government; Jefferson had supreme faith in their capacity. Hamilton fought to establish a government fashioned largely after the British autonomy; Jefferson fought for a representative democracy. Hamilton desired a great, over-mastering, dominating central government; Jefferson desired a central government of limited and delegated powers, with all other powers reserved to the states and the people. Jefferson and his followers triumphed, and the constitution of the United States was framed for the most part along the lines of their contention. This provision has been incorporated in the constitution:

> "Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people."

That is the theory upon which our government was organized. And that means that if one wishes to know what power or jurisdiction the federal government possesses, he must look to the constitution. All powers not expressly delegated by that instrument to the federal government, or necessarily implied by grants expressly made, were reserved to the states, separately, and to the people thereof. The great men who organized the government feared the half-irresponsible and over-reaching dominance of a distant, central government, and so they wisely determined to grant to that government only such powers as were essential to it, and to retain all other powers in the hands of the people. In general terms, the federal government was organized to regulate and conduct those public affairs which pertain jointly and simultaneously to all the people of all the states. In matters affecting our relations with foreign countries, affecting the relations between the different states and the people thereof, affecting interstate commerce, affecting the army and the navy of the United States, and, concisely, in practically all matters of purely national concern, the constitution confers supreme power upon the federal government; but in matters of local concern, affecting only

power of the Federal government in some directions, as it may also become necessary to restrict it in others, but always, and at all times, and under all circumstances, the constitution must stand as the ark of the covenant. I know of but one lawful way of changing the constitution, and that is the way pointed out in the constitution itself. Whenever an assault is made upon the constitution, or a serious and threatening proposal advanced to change the constitutional form of the government or the constitutional method of administering it, the people should be aroused to resist it. In this campaign the republicans put forward a candidate for the presidency, the crown prince of the Roosevelt regime, who is committed and pledged to all the things Roosevelt espouses. Of all the hysterical fads of Roosevelt, his advocacy of the right and policy of the Federal government to grasp, through executive action and judicial construction, powers belonging to the states whenever those in authority deem it advisable to do so, is the most dangerous. If this propaganda has the approval of the people, then they should wave banners and shout hosannas to Taft; but if it be otherwise, then they should set their faces strongly against these threatened encroachments. At all events, I beg the democrats of Missouri, and of the nation, to stand as one man and make stalwart defense of our dual government.

In the address of Secretary Root, from which I have quoted, he speaks of vesting power in the national government by "construction." "Construction" of what? The constitution, of course. Does he mean that the rules of constitutional construction are to be changed as exigencies may require to serve the purposes of the executive department? What other meaning can possibly be given to his utterance? But that, in turn, signifies that the Supreme Court is to be packed by presidents who seek to advance these ends. In the speech of Senator Dryden, from which I have also quoted, appears this significant deliverance:

> "In the next presidential term four justices of the United States Supreme Court will have a right to retire, and it is of the greatest importance to the country that the right kind of a president should nominate their successors."

What kind of justices of the Supreme Court does this multi-millionaire president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company want appointed?

My fellow citizens, I have a profound respect for the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the most exalted judicial tribunal of the world, and though on rare occasions some of its justices have apparently yielded to the vice of political influence, as a whole it has undoubtedly stood as a bulwark in defense of liberty and our national institutions. But if once the policy is entertered upon of presidents appointing justices of that high court with a view to altering in any way our form of government by far-fetched and strained constructions of the constitution, I would soon lose all respect for it, as you would.

Put all these things together, and they could be multiplied *ad nauseum*, and answer if you do not see here a tendency which common sense and patriotism alike demand should be peremptorily checked.

## FEDERAL INJUNCTIONS.

While on the subject of courts, and as apropos of it, I will say a word about the abuse of judicial process by some of the Federal tribunals. As a rule, I believe that judges of the inferior courts of the United States are men of liberal learning and high character, and that they discharge their duties with a conscientious regard to both public and private right. But undoubtedly some of these judges conduct themselves officially after a fashion that does no credit to the judiciary. They are too often autocratic and tyrannical, and, what is worse, sometimes also apparently subservient. The abuse by some of these judges of the writ of injunction has become the subject of almost universal complaint. It is said that Secretary Taft, while a Federal judge, levelled this writ without great provocation, and on an ex parte hearing, against workingmen, and used it with drastic energy. It is frequently used in that way to break the back-bone of a labor strike, but, what is of even greater consequence, it is often used to set aside and nullify the solemnly enacted statutes of sovercign states. Undoubtedly, to my thinking, this process has been often outrageously misused. I heartily agree that the authority of the courts should be upheld, and I would not be too quick in trenching upon their jurisdiction. Personal and property rights must be protected against riotous or unlawful intrusion of any kind, and not even a state or the nation should be permitted to exact from a citizen property or service without just compensation. On the other hand, I do not believe that the liberty of action of a citizen or a body of citizens should be arrested, or the law of a state practically set aside, without a hearing first had and obtained. When the railroads petitioned a Federal judge to enjoin the enforcement of the Missouri statute establishing a two-cent passenger rate, the judge said to the counsel:

> "Gentlemen, the solemn enactments of the State of Missouri are entitled to some consideration, and I will not enjoin the enforcement of this state law, restraining the officers of the sovereign State of Missouri. I will allow it to be in operation for sometime and see if it confiscates your property, as you say."

Those were wise words, wisely spoken. It was a correct rule Judge McPherson enunciated, although I am told it is a rule he more often honors in the breach than the observance. What is the remedy? One thing at least should be done—we should return to the old law and provide for notice and a hearing before an injunction can issue. By the act of 1791 it was provided that notice should be given by Federal judges before the issuance of a temporary restraining order or injunction. That remained the law of the land for seventy-nine years. In 1872 the provision requiring notice before the issuing of an injunction was dropped from the statute, inadvertently as some claim, designedly as others claim. The rule requiring notice worked satisfactorily for more than three quarters of a century. It is a right rule and ought to be restored to the statutes. Thousands of men, both republicans and democrats, among them many eminent officials of the states, have been demanding the restoration of this rule, but somehow and in some way there has always been a powerful, insinuating influence creeping around the halls of Congress and about the precincts of the White House potent enough to block all legislation on the subject. In the current Republican Taft platform I find this declaration:

> "We believe that the rules of procedure in the Federal courts, with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction, should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

Many eminent republican senators and representatives, including my distinguished colleague, were members of the committee which framed that platform. The enunciation is meaningless, as it does no more than declare for the law as it is. For years these senators and representatives have sat in Congress, with a great party majority in both houses around them, and although many state legislatures, governors, and great organizations memorialized them to enact legislation upon this line, they have resolutely persisted in doing nothing. Do you think that the election of Taft and another Republican Congress would infuse a different and better spirit among them? Or do you suspect that this platform declaration is put forth to fool the people and allay the antagonism excited by long resistance to a just public demand? It has been said that while all the people cannot be fooled all the time, some of them can be fooled all the time. How many, blinded by partisan zeal or coerced by tyrannical threatening, will again drift, hoping against hope, in the republican current to the sure vortex of another bitter disappointment?

## THE TARIFF.

The question of tariff taxation will always of necessity be one of abiding and paramount interest. Taxation in whatever form it comes affects everybody. A tax is a burden imposed by law and [illegible] necessary to the maintenance of orderly government. I have never been able to conceive of any just theory upon which taxation could be levied, except to produce a revenue to support the government. It is axiomatic to say that there should be equality in the burdens of taxation. The tariff, under our law, is a tax laid upon imports from foreign countries into the United States for consumption here. The tax is paid by the importer in the first instance, and is then added as an item making up the total cost of the article affected. In the end the purchaser who buys the article for consumption pays the tax. In other words, the tariff is merely indirect taxation. I have said that the controlling principle of just taxation should be to raise a needed revenue for public purposes, and so levied as to cast the burden with the greatest possible equality upon all. If incidentally the tax protects domestic production against outside competition, as of course it always does to the extent of the tax, it is all the better. But we have long since departed from these fundamental rules of legitimate and just taxation. The policy now long in vogue has been to impose tariff duties not so much to raise revenue as to close the door against foreign competition in American markets, and to give to American producers a monopoly in supplying home consumption. This policy has been carried to an extreme in this country. To such an extreme, indeed, has it been carried, and so long continued, that it has become an intolerable abuse, fostering great business combinations which mercilessly plunder the people. The tariff, more than anything else, has made possible the organization of those great industrial trusts so universally condemned, which, through the tariff, not only escape foreign competition, but are able to crush domestic competition also. These giant monopolies are to a large extent the outgrowth, the progeny, of our tariff system. It is a matter of common knowledge that the wealth of the country is largely centered in a few hands. I do not contend that all the fabulous fortunes possessed by Americans are due to our prohibitory tariff, but I do contend that practically all the great industrial monopolies exist and flourish because of it. The inevitable tendency of this system is to encourage the concentration of industrial effort, and hence the concentration also of the nation's wealth. More than that, it enables the producer to levy unconscionable extortion upon the consumer. It is a known fact, not denied, that the general run of American manufactures are sold cheaper in foreign countries than at home. This is true of food products, clothing, industrial implements, steel rails and substantially everything else. The Chicago Journal, with assiduous care and great labor, recently secured prices on many staple articles prevailing on the same day, both at home and abroad. The figures disclosed that meat products from Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis, steel products from Pittsburg, watches from New England, harvesters from the middle west, shoes from St. Louis and Boston, and numerous other products from many states were found to have a market price in foreign communities far below the price at which they were sold at home. Recently Mr. George Spencer of Treadwell Brothers, a large shoe distributing house in London, stated that he had seen the identical American shoe which was being sold in London at $3.87 marketed at $5.00 in New York stores. With ready acumen he observed that if there was a profit on the price in London, then the profit in America is so enormous that it serves to explain why millionaires are as plentiful in America as blackberries in England. Illustrations showing like discriminations in numerous articles could be multiplied, but mere additions would serve no intelligent purpose. Suffice it to say in general terms, that the difference in prices between the home and foreign markets ranges from about 25 to 40 per cent in favor of the latter. The advocates of the present tariff, while admitting the cheaper price abroad for American products, put forth the plea that the things sold abroad represent only a surplus of production above the needs of our own market. In other words, the contention is that our manufacturers overproduce, and then are obliged to unload their surplus products, even if at a loss, in foreign markets. To my mind that argument is worse than puerile. It implies that the policy of our manufacturers is to produce for the home market only, and not for export. If that be true, then they overproduce to the extent of many hundred millions every year, which they are forced to send abroad because presumably it would go to waste if kept at home. That is an absurdity. I do not believe it. If it were true that our manufacturers, who are trained, disciplined and alert business men, produced only for the home market, and not primarily for foreign markets, they would not annually produce a surplus so enormous. There isn't a manufacturer in the United States who cannot approximately anticipate the domestic demand upon him. If he cares only for the home market it is an absurdity to say that he would year after year go far beyond its probable demand and continue to produce, knowing that he would be obliged to export the overplus for sale at a loss. It is positively absurd. No, he manufactures for the foreign market as he does for the home market, and he ships abroad because he is attracted by the profit he obtains. He sells cheaper in the foreign market only because competition compels him to, nevertheless the profit is sufficiently attractive for him to seek it. It is only on the tariff-ridden American that monopoly fattens. The bulk of our important industries have fallen into the hands of combinations. These combinations, under the operation of the tariff, have a monopoly of the domestic markets and are enabled to charge American consumers higher prices than they can obtain abroad in the face of competition; hence they have two scales of prices—a high one for the home market, and a lower one for the foreign market. My fellow-citizens, I do not believe this to be a healthy economic and industrial condition, to say nothing of its honesty. It is amazing to me that the great consuming population of the states would submit for a day to its continuance.

Not only are consumers interested in this question, but manufacturers also, who still survive the trusts and who are not yet affiliated with them. There are many patriotic, enterprising men engaged in manufacturing who seek better opportunities to expand their business and exploit the commerce of other countries. There are materials produced abroad which they need in the conduct of their business, and the enormous tariff laid upon their importations handicaps them with unnecessary burdens and hardships. It clips their wings and holds them in restraint. These men also look with apprehension upon the growing hostility, more and more manifest in foreign countries, toward American productions because of the exclusion of foreign merchants and manufacturers from our markets. They want to enlarge, not restrict, our trade relations with the world. These men clamor for a genuine revision of the tariff. And the time has come when the American people should demand that the schedules of the existing law be revised; and demand, too, that it be done without procrastination, not in the interest of trusts and monopolies, but solely in the public interest. Monopolistic trust-made goods should be made to face the competition of the world.

When, under republican auspices, can the country reasonably expect a tariff revision? And what kind? Since the close of the civil war the tariff schedules have been several times revised, but nearly always on a rising scale, going higher and higher. For more than a generation we have been under the operation of a high tariff system, with almost constantly augmenting rates of duty. The present law, known as the Dingley act, has been in force for more than a decade. It is the most excessive tariff law the country has ever known. Its rates of duty are so exorbitant as to make them for the most part practically prohibitory. The advocates of this system, putting aside its evil effects, for which they make all kinds of sophistical explanations, justify the system by saying that under its operation the country has enjoyed a phenomenal industrial growth. Undoubtedly it is true that the tariff, affording exceptional opportunities to monopolize markets and fix prices at will, has stimulated investment in manufactures. Nevertheless, it is also true that there has been a tremendous industrial expansion throughout the world. The last quarter of a century has been a record-breaker in that respect. While I do not deny that our monopoly-making schedules have given impetus to manufactures in America, I do not admit that the growth would not have been substantially as great, as it would certainly have been far more healthful, if it had been based on sounder and more enlightened economic principles. The advocates of the existing system give undue credit to the prevailing policy as the cause of our industrial development, not because of an excessive tariff, superinducing unnatural trade conditions, but in spite of it. The evil incident to the concentration of industrial enterprise and of the nation's wealth in a few hands, and the corresponding and resultant evil of industrial monopoly brought about through the crushing out of competition and the enforced surrender to the trusts of weaker rivals, are things easily traceable to our tariff laws. These laws ought to be radically revised in the interest of common justice, common honesty and a square deal. The revision of course should be made wisely, carefully and conservatively so as to do justice alike to manufacturers, wage-earners and consumers. The rights of all should be conserved as far as possible, but laws which operate as a shield to monopoly must be wiped from the statute books.

Again I ask, when can the country reasonably expect a reasonable revision under republican auspices? In fact, can it ever be expected? For twelve years that party has been in undisputed power, and clamorous demands have been made from every quarter for a revision; and from no quarter have these demands come in greater volume or with more vigorous insistence than from republican sources in the great agricultural states of the west. But year after year, and Congress after Congress, these demands have been ignored. Men like Cannon, Payne, Dalzell and other leaders of the House, and men like Aldrich, Gallinger, Lodge and other leaders of the Senate, have turned a deaf ear to all appeals. There have been republican representatives in both houses from the middle states, who, knowing the sentiment of their constituencies, have urged a revision upon their party colleagues, but to no avail. Not long ago, the Globe-Democrat, one of Speaker Cannon's most admiring friends, whose Washington correspondent had interviewed the Speaker on the subject, declared that:

> "The speaker gives no encouragement to tariff revision agitation. Neither does he assent to a suggestion put forward recently that the next Congress commit itself to future revision by resolution."

That is a fair statement of Mr. Cannon's well-known attitude. If the next house should be republican, Cannon will be the speaker again. He would again name the committees, organize the house and conduct its business by the same arbitrary methods which have distinguished him in the past. Congressman Dalzell of Pittsburg, one of the ablest members of the House, and Mr. Cannon's chief lieutenant, recently declared in substance against tariff agitation as the height of folly, and proceeded to say that if a revision should be had at all the work would be done by those who believed in protective policies and along protective lines, and added that the revision would more likely be upward than downward. I could quote perhaps a hundred similar expressions from almost as many men potent in republican councils. With such influences dominant in the House, and like influences dominant in the Senate, what sort of gray matter has a tariff revisionist in his head who votes the republican ticket in the hope that these men have in some mysterious way become inoculated with the spirit of reform? Of course, I am conscious that even with a democratic president and house of representatives, any tariff act possible of passage would, because of the republican senate, be in the nature of a compromise. But one thing is sure, if the presidency and the House should be given to the Democrats, a tariff bill, drawn with the greatest possible care and framed on just lines, would be sent to the Senate, and public sentiment would compel some measure of public relief. The only hope of an honest tariff revision is through the Democratic party.

## THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Not long since the Kansas City Journal raked me with rough hand over hot coals because of something I said to a reporter of that paper about the American merchant marine. What I said to the interviewer was somewhat upon the line of the observations I intend now to make. I said then that our merchant marine, except for coastwise purposes, was a thing of the past, and charged that the destruction of the splendid commercial fleet we formerly possessed, and which was one of the glories of the Republic, was the outgrowth of Republican policies, as stupid as they are selfish. With due respect to the Journal, I repeat that statement. It is a fact which none can dispute that outside of vessels engaged in coastwise traffic we have no merchant fleet worthy the name, and it is a fact that as a maritime power we have fallen from the top to the foot in the list of nations. No sincere, intelligent man will contravene the accuracy of that declaration. But in former times it was different. One of the things that commanded most the attention and excited the anxiety of Thomas Jefferson concerned our maritime interests. He was an ardent advocate of a strong merchant marine. He believed that nothing would add more to the prestige of the nation or the prosperity of the people than a great merchant fleet, going hither and thither across the seas, bearing the American flag into the ports of the world, exploiting markets and promoting commercial exchanges. Not only did he regard such a fleet as of the highest moment because of its great value as a commercial instrumentality, but he also regarded it as of the greatest consequence in times of war, for in times of war merchant vessels may not only be used for purposes of military transportation, but many may be converted into fast auxiliary cruisers. Under the wise guidance of Mr. Jefferson and those who followed him in the presidency, the American merchant marine grew apace until the young republic became the rival of Great Britain, then, as now, the leading maritime power of the world. These are historical facts, known of all men, which none will dispute. Under democratic policies, which prevailed anterior to the civil war, the merchant marine grew steadily until it ranked as one of the first in the world. Under Republican policies, which have prevailed since that war, the merchant marine has deteriorated and wasted until now it remains as little more than a memory. In these simple statements of undisputed fact, two pictures are presented which any American with eyes and the conscious power of observation may look upon. Even my caustic friend, the editor of the Kansas City Journal, can see them without the aid of spectacles.

True we have a passably good merchant fleet engaged in the coastwise trade. This fleet is made up of vessels employed in carrying cargoes and passengers along the coast or across the lakes from one American port to another. I do not underestimate its value, although local in its operations. I recognize its importance and shall always rejoice in its prosperity. But is it any wonder that we have a fairly creditable coastwise service? Under the law vessels engaged in that traffic have an absolute monopoly. Only vessels owned and built in America can obtain American registry or fly the flag, and none other can convey passengers or freight from one port to another. The situation in Hawaii furnishes a striking example of the scope of this monopoly. Under the law as it stands, no person can go in a foreign vessel to or from Honolulu or any port of the Islands to San Francisco or any port of the mainland without first paying a penalty to the government of $200. The Hawaiian Islands are American territory, and ports established there are American ports. All American ports, whether of the islands or mainland, are under the operation of the coastwise laws, and foreign vessels are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to carry passengers or freight between such ports. It often happens that passage can not be obtained between San Francisco and Honolulu on an American vessel for weeks at a time. Last summer Senator Piles of Washington, Secretary Strauss, and others, were in the Hawaiian Islands on a semi-official visit. It became necessary for the Secretary and one or two other members of the party to return without delay, but they found on inquiry that no American vessel would sail from Honolulu for approximately two weeks. They were obliged, therefore, to pay the penalty of $200 each, in addition to the regular fare, for the privilege of passage to San Francisco on a foreign ship. Mr. Piles offered a bill at the last session providing that the coastwise laws should be suspended as to passengers only, not as to freight, between the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland for the period of six years, or until an adequate American service was established. The bill has not been received with favor, and is still pending without likelihood of enactment. This illustrates the character of this coastwise monopoly. It would be remarkable if the coastwise fleet, particularly along the coast and on the la[illegible] of the mainland, did not enjoy a fair [illegible] of success. It is hard on our i[illegible]essions, but it helps of the mainland. I can see some reason for the law under which this coastwise monopoly has been created and fostered. It is not altogether good, for the policy is sometimes carried to a foolish extreme, as in the case of the Hawaiian Islands, but it at least has the merit of partial success to commend it. But the coastwise trade and foreign trade are two wholly different things, and what has proven measurably good for the one has been destructive to the other. It has been long demonstrated that the same or similar rules are inapplicable to both. We can grant a monopoly of our own waters and ports, but we cannot monopolize the high seas or the ports of the world. A coastwise fleet is valuable, but as compared with a merchant marine engaged in the commerce of the world, it is, from a broad, national standpoint, of minor importance. When we turn from the coast and lakes to view the wide oceans rolling from continent to continent, it is rare thing to see an American vessel riding their crested waves, and a rare thing to see the American flag at the masthead of an American merchantman in a foreign port. The magnificent commercial fleet we once had swarming the high seas has disappeared. Our foreign mails are carried in foreign ships, and less than ten per cent of our foreign commerce, enormous as it is, is carried in American bottoms. Some impressive facts have recently occurred which illustrate how low we have fallen as a maritime power. A year ago the government had occasion to send troops to Cuba. No American ship could be found to convey them, and the world was treated to the ludicrous and humiliating spectacle of seeing American soldiers in the uniform of the American army, being transported for immediate military duty under the British flag. Again, recently a great fleet of war ships was marshalled at Hampton Roads, and from thence sent around Cape Horn to the Pacific Ocean. Never in history was there a more imposing array of battleships congregated under one command. It was a splendid, inspiring spectacle to see this incomparable armada sailing out to sea, and the people in Central and South America viewed with wonder the white-painted leviathans, with ponderous armaments, as they sailed along their shores or rested in their harbors. But another fleet accompanied this aggregation of men-of-war, following in its wake and constituting a part of its equipment. This other fleet was composed of merchant vessels, carrying coal and supplies for the battleships. These colliers and supply ships were not American vessels, but foreign vessels, floating a foreign flag. It was a strange spectacle the world beheld, that of the most powerful nation on the globe sending the most powerful war fleet ever assembled nearly half around the earth accompanied by supply ships flying a foreign flag and owing no allegiance, except that based upon a momentary contract, to the nation they served. Foreign ships were engaged for this service because there were no American ships to be had. What has produced this situation? It is not accidental; there must be a cause for it. We are a nation of nearly a hundred million people; our domain is continental in extent; we have thousands of miles of seaboard on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf; we have insular possessions in both the great oceans; we have enormous trade relations with both the Occident and the Orient, and therefore every reason exists why this should be the leading maritime power of the world. There must be some cause for our pitiful failure, and there is. In fact, there are several causes, and I would like to speak of them except that it is impracticable, in an address like this, to discuss the subject in detail. Generally speaking, the vice of it all will be found in our navigation laws. The policy of the Republican party has not been so much to create a merchant marine and put ships on the sea, as to establish and secure a prosperous monopoly for a few shipyards on the Atlantic seaboard. The policy of free ships, and even the narrower policy of a discriminating tariff to encourage American shipping, and all such things, have been abandoned. Long ago we inaugurated the scheme, which has become the controlling principle of our maritime policy, of forbidding American registry or the right to fly the American flag to any ship not constructed in an American shipyard. An American company may buy and own a vessel of foreign make, but it cannot be brought under the protection of the American flag. There are numerous instances of ships owned by American citizens which fly foreign flags and sail under foreign registry. Last summer a rode across the China Sea in an English-built ship owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, an American corporation, which was under the command of English officers and bore the British flag at her masthead. This was done because our navigation laws forbade the use of the American flag. Few American ships are built for the foreign trade, and but few are engaged in it. This is due to two principal causes: First, the cost of constructing any kind of merchant vessel in an American shipyard is approximately one-third greater than the cost of constructing it in European shipyards, and, secondly, the cost of operating an American ship is also approximately one-third more than the cost of operating a foreign ship of similar class. These items of larger expense have made it impossible for American ship owners to compete with foreign ship owners for the trade of the world. The American cannot afford to pay a million dollars for a vessel which can be duplicated by his foreign competitor for approximately $700,000, and, in addition, pay about one-third more in the way of expense for running it, and compete at a profit. Republican statesmen are as thoroughly conscious of this situation as any of us, and they have been long struggling to devise some remedy for it; but they are hopelessly hampered by their environments. Shipyard corporations, opulent and powerful, rise in the pathway to selfishly obstruct them in every effort at intelligent progress. The Republican policy now is to try the experiment of rehabilitating the merchant marine by the payment of subsidies out of the national treasury. During the last session of Congress a bill passed the Senate appropriating $3,000,000 to be paid as a mail subsidy to induce the establishing of steamer lines to South America, Australasia and to Japan and China. A large majority of the Republican members of both houses of Congress favor this policy of subsidies, but there is a minority of that party, which so far has been sufficiently strong, acting in conjunction with the Democrats, to prevent its adoption. This shows that the Republican party, which has succeeded in destroying our merchant marine, is incapable of developing a policy for its restoration. The Kansas City Journal, in the caustic criticism to which I have alluded, charged, that while I complained of the deterioration of our maritime interests, I constantly voted against every proposition intended for their betterment. The criticism was unjust. I did oppose the subsidy proposition, as many Republicans did, because under the circumstances, I believed it would be a wasteful expenditure resulting in no substantial benefit. The term "subsidy" in itself does not affright me. England, France, Germany, Japan and all the maritime powers give subsidies out of their public treasuries to their merchants marine. Jefferson was not opposed to subsidies, nor would I be under proper conditions and circumstances, but I do not wish to give subsidies as presents, as mere gratuities, to shipbuilders or ship owners. If the public revenues are to be employed in this way, I must be reasonably sure of a substantial return, and that the public interest will be promoted. As long as the present navigation laws remain, I do not believe that subsidies will suffice to restore our maritime prestige or to rehabilitate our merchant marine, unless the subsidies are so enormous as to make them intolerable as a public burden. So far as subsidies go, it cannot be expected that we will outstrip other countries, or that they will not keep pace with us in a contest of that character. As long as the foreign ship costs so much less for construction and so much less for operation as now, and as long as foreign subsidies are equal to those we may grant, the foreign ship will hold the advantage in competing for the carrying trade of the world. Other things being equal, shippers will load their cargoes in bottoms whose owners contract to carry them at the lowest charge. The American can ship owner cannot compete until he is placed upon a basis of approximate equality with his competitors. Free ships would be a long stride in that direction, and would remove half the obstacles in the way. We know that the owners of shipyards and their allies rise in bristling protest whenever this suggestion is made, for they are deluded with the notion that the monopoly they enjoy is essential to their prosperity. I believe that notion to be, in fact, a delusion, a self-imposed deception. I have no kind of doubt that if we could restore our merchant marine and again fill the seas with merchantmen, the business of

dred fold. But beyond that, as a national proposition, the value of a great merchant marine can hardly be estimated. Aside from its enormous value as a commercial agency, it would afford a wide field for the investment of capital and the employment of labor. The shipyards would not suffer, but, on the contrary, would be the chief beneficiaries of a more liberal policy. In Japan, that masterful young nation of the Orient, they have the policy of free ships, supplemented with subsidies. I visited some of the shipyards of Japan a year ago, and although the Japanese may purchase ship anywhere and fly the flag of their country above them, that policy has not injured the ship-building interests of the empire. On the contrary, in the yards I visited I saw thousands of stalwart men employed, and scores of vessels of different types and dimensions in the docks in course of construction, and I was told that the repair work in volume and value was greatly inferior to the work of construction. Whenever we adopt a policy by which cheaper ships can be had, supplemented by other policies of a constructive character, and get upon terms of at least approximate equality with other countries, I will be ready to talk about subsidies as a part of our maritime program, and not before. We cannot hope for any forward movement under Republican auspices. That party has demonstrated both its ability to destroy and its incapacity to reconstruct. In Democratic days we had a great merchant marine; in Republican days we have seen it waste away. If the people care to revive this great interest in a large way and on intelligent lines, and make it once more a mighty force in commercial development and in the augmentation of national prestige, the work must be again committed to Democratic hands.

## GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Senator Stone next discussed the regulation of railroads. In dealing with railroads and the question of transportation, he said that absolute justice to both the corporations and the public should be the guiding rule. Railroads, he declared, were not only essential to the business world, but had been a mighty force in the up-building of great states, and he believed they ought not to be dealt with in a narrow spirit or with prejudice, but should be dealt with in a broad and generous way. He declared that men who invested large sums in building and equipping railways, and men who devoted their talents and energies to the arduous task of operating them, were entitled to fair returns for the money and labor expended. On the other hand, he said, railroad corporations are quasi-public bodies clothed with special privileges, and are organized not solely as a source of profit to investors, but also to perform a public service, and hence are subject to regulation by law. While a generous profit honestly earned should be allowed on every dollar legitimately invested, extortion from the public should not be permitted. Railroads should not be made to suffer a wrong, nor permitted to do a wrong. Asking justice of the public, they must do justice to the public.

Proceeding on this line, the Senator said:

Therefore, I believe in the supervision and regulation of railroads by public authority. Whenever the managers of railroad corporations shall learn to cheerfully obey just laws and conform to just regulations, and whenever they deal, as it is their duty to deal, impartially and without discrimination, not only with the public as a whole, but with men and localities also, and whenever public authority, which itself is often not without fault, comes to the point of dealing with railroads in a spirit of fairness and without prejudice, the time will be at hand for amicable and kindly relations between the corporations and the people. Absolute justice should be the universal rule. The public should deal fairly by the roads, and the roads must deal fairly by the people. If a company undertakes to increase its stocks or debts for speculative purposes, intending to exact profits on fictitious values, or undertakes by discriminations to build up one person, industry or locality to the detriment of another, or undertakes to do any wrong to the public injury, it is the duty of the public authority, under the power to regulate, to step in and stop it. I believe that this power of regulation, when properly applied, is ample to control the railroads and to adjust all differences between them and the people. I have never been favorably impressed with the idea of government ownership. I fear that the evils of ownership would be greater than the evils we would attempt by that policy to cure. I believe if adequate laws regulating railroads should be enacted and rigidly enforced, practically all the greater evils of which the country complains could be eradicated. If I should be mistaken as to that, and if after the country has tested regulation to the limit, and it should fail, then it will be time to discuss the question of government ownership. There is no need to do that now. It is not a question of immediate concern, and hence it has not been made the subject of a platform reference. No one proposes to undertake public ownership now. Those who believe that policy practicable or advisable, speak of it only in a tentative way, as a possible and ultimate solution of the problem of transportation. No harm can result from discussing and developing the idea, for in time the country may conclude to try it, and it is the part of wisdom that every phase of this complicated subject should be elaborated. But now the discussion is of necessity more academic than practical, and hence I do not care to enter upon it at length. In passing, however, I will say a word concerning the criticisms that have been made of Mr. Bryan for what he has said upon that subject. He is apprehensive that the regulation of railroads and railroad traffic will fail in the future as it has in the past, and he has expressed the belief that public ownership will be finally resorted to as a more effective remedy; and he does not look with that dread that others do upon the policy of government ownership. He believes a plan can be worked out to so divide ownership and responsibility between the states and the general government as to largely obviate the objections usually made to the proposition. But, highly as I esteem Mr. Bryan and his opinions, I cannot but doubt both the wisdom and feasibility of the project. Still, he has said nothing, done nothing, to invite, much less to merit, the harsh partisan criticisms showered upon him. He has simply acted the part of a statesman, as he always does in fearless manner, by discussing a great question of paramount importance for the enlightenment of the people. He does not expect nor even desire that the public ownership of railroads should be taken up as a question for immediate action. He knows if it ever comes, it will be years away, and he says himself that for the present he favors exhausting the power of the government in regulating the roads before attempting the more drastic remedy of ownership; and he says if regulation can be made successful, there will be no need of considering the question of ownership. What is there about that to cause his enemies to cock their ears and sound a loud alarum? They talk as if they had never heard of government ownership before. It is not a new question, but an old one. Jeremiah Black, the great Pennsylvania Democrat, discussed it favorably and with signal ability twenty-five years ago, and Thomas H. Benton discussed it fifty years ago, when he made his memorable fight in Congress for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific, to be constructed, owned and operated by the national government. It was talked about and written about before Mr. Bryan was born, and it has been experimented with by many governments in different parts of the world. Still, Republicans speak of it as if it were some new and horrible thing that Bryan had conjured to affright the country and menace the liberties of the people. As a matter of fact, on this subject there is but little practical difference between Bryan's position and Roosevelt's position. As I read Mr. Roosevelt's speeches and messages, he does not favor government ownership *per se*, but he declares it will ultimately come if regulation proves to be a failure. Mr. Bryan believes in testing regulation to its farthest limit, and says if it proves reasonably effective and satisfactory, then there will be no need of ownership, but, on the other hand, if regulation fails, ownership will follow. So far, the two men stand on substantially the same ground. The difference between them is in their opinions as to the effect public ownership would have on the country. Mr. Roosevelt thinks it would be fraught with danger, while Mr. Bryan thinks that with a proper division of property and responsibility between the states and the general government there would be no public danger in the experiment. And so you see Re-

gnats and making mountains of molehills.

## PHILIPPINE NEUTRALIZATION.

What shall we do with the Philippines? Like Banquo's ghost, that question will not down. During this generation no question of profounder interest has engaged the attention of the American people. The great struggle for the Presidency in 1900 raged around that question as a paramount issue. The Democrats contended, for reasons with which the country is familiar, that independence should be granted to the Filipinos, reserving certain important privileges and rights to this country. What the Republicans stood for in that campaign has never been clearly or definitely known. About all we know is that they opposed the Democratic policy, and even now no man can tell what their ultimate policy is with regard to the islands and their people. Nothing serves better to illustrate the incompetency of the Republican party as a constructive organization than the indecision and uncertainty with which it surrounds this question. In fact, it has no policy; it is simply drifting like a rudderless ship. True, an insular government has been established, education promoted, sanitary conditions improved, and industrial enterprises in a small way encouraged. But all that relates to current and necessary administration. As long as we retain jurisdiction we must administer their affairs with decency. The point I make is that the Republican party has never definitely declared an ultimate policy with respect to the islands. There is no concensus of opinion among the Republican leaders on the subject; on the contrary, they seem to be hopelessly divided. Secretary Taft has declared that the United States should retain jurisdiction over the islands at least until the rising generation shall be old enough to direct their destiny. He leaves the impression by what he says that after that period the question of Philippine autonomy may be considered. Other eminent Republicans, like Senator Hale of Maine, are anxious to sever our political connection with them as speedily as possible. The Chicago convention of last month did not outline or foreshadow a policy for the party. All the platform says on the subject is that insurrection has been suppressed, law established, life and property made secure, and that education and practical experience are advancing the capacity of the people for government, That, however, at the best, is only a declaration of things done. The aggregated wisdom of the Republican party, massed in the Chicago convention, was unable to go farther or do better than that. Upon the all-important question of the ultimate disposition of the islands, the convention was silent. I assert without fear that the Republican party is without a policy in that particular. They are simply drifting. Nevertheless, the question is ever present: "What shall we do with the islands?"

I visited the Philippines in 1907. I traveled over and became fairly familiar with them from personal observation. They are beautiful islands, with great natural resources. The bulk of the population, the Filipinos, are an amiable, intelligent, Christian people, in whose hearts burn the fires of an intense patriotism. In some of the islands there are tribes more or less numerous, who are primitive and half-civilized. But the great majority of the natives, the Filipinos proper, are, as I have said, not only civilized, but have been devout Christians for centuries. They are the Christian people of moment in all the Orient. I do not hesitate to affirm that the average of intelligence among the Filipinos is superior to that of the people of Cuba, and equal to that of the people of Mexico and other countries to the south. The Chief Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court is a native Filipino, and I was told by some of his American associates on the bench, and by the Governor-General of the islands, that in dignity of character and range of learning, as well as in native force and ability, he would grace the Supreme Court of the United States. The Attorney-General is a Filipino, and is one of the most accomplished young men I have ever met. There are several natives on the Supreme bench, and a majority of the trial judges are also Filipinos. The provincial governments, and the governments of the large municipalities outside of Manila, are administered by the natives. They elect their own governors, mayors and other public officials, and conduct their own public affairs with fine intelligence and high integrity. They have successful bankers, and merchants, manufacturers, miners, and the learned professions are adorned by many men of high repute. That these people are qualified for self-government I have no shadow of doubt. I am not sure that a government modeled after ours would be best suited to their conditions and temperament, but neither would it be to the Japanese or to others who successfully maintain governments of their own. What they most desire above all other things is national independence. Upon that proposition there is practical unanimity. We are holding these people, capable of establishing and administering a government of their own, and with an impatient desire for such a government, subject to our jurisdiction against their will and protest. The present status of the islands is so anomalous as to be ludicrous. They are under our authority, and yet not a definite part of our territory. We govern the people, but they do not enjoy the privileges of American citizens. They are neither home folks nor foreigners, neither domestic nor alien; and this has been going on for nearly ten years. I am opposed to holding these islands in this way, and opposed to this policy of non-action. Those people have some rights in the sight of Heaven and of honest men, and we ought to give some answer to them, and we ought to know what we mean ourselves to do. If we intend to hold them forever in the grasp of our stronger hand, then we ought to say so and end the agony. I need not say that for us to do that would be a crime against our own institutions, our own ideals, and all the high things we have stood for before the world. Moreover, as a mere vulgar proposition of commercial investment, it would be a costly mistake. What are we going to do? My countrymen, what we ought to do is to fix a definite date for granting independence to the Filipinos, and then, as a part of the scheme, open negotiations with the leading powers of Europe and Asia for treaty agreements whereby the independence of the islands shall be assured by making them neutral territory, not open to the occupation of any other nation, as the independence of Switzerland has long been secured in Europe. I have no kind of doubt that the leading powers, including Japan, would willingly enter into conventions of that character. Such treaties would remove all fear of encroachment from other nations after the United States had withdrawn. We ought to declare for some definite and humane policy of that character and promptly inaugurate the work of bringing it about. But the Republican party, as now organized, is incapable of dealing with the question. Its utter failure to deal with it intelligently demonstrates its incapacity. If the American people want to grant to the Filipinos the boon of liberty for which they so devoutly pray, the work of developing a policy to that end must be entrusted to some other party. To have liberated these generous and gentle people from Spanish thraldom, to have helped them along for years at enormous expense, to have established schools and aided them to promote industrial development, and then finally to crown them with the high dignity of national independence, with protecting shields around them, would, all in all, constitute one of the most glorious chapters in the history of men. It would lift the American republic high up as a beacon light among the nations of the world. And now I close this subject by quoting a significant statement made by President Diaz of Mexico in March last to Pearson's Magazine:

> "When the United States gives independence to Cuba and the Philippines," he said, "she will take her place at the head of the nations, and all fear and distrust will disappear from the American republics."

## STATE POLITICS.

There are other national questions of high importance, like that of deep waterways, I would like to discuss, but of necessity I must defer that to a future occasion. I shall be obliged also to postpone any elaborate discussion of State affairs, as perhaps I ought to do, until after the State ticket has been nominated and the platform enunciated. Only one or two things I desire to advert to briefly.

On the 4th of August the people will nominate a State ticket at the primary election to be held on that day. The primary law was intended to give the people a free rein in the selection of candidates. We have heard a great deal of talk, particularly by the Republicans of Missouri, about bosses and machines. One might have supposed from their say-

they wanted was a chance to open wide the door that all their people might rush in and have an equal voice in choosing their standard-bearers; but I submit